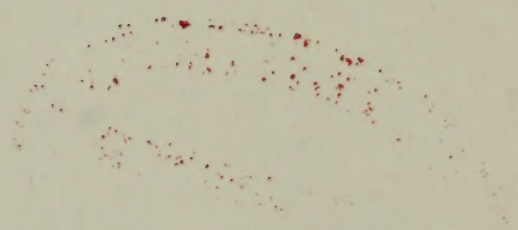
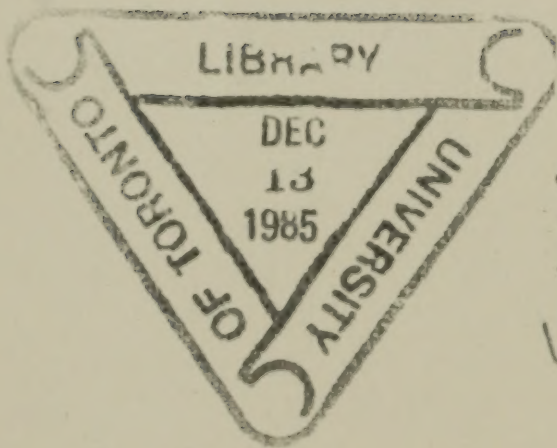




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Survey of the World

Senator La Follette on the War Path

The La Follette campaign for the Presidential nomination was formally inaugurated when the Wisconsin Senator delivered two speeches in Ohio, December 27. In one speech he declared the right of women to vote. At Youngstown he chose for his theme "Self Government and the Trusts." In Cleveland he spoke on "The Courts and Labor Combinations." On December 30, at Cincinnati, Mr. La Follette attacked the judicial construction which brings labor combinations under the restriction of the Sherman anti-trust law. This construction, he said, was contrary to the intention of the law as the people understood and desired it. This was a repetition of the points made at Cleveland. Mr. La Follette also attacked, in his other speeches, the "banking monopoly," the greatest menace to competition today, being "in the control of credit and the concentration of money." Senator La Follette favors a reduction or repeal of the tariff "wherever it fosters unfair competition." At North Baltimore he attacked the Supreme Court decisions in the Oil and Tobacco cases, and declared that the ruling as to "reasonable restraint of trade" was usurpation. The Senator has visited or will visit towns in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, this week, and will return to Washington January 8. The Wisconsin man's Washington bureau is planning for a campaign in the country west of the Mississippi. Having entered upon his canvass, Mr. La Follette will not turn back, his friends say; whatever strength the movement for Colonel Roosevelt's nomination may show.—The "Progressive Republicans" of Ohio,

meeting at Columbus, January 1, adopted a declaration of principles, but voted against committing themselves to Senator La Follette, 52 to 32. They then proceeded to vote, 81 to 11, in favor of a resolution naming Senator La Follette as

"the living embodiment of the principles of the progressive movement and the logical candidate to carry them to successful fruition." Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester during the Presidency of Colonel Roosevelt, and former Secretary of the Interior Garfield led in the debate against giving any candidate formal indorsement. The La Follette spokesmen were Senators Works (Colorado) and Clapp (Minnesota). Governor Osborn, of Michigan, issued a statement, January 2, proposing that both Mr. Taft and Senator La Follette should withdraw as Presidential candidates, in favor of Theodore Roosevelt or ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge. "As between Taft and La Follette, I am for Taft." He adds:

"The Senator La Follette style of campaign tends to arouse the passions of the people and make for a condition of public intolerance which is always worse than personal or individual intolerance, because it has so much more might as a force. In Senator La Follette's speeches and writings—and in this connection let me say that I have taken and enjoyed *La Follette's Weekly*, and I am a subscriber to it now—I do not think he distinguishes between honest men in big business and dishonest men.

"We have got to have big business in this country if we are to compete in the manufactures and transactions of the world. But big business should not be permitted to oppress the people.

"Senator La Follette did great work in ridding Wisconsin of corrupt railroad domination, but he has never said anything against brewery domination in that State. . . . The Senator has taken up those things which might

be termed popular and that contained least danger to himself."

—Colonel Roosevelt was asked, on Tuesday, whether he had taken steps to have his name removed from the Nebraska primary ballots. "I have taken no steps one way or the other," was his reply. "When I have any statement to make, I will make it publicly."



National Affairs Washington learns that the Russian Nationalists have introduced in the Duma bills providing that American Jews without exception be excluded from Russian territory, and that the tariff on American goods be increased 100 per cent. The former bill classes American Jews with Jesuits and foreign gypsies. The latter bill is said to have for its object the exclusion of American agricultural machinery. The bills are introduced at a time when feeling runs high against this country in view of the action taken by President Taft and the Congress on the abrogation of the 1832 treaty.—On December 29 the State Department sent to the German Ambassador at Washington its first formal reply to the German request for the free entry of wood pulp, such as is now enjoyed by Canada. It is the German intention to continue its discrimination against American exports, as compared with those of Japan and Sweden, with whom lower rates have been fixed, as long as the wood pulp matter remains unsettled. The repeal of the Canadian free pulp act, passed in the anticipation of establishing general reciprocity with the Dominion, would be one way of adjusting the difficulty with Germany. But the State Department has not made known its stand in this case.—The Senate pension committee, instead of trying to amend the Sherwood pension bill, which it figures would add 66 per cent. to the present cost of pensions, or about \$60,000,000 annually, will report an entirely new bill, offering it as an amendment to the McCumber law of 1907.



Various Items Representative Underwood, of Alabama, has issued a note of warning to the Democratic majority in the House to check the rapacity of members insistent for rivers and harbors appropria-

tions and appropriations for Government buildings in their districts. Until the fate of the Sherwood pension bill is decided, Mr. Underwood considers it unwise to go ahead with naval appropriations and other supply bills. He points out the probability of an \$18,000,000 deficit at the end of this fiscal year, a deficit which the members threaten to enlarge, and he thinks it "the first duty of the House to give an economical administration."—"Guilty, with a recommendation for mercy," was the verdict returned, December 22, in the case of Louis Kuehnle, Republican boss of Atlantic City, by a May's Landing (N. J.) jury. Kuehnle was indicted for awarding a contract as Water Commissioner to F. S. Lockwood, alleged dummy for the United Paving Company, in which the boss is a shareholder. The defendant will appeal. His trial was conducted before Justice Kalisch, Governor Wilson's first appointee to the Supreme Court of New Jersey. On January 1 Mayor Bacharach, of Atlantic City (put into office by Kuehnle's influence), refused to reappoint the boss one of the water commissioners, of whom he has served as president for sixteen years.—Three Massachusetts cities voted for liquor licenses at the elections of December 19, as they did a year ago: North Adams, Lowell and Lawrence. Lawrence cast a large vote, it being the first election under a new charter by which party names are eliminated from the ballot in municipal contests. The same was true of Lowell, where, however, partisanship seems to have expressed itself in the election of Democratic candidates not so designated.—Letters signed "Night Riders" were received last week by the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Marion, Ky., ordering him to see that no more cars were sidetracked for the removal of tobacco purchased by independent tobacco buyers. The life of the agent is threatened and also the life of one of the independent tobacco men.—On December 27 Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, of New York, were acquitted of the charge of manslaughter brought against them after the fire of March 25, 1911, when 146 of their employees lost their lives. Evidence tended to show that the doors of the Triangle Waist Company, the

Blanck-Harris concern, were kept locked, and that this had doomed their employees to death by incineration or injuries received in jumping to the sidewalk. All the jurors could not feel sure that the proprietors were responsible for the locking of the doors, and, after disagreement for a time, acquitted them. There are six more indictments against Blanck & Harris, which may be brought to trial. The men were hooted as they hurried from the court, under police guard.—Nine indictments for complicity in the McNamara dynamiting conspiracy were returned in Los Angeles, December 30. Among those indicted are E. A. Clancy, of San Francisco, formerly a member of the International Association of Iron Workers; Olaf A. Tveitmoe, secretary-treasurer of the California Building Trades Council, editor of *Organized Labor*, and a member of the Executive Board of the National Brotherhood of Cement Workers (Tveitmoe was one of the labor leaders who offered a reward of \$7,500 for the apprehension of the destroyers of the Los Angeles Times building); A. Johannsen, organizer of the California Building Trades Council, and formerly notorious as an anarchist at Chicago; and I. E. Munsey, business agent of the Iron Workers' Union in Salt Lake. Three of the men were immediately arraigned and held in \$5,000 bail. "It's a frame up," said the defendants at first, but Clancy broke down later and made a partial confession. "The [Los Angeles] grand jury has not finished its investigation by any means," says United States District Attorney McCormick. Evidence to be presented to the Federal grand jury at Indianapolis this month will, it is expected, involve some forty individuals. No arrests are looked for till the local investigation is completed.—Employees of nine large steam laundries in New York City went on strike January 2. The operatives involved number 15,000. The workers demand "reasonable hours, reasonable pay, and sanitary conditions."—For some months an investigation of the work of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York during many years, has been in progress. Evidences of loose business management were produced, but it has

been the general opinion that the investigation was partisan in its motives, and that Dr. Doty would be removed at the conclusion. Last week Governor Dix communicated to the press a scathing letter, addressed to the health officer, and calling for his resignation. Dr. Doty replies that he would gladly resign:

"but the course which has been taken makes it impossible. . . . I have been fortunate enough to win the unanimous commendation of the great physicians and the sanitary and quarantine experts of this and other countries. To offer my resignation . . . would unpleasantly reflect upon these physicians . . . and would be an injury to the cause of progressive and scientific quarantine."

—America lost its chance to win the lawn tennis championship of the world on January 2. The Davis cup remains in the hands of the Australians. The play was at Christchurch, New Zealand.



West Indies and Central America When the revolutionist Morales was captured in Santo Domingo, one of his associates, General Torribio, escaped. This man is organizing a new expedition in Hayti, but the Government of Santo Domingo does not fear him. A schooner bringing 400 rifles to him from New York or Boston landed them, by mistake, on the Haytian coast, and it is said that the Government of Santo Domingo now has them. Morales is soon to be tried, and it is predicted that he will be sentenced to death.—The veteran soldiers of Cuba's revolutionary armies rejoice over the resignation of Señor Barraque, Secretary of Justice, from the Cabinet. General Nunez, president of the veterans' association, directed his attention to an obnoxious judge, a Spaniard who had opposed the revolution, demanding his removal. The secretary published a contemptuous reply, threatening to prosecute the veterans. Whereupon General Nunez and General Loynaz del Castillo responded sharply. Then both the secretary and the judge resigned. It is a question whether the secretary resigned in order that he might fight a duel with Nunez, or was dismissed because President Gomez feared the veterans.—The German Foreign Office authorizes a denial of the report, published in Paris, that

Germany was contemplating the establishment of a coaling station in Hayti. —From New Orleans comes a story that a plot to circulate large quantities of counterfeit money in Central America has been discovered there; that \$10,000,000 of this money was sent to Nicaragua some time ago; that a second shipment of \$10,000,000 was captured at Corinto, and that Government officers are implicated. —Dispatches from Washington, published in Mexico, say that seven machine guns were recently shipped from New Orleans to be used in Nicaragua in a revolutionary movement against General Mena, the present head of the Government. —President Taft has modified an order, issued a few months ago, which provided that persons desiring to practice medicine in the Canal Zone must be licensed by the Board of Health, and which, it was held, excluded Christian Science healers. The addition says that the order shall not be construed "to prohibit the practice of the religious tenets of any Church in the ministration of the sick and suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of any drug or material remedy, whether gratuitously or for compensation, provided that such sanitary laws, orders, rules or regulations as now or hereafter may be in force in the Canal Zone are complied with." This is satisfactory to the Christian Scientists. —Several hundred Moros who had taken a fortified position on the top of Mt. Dajo, in the Philippine island of Jolo, intending to resist an order requiring them to give up their arms, surrendered for lack of food, after twenty had been killed while attempting to make their way thru the surrounding guard of soldiers and scouts. It is thought that all the Moros will now submit.

A Better Prospect in Mexico

General Bernardo Reyes, who surrendered to the Federal troops at Linares, was taken to the capital and placed in the military prison. He is to be tried before a military court. The judges (his peers in rank) are Generals Mier, Vega and Villar. It was said at first that he might be condemned to death. Then it was remembered that

Madero's platform called for abolition of the death penalty, and there was a prediction that his punishment would be imprisonment for ten years. The latest reports say that he may be sentenced to no more than three years in jail, or even may suffer only exile in Europe. The Madero Government is greatly pleased because he could get no following, and believes his failure will effectually discourage all other rebels. His surrender caused a sense of relief at Washington. The collapse of the Reyist movement enables the Government to withdraw troops from the north and to use them in a vigorous attack upon Zapata's bandit army in the south. Zapatists killed thirteen rurales, and the wives of several of them, on the 26th, not far from the capital. Three days later they were defeated by the troops. Six thousand soldiers are now to be used against them. In all parts of the country small parties of bandits are at work. Magonists in the north say they have lost nothing by the surrender of Reyes. But there are indications that Madero will not be disturbed by any formidable uprising. He has pacified the Yaqui Indians by ousting squatters from their lands and providing for allotment in severalty.

Unrest in South America

After the death, on the 22d ult., of Emilio Estrada, President of Ecuador, it was decided that his successor should be elected on January 28. A majority of the Liberals desired the nomination of ex-President Plaza. But the Radicals in one province at once sought to give the office to General Flavio Alfaro, nephew of the late President Alfaro and formerly Minister of War. On the 29th, the troops in Guayaquil proclaimed the presidency of their commander, Gen. Pedro Montero, after riots in which about 100 persons were killed. Montero formed a provisional government, but it is said that he merely awaits the arrival of Alfaro, who sailed on the 31st from Panama, where he had been in exile. —All the newspapers at Paraguay's capital have been suppressed for several months, and very little news about the revolution comes to the outside world. It is known that the capital was

surrounded by revolutionists several days ago. They have three warships in the river. Brazil and Argentina have placed warships near the capital and have forbidden the revolutionists to bombard it. One of the rebel ships sailed from Antwerp October 12, carrying 6,000 rifles. The crew returned to Belgium last week.—Argentina's controversy with Italy concerning the sanitary inspection of immigrants is ended. Her inspection orders have been changed, and it is expected that Italy's decree, prohibiting emigration to Argentina, will be annulled.—E. C. Benedict, a New York banker, has filed a protest at Washington against the revocation, by the Brazilian Government, of his license to operate a wireless telegraph between Para and Manaus, 880 miles. It is said that the Government desires to set up a wireless plant of its own in place of his.—Peru's Government has chartered ships to take away from Tarapaca 3,000 Peruvians, who say they have been badly treated there by the Chilian authorities.

Lancashire Cotton Strike The question of the closed shop has taken an acute form in the cotton mills of Lancashire owing to the refusal of three operatives to join the union. One of these, Margaret Bury, was employed in the York Mill and the others, Joel Riley and his wife, Sarah, in the Helene Mill at Accrington. All three had been members of the union, but dropped out on account of dissatisfaction with the management of the union, and neither persuasions nor threats could move them. The mill managers refused to dismiss them, and so 400 operatives at the York and 2,500 at the Helene Mill struck. The Rileys were besieged in their home by angry crowds day and night until they escaped from town. A lockout of 160,000 weavers followed the strike and an equal number of spinners were put on half time because it was useless to turn out yarn when the looms were idle. It looks as tho both parties had determined on a fight to the finish. The operatives have a strike fund of \$1,250,000 and can draw on the Federation of Trades Unions for \$125,000 a week for three

weeks. The reserve fund of the manufacturers' association is estimated at \$10,000,000. The loss of wages amounts to over a million dollars a week. The weavers declare that they will hold out for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages as well as a closed shop.—The referendum in the railroad unions on whether they would accept the proposed settlement of the Royal Commission, which did not involve a recognition of the unions, resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of another strike. The colliers' union vote this month on the question of a strike, but without waiting for this 200 colliers at Treorchy, Wales, have gone out on account of the employment of non-union miners.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George made a rousing speech before a church meeting in Wales on the duty of Christians to abolish poverty, in which he said:

"You cannot deal with a problem of this magnitude by mere spasmodic appeals to the charity of the benevolent. You might as well try to run the army and navy by voluntary subscriptions. It is the community alone that can command the resources to drain this morass of wretchedness, so as to convert it into a verdant and fertile plain.

"I don't agree with the view that the Church is concerned solely with spiritual things. Those who take that view reflect on the career of the Master. They repudiate the precepts and doctrines of the greatest disciples, whose first act, on founding a church, was to establish a fund for the care of the poor and the first poor law guardians ever established.

"And remember the trouble which befell the man who did not fill in his forms properly and who did not give a correct account of his property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"What does poverty mean? It means men have enough to purchase the barest necessities of life for themselves and children. One-fourth of the population of this country, even in times of prosperity, are living under conditions of poverty thus defined.

"The national income is \$5,000,000,000. That is revealed income. That means \$1,000 a year for every family. Yet one-third of that income is received and spent by 250,000 people, one two hundredth part of the population, or, in families, one-fortieth of the population is receiving and spending one-third of the income of the country.

"The great lesson of Christianity is this: You cannot redeem those who are below except by the sacrifice of those who are above. The task is a great and colossal one. It is a task our Master came here for to lift the needy from the mire and the poor from the dung-hill, and it is the Christian churches alone that can accomplish it."

Disestablishment in Wales

The disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales is sure to come during the present Parliament, and for the most potent reason, but the Church of England still beats against the stone wall of justice, sure to be battered. There was held the other day a Representative Church Council, and a day was given to disestablishment in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Bishop of London presented a resolution protesting against disestablishing and disendowing the Church, deprecating "as an unjust and wrongful act such dismembership of the National Church and such confiscation for secular uses of property given to and urgently needed for directly religious purposes." This might have gone thru with little debate, but Bishop Gore, of Oxford, offered an amendment changing the language which "protested against the proposal to disestablish and disendow," so that it should read "protest against the proposal so thoroly to disendow," etc. He accepted the plain principle that when the great majority of the people do not belong to a Church and do not want it to have special privileges the people should rule. He only wanted that the Church when disestablished should retain its endowments. That could easily be settled, for no one wants to rob the Church of what has been given to it by individuals since the Reformation. When the bishop declared that a religious establishment to be justified must represent a clear majority of the people he was met by cries of "No, no," and when he added that if such was their view they had better keep it to themselves they laughed at him, and when put to vote only four men voted for the amendment and only two against the resolution.



The Persian Situation

The dismissal of Morgan Shuster from the post of Treasurer-General was followed by the occupation of Tabriz, in North Persia, by the Russians, and it is expected that the British will soon occupy Shiraz, in South Persia. The Fidiyas, as the members of the Constitutional Progressive party are called, took up arms in defense of their country, but their resistance was

futile and served only to exasperate the invaders and give them an excuse for strengthening their hold on the territory seized. At Tabriz there was sharp fighting for nine days, beginning on the night of December 20, when a Russian patrol encountered a band of Fidiyas in the street and two of the Persians were shot. The Persians in the citadel fired upon the Russian camp with mountain artillery and the Russians retaliated with shrapnel. One of the shells cut thru the flagstaff on the American consulate, but did no further damage to the building. During the following days the Fidiyas besieged the Russians in their camp near the city and in the Russian consulate until relieved by 800 men, who made a forced march from Julfa, 80 mi'es away, in forty-eight hours. The Russians then shelled the town and captured the citadel. The total losses were only two or three hundred and it appears that the charges of cruelty and indiscriminate slaughter which have been freely alleged on both sides are either altogether false or grossly exaggerated. The end is not yet, however, for the Russian Government has announced its intention of inflicting exemplary punishment upon the Constitutionalists in order to prevent future disturbances. Wholesale arrests will be made for trial by court-martial. The Russian troops at Tabriz now number 4,000 sharpshooters, with four squadrons of Cossacks and a battery of artillery. About the same number are stationed at Kasvin. Shua-ed-Dowleh, who led the recent revolt to restore the ex-Shah, is assisting the Russians to put down the Constitutionalists, and is expected to be made Governor-General of the Province of Azerbaijan by the Russian Government.—A party of Indian sowars escorting the British consul, W. A. Smart, from Bushire to Shiraz, was attacked on the route by 800 Kashgai tribesmen, and the consul was wounded and two of the Indians were killed. The native resentment is almost as strong against the British in the south as against the Russians in the north. The situation in Persia, in which the United States has at least some concern, and which involves the destiny of one of the greatest of the historic nations of the Old World, has some light

thrown upon it in the recently published biography of one of our oldest and most distinguished missionaries, the late J. P. Cochrane, M. D. He lived many years in Persia, and by his profession as a physician, as well as by his remarkable personal gifts, he had access to people of every class, from the Shah in Teheran, to the Kurds in the Armenian mountains, and was the trusted adviser and friend of all. England's attitude may be seen in the following account of the conduct of the British consul:

"We found him encamped in a shady place, waiting for the arrival of the Government officials. He became very impatient at their tardiness, and sent one man after another to report that he was waiting their arrival, and would stay there all night if they did not come. Finally the agent of the foreign office came, but the Consul told him he had insulted him in keeping him waiting so long, that he should have come out at least twelve miles. The Persian said the Consul had no cause or complaint, he had come with some ten military officers, five noblemen and two led horses and a detachment of fifty cavalry. These were all near but had not been presented. His reply, not being worded carefully, provoked the Consul and he stormed away, John Bull getting away with him. He called for his horses and said he was going back to Tabriz. The Khan mounted and started after him as well as some others. I also accompanied but did not say anything while he was in that state. The Khan provoked him more and more by telling him in the Oriental style of hospitality, 'I won't let you go. You shall go on to Urumia with me,' and caught hold of the bridle. He only added fuel to the fire and I got the Khar to leave him and fall behind. We rode on toward Tabriz. I soon ventured to remark that the Governor, who I knew, had given orders to have him received with every mark of respect and to do him every possible honor, and that I hoped that any mistake on the part of his agent, would not be considered disrespectful on the part of the Governor. He said, 'I am going back!' I then bethought myself to send back word to the Khan asking if he would come after him on foot. So he dismounted and began walking after us. I told the Consul that the Khan was on foot, following. He slowed up, and after the Khan had again asked pardon, catching hold of the Consul's feet, the latter turned about. So we rode back to the city's gates."

The Chinese Rebellion

Premier Yuan Shi-kai, after consultation with the Manchu princes, has telegraphed to Tang Shao-yi at Shanghai his assent to the proposal to leave the



DR. SUN YAT SEN

Inaugurated by the revolutionists at Nanking, January 1, 1912, as first President of the Chinese Republic.

question of the form of government to a national convention. This concession, however, did not bring about an agreement, because there is still a wide difference of opinion as to the character of the convention and the time and place of meeting. The revolutionists wished to have the matter decided at once by the delegates from the eighteen provinces now gathered at Shanghai. Yuan Shi-kai objected to this project on the ground that these delegates are not really representative of the provinces and not in any sense empowered to decide between a republic and a monarchy. He held that the convention ought to be postponed for some months until properly instructed representatives can be assembled at Peking. The revolutionists fear that such a delay will give him an opportunity for strengthening the imperial

authority by securing a loan and reorganizing the army. Premier Yuan stated the case before a conference of the imperial clan held in the palace on the forenoon of December 28, and frankly declared that in order even to hold that part of China north of the Yang-tse for five months he must have \$10,000,000. A distressing scene ensued. The Empress Dowager wept and fainted. Some of the Manchu princes urged resistance to the bitter end. Others advised concession. None of them, however, came forward with an offer to contribute sufficient funds from their private fortunes to save the dynasty, as they might easily have done, so the only possible outcome of the conference was the publication of an edict by the Dowager Empress agreeing to a constitutional convention. Yuan has thus succeeded in throwing the responsibility for the decision upon the Manchu princes, since they refused to accept his proffered resignation. He has agreed to the stipulation of the revolutionists that the armistice be extended till the national convention meets, that no effort be made to secure a foreign loan in the meantime, and that the imperial troops be withdrawn 37 miles from their present positions. The convention will be composed of three delegates from each of the eighteen provinces of China proper and from Mongolia and Tibet. —A convention of revolutionists from seventeen of the eighteen provinces, meeting at Nanking on December 29, elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen President of the Chinese Republic by a vote of 16 to 1, the latter being cast for General Huang Hsin, instigator of the revolution at Wu-chang. Huang has been made Minister of War in the provisional cabinet, and General Li Yuan-hung, now in command at Wu-chang, is Vice-President. The Foreign Minister is Wu Ting-fang, former Ambassador to the United States, and the remaining positions are filled by Yale graduates, Chen Chin-tao as Minister of Finance, and Wong Chun-hui as Minister of Justice. Dr. Sun was inaugurated at Nanking, the historic southern capital, on the first day of the new year, possibly in order to make convenient the change to the Christian calendar desired by the revolutionists. Whether the provisional government so

organized will ever exercise any real authority remains to be seen.

Russian Designs on Mongolia

That the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty would result in, at least, the partial dismemberment of the Chinese empire has become more evident by the reported ultimatum delivered by Russia to China in regard to Mongolia and Turkestan. It appears that the Mongolian princes met at Urga and elected the Kutuktu Great Khan of Mongolia and he assumed that office on December 28. The princes declared their intention of throwing off all allegiance to China in case a republic was established. The Kutuktu, the spiritual head of the Mongolian Lamaists, is regarded by them as the living incarnation of Buddha, subordinate, however, to the Dalai Lama of Tibet. The Amban, the representative of the Chinese power at Urga, was expelled a month ago. The Russian Government pointed out, in a diplomatic note delivered at Peking, that the chaotic condition of affairs in Mongolia was injurious to Russian commercial interests in that region and requested the Chinese Government to resume immediately its control over Mongolia. The Chinese Foreign Office replied that under the circumstances it was unable to do so at the present moment, but would order commissioners to proceed to Urga via the Trans-Siberian railroad and endeavor to bring the Mongol authorities back to their allegiance. It is assumed that this diplomatic protest by Russia is preliminary to the occupation of the country with the intent of ultimate annexation. The Russian Government, as soon as it found its plans in Manchuria checked by Japan, turned its attention to Mongolia and proposed to run a branch of the Trans-Siberian railroad from Lake Baikal to Peking, thus cutting off three or four days of the eastward journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Last summer Russian troops seized Kuldja and the Ili valley in Chinese Turkestan and forced China to extend the privileges of Russian traders in Mongolia and to permit the establishment of Russian garrisons in the chief towns of Mongolia for the protection of the consulates.

The General Arbitration Treaties

BY HERBERT W. BOWEN

[The author of this article was for many years Consul General of the United States at Barcelona, and was subsequently United States Minister to Persia and Venezuela. He represented Venezuela at the Hague Court in 1903.—EDITOR.]

UNUSUAL interest has been taken by our people and all other civilized peoples in our two general arbitration treaties, the one with Great Britain and the other with France, which were prepared under the direction of President Taft, and which were signed August 3, 1911. They differ from our former treaties, first, in that they are general rather than specific; second, in that they do not contain a provision excluding from arbitration all differences that affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the contracting states or that concern the interests of third parties; and, third, in that they provide for the appointment of a joint high commission to inquire into controversies and to report upon them before they are submitted to arbitration.

The articles of each treaty are seven in number, and are substantially identical in each, and are preceded each by a preliminary statement, or preamble, containing the solemn and unqualified declaration that both nations are "resolved that no future difference shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations," and that their object in concluding the treaty with each other is "to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy."

The nobility of purpose express in that declaration entitles it to rank with the majestic preamble of the Constitution of the United States.

Of the seven articles the last two relate to the agreement that these treaties shall supersede our arbitration treaties of 1908 with Great Britain and France and to the exchange of ratifications and the twelve months' written notice that must be given in case either party desires to terminate the treaty. The other five articles contain the new plan of arbitration.

Article I provides that "all differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder."

The intention of the parties as thus express is evidently to have all their differences which cannot be settled by diplomacy submitted to an arbitral tribunal. The clearness of that intention is not obscured by the restriction that the differences must relate, as they should, to international matters, nor that the parties must be concerned in them "by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise," for nothing could be less exclusive than "a claim of right" and nothing more unrestricted than the word "otherwise." All that the complaining party, therefore, would have to maintain would be "a claim of right" with the restriction that it be "justiciable" in its nature "by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity." That restriction is one of common sense and decency, for a "claim of right" that has neither law nor equity on its side should not, of course, be referred for arbitration. It is possible to

imagine, however, that some claims of right might be doubtful, or might seem justiciable to the complaining party in accordance with the terms of the treaty, but could be proved by the other party not to be so. That possibility doubtless suggested to the high contracting parties the wisdom of providing for the appointment of a joint high commission, and naturally the more the plan was considered the more it was developed and perfected. Articles II, III, IV and V present the perfected plan, and it is admirable in all its details.

Article II provides that "the high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises, a joint high commission of inquiry to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity "for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement."

The difference between this article and Article I is, briefly, that Article I provides for the direct submission of differences to arbitral tribunals, while Article II practically provides a mediator, who, if either party desires it, can investigate the controversy impartially and conscientiously after a suitable opportunity has been given to the other party to settle it by diplomacy.

Article III authorizes the commission to "examine and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it," and to make such "recommendations" as may be proper. These reports are not to be considered decisions or awards. Furthermore, the commission is very wisely empowered to decide whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration. Under Article I, in case the parties differ on that point, "and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is with-

in the scope of Article I, it shall be referred to arbitration."

Articles IV and V confer on the commission such powers as it is necessary for it to possess in the performance of its duties, and provide for agents and counsel, hearings and salaries. After the commission has made its report and recommendation what is expected to happen the treaties do not state; but the inference is that its conclusions will receive due attention and careful consideration. When no compromise or settlement is effected, and it is decided to proceed to arbitration, the special agreement, which is mentioned in Article I, and which defines the questions at issue, must be prepared, and "in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and on the part of Great Britain and France in accordance with their respective laws, but Great Britain reserves "the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the Government of that dominion"; and "such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by an exchange of notes."

The treaties are exceptionally concise and clear, and it seems to be generally hoped that they will be promptly ratified. The few who object to them are persons who are unwilling to submit to arbitration questions of honor; who fear for the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine; or who are apprehensive that our Senate or Supreme Court may be deprived thereby of some of its constitutional rights or dignity; but they are greatly outnumbered by those who hold that questions of honor between nations should be questions of law; that the Monroe Doctrine will always be as much respected as it is entitled to be; and that our Senate and Supreme Court can join in promoting the cause of international justice without losing either any of their constitutional rights or their dignity.

These treaties represent the culminating efforts of centuries to establish and preserve friendly relations among nations. They are the cry of civilization against the horrors of war. They voice the prayer of the peoples for peace.

The International Grand Jury

BY WILLIAM I. HULL

[Professor Hull, of Swarthmore College, is one of the leading authorities in the United States on the history and philosophy of the Peace Movement. He is the author of the best brief volume on the "Two Hague Conferences," published in English, and is the secretary of the efficient Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. Now that the question of the Joint High Commission in the proposed arbitration treaties with France and England involves the whole objection to them, we are glad to present this scholarly article showing the real significance of the Joint High Commission in international law. The following article is the substance of an address delivered before the recent session of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.—EDITOR.]

ONE of the notable achievements of the First Hague Conference was the prominence given by it to international commissions of inquiry as one of the best means for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The proposal to establish these gave rise to one of the longest and most ardent debates of the conference, the result of which was to impress them deeply upon the international consciousness.

A large majority of the delegates shared the conviction that governments should investigate *before* they fight, and the belief that, if they investigate before they fight, in all probability they will *not* fight at all. They believed also that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth relating to international disputes should be impartially ascertained and made public; and that during such investigation popular passions would have time to cool, and a peaceful settlement of the difficulty be made more easy.

On the other hand, a minority of the delegates argued that the establishment by the conference of international commissions of inquiry would be too long a step in the direction of obligatory arbitration; that a report by such commission, if it were adverse to the interests of a large Power, would cause the large Power to refuse to arbitrate the dispute; that such commissions would be a strong link in the chain which was being forged for the binding together of the nations in a union which would infringe upon the sovereignty of the smaller Powers; and that at the bottom of every request by one state for an international commission of inquiry there is a kind of doubt as to the impartiality of the investigation made by the national authorities of the

other state, while the acceptance of a proposal to name such a commission implies a willingness to subject the action of its own authorities to a kind of international control.

So persistently were these arguments urged (they were *fears*, rather than arguments, as Baron d'Estournelles declared, and therefore could not be answered), so determined were the delegates of three Balkan governments (Roumania, Servia and Greece) to defeat the adoption of international commissions of inquiry in any form, that the conference was finally obliged, instead of *establishing* them and conferring upon them a wide scope of activity, merely to declare that it would be *useful* for the signatory Powers to establish them "in so far as circumstances permit," and in questions "involving neither the honor nor the vital interests of the Powers concerned."

This apparent failure of the conference to make what seemed to be so short and so reasonable a step toward international justice was one of the reasons why it was made the laughing-stock of a reckless press and the contempt of thoughtless people. But seldom indeed has there been so striking an illustration of the importance of declaring the truth, however tritely, of holding up "a standard to which the wise and the honest may repair." Endorsed thus feebly by the conference, but made practicable by the adoption of a few simple rules of procedure, and imprest upon the attention of thinking men, international commissions of inquiry have found an assured place in international relations; and, resorted to by Great Britain and Russia in the case of the fishermen of the Dogger Bank,

one of them allayed the passions of the British people at a grave period of the Russo-Japanese War and probably prevented that war from becoming fatefully enlarged in its scope and results.

At the Second Hague Conference the attempt was renewed to *establish* international commissions of inquiry, to make it incumbent upon Powers not party to an international dispute to suggest a resort to them by the disputant Powers, and to add to their duty of impartial investigation and report the further duty of fixing the responsibility for the occurrence which gave rise to the dispute. These propositions again stirred up determined opposition, which was this time almost unanimous, and all that was accomplished by the Second Conference in regard to the commissions, besides an improvement in their mode of procedure, was the adoption of a declaration that their establishment by the Powers, under the former restrictions, would be *desirable* as well as *useful*.

Here the history of international commissions of inquiry ended, in apparent ignominy. But in this year of grace the President of our Republic has, under God, taken up this stone which the builders rejected and has made it the headstone of the corner. Truly, we may exclaim with the Psalmist: "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes."

When the proposed treaties of arbitration, and the Senate's objections to them, are carefully examined, it is seen that the heart of the treaties and the core of the opposition to them lies, not so much in the apparently universal scope of the arbitration proposed, as in the proposed method of determining the arbitrability of questions in dispute. This method is the appointment of an international commission of inquiry, or, rather, the transformation of the familiar international commission of inquiry into an international grand jury.

With the rapidly growing belief in the efficacy of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, there has been a rapidly growing desire to have *all* international disputes submitted to this peaceful mode of settlement; but the supreme difficulty, the crux of the entire movement, is to *get the parties into*

court. This desire and difficulty are reflected by the treaties and the Senate alike. The contracting governments declare that they are "resolved that no future difference shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship"; and the Senate's committee asserts that it "is as earnestly and heartily in favor of peace and of the promotion of universal peace by arbitration as any body of men, official or unofficial, anywhere in the world, or as any one concerned in the negotiation of arbitration treaties." The treaties propose the arbitration of all "justiciable" questions, and the Senate responds with a hearty Amen. So emphatic is this response that the wayfaring man naturally asks, Then where is the hitch? And the suspicious man is inclined to regard the Senate's response as emphatic rather than sincere, and to apply to it the words of Ambassador Choate at the Second Hague Conference, when he characterized Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, of Germany, the great opponent of the American proposal for a world treaty of obligatory arbitration, as being "on the one hand, an ardent admirer of obligatory arbitration in the abstract, on the other, when this idea is to be put into practice, he becomes its most formidable opponent. It is for him," Mr. Choate continues, "an image which he adores in the sky, but which loses all its charm on touching the ground; he regards it in his dreams as a celestial vision, but when it approaches him he turns toward the wall and will not look at it!"

But this doubt, as far as the Senate is concerned, is not well founded; for, altho the Senate's dream of universal arbitration is somewhat troubled by such nightmares as attacks upon the Monroe Doctrine, the influx of undesirable immigrants, and aggressions upon the territorial integrity of the States and the nation, the real lion in its path is the great question: *How* shall the justiciability of international disputes be determined? Or as the report of its committee states it: "The most vital question in every proposed arbitration is whether the difference is arbitrable."

To answer this fundamental question, the treaties propose to institute a Joint

High Commission of Inquiry, charged with the duty, first, of impartially and conscientiously investigating and reporting upon any controversy referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts; and, second, of determining the justiciability or non-justiciability of cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not they are subject to arbitration.

The name of *Joint High*, instead of the Hague Conference's name of *International*, Commission of Inquiry is given to the new agent, but the first duty assigned to it is that proposed at The Hague; while, thru the second duty assigned to it, it has been transformed from a high *commission* and raised to the dignity of a *grand jury*. Thus has been proposed the immensely important step of adapting to the administration of international justice that great agency which has served the Anglo-Saxon people for more than seven centuries as one of the chief bulwarks of individual liberty and as one of the most efficient tools in the enforcement of national law and order.

History repeats itself in a most instructive and most encouraging way. Looking back to the days of the Norman and Angevin kings, when the first faint heart-throbs of trial by jury were beginning to make themselves felt within the body politic of England, and the virus of trial by battle was being expelled by it from the current of national justice, we see gradually emerging above the baronial turbulence and social injustice of the times the jury of inquest and presentment, which became the mother of grand and petit jury alike. Originating as a body of impartial witnesses, summoned by royal writ and sworn before the king's officers to declare all the facts in a given case, it was used by William the Conqueror for inquiring into the laws of Good King Edward and for securing the information upon which Domesday Book was based. Henry II used it in connection with the Assize of Arms and the Saladin Tithe, and substituted it for the wager of battle, in civil cases, for determining title and possession. It was Henry II, also, who, in his great struggle with the barons and the Church, lifted it above its rôle of inquiry and re-

port and invested it with the power of indictment in criminal cases (Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164, Sixth Chapter, and Assize of Clarendon, 1166, First Section); Magna Charta (Thirty-ninth Section) made it the cornerstone of English jurisprudence; the American Colonies and States incorporated it in their temples of justice; and the United States Constitution (the Fifth Amendment) made it a foundation stone of the new republic. Sustained by both common and statute law, and by the affections of a self-governing and law-loving people, it has achieved among the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic a long and glorious record of beneficent activity; and now the President of our republic has proposed to those same peoples its establishment within the international temple of peace and justice at The Hague, and invited all other nations to share with us its benefits.

The national grand juries of today include within their functions, first, *inquisition* of office, or the investigation of matters committed to their inquiry, upon evidence laid before them; second, *indictment*, or accusation of crime or misdemeanor; and, third, *presentment*, properly so called, or inquiry into an accusation of crime or misdemeanor, upon the jury's own motion and from its own knowledge and observation.

It has not yet been proposed to invest the international grand jury with the function of *presentment* proper; but with the growing sense of the solidarity of nations we may yet hope to see a properly constructed grand jury of the nations taking cognizance of and presenting such patent crimes as the annexation of one's neighbor's outlying territories. But this is for the future. For the present it has been proposed in the Hague Conference, as has been seen, that the international commission of inquiry shall be vested with the duty of *inquisition of office*; and now our President has proposed that it shall be vested with the great and distinctive duty of *indictment*. It is still difficult for us to think into our old familiar terms of national jurisprudence their international significance. But it is clear that Article III of President Taft's treaty, which empowers the Joint High Commission to test by the

principles of law or equity the justiciable character of international differences, is tantamount to the prime object of *indictment*, namely, the getting of a case before a court, the bringing of two disputants before the bar of justice.

The Senate objects to this summary process because it is opposed to the Senate's constitutional duty of itself sharing in the decision as to justiciability, and in the appointment of the Joint High Commission.

Now, there can be no objection to the Senate's participation in the appointment of the American members of the Joint High Commission, at least in the usual manner of ratification. It has always been an essential feature of the national grand jury that it shall be of a *representative* character. Chosen at first from the hundred, it was regarded as representative enough to present, inquire and indict, but not to act as a trial jury, that is, to give fair and adequate expression to the voice of the county as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Accordingly, it was enlarged by including representatives of "the four vills" and the jury of another hundred, also, at times, by coroners, knights and others of representative character. The principle of representative government as a whole was cherished and preserved chiefly in the jury, and Parliament itself arose in the form of a great, national, representative jury. It is entirely fitting, therefore, that the international grand jury, at least in the initial stages of its growth, shall be representative in the large sense of the nations concerned, and that the Senate shall share with the Executive the responsibility of its appointment. Indeed, since the national grand juries are summoned by courts of sufficient criminal jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of the United States may well claim its share in the appointment of the international grand jury—especially since the jury is to perform an essentially judicial function.

But the Senate's claim to a share in this judicial function of the international grand jury cannot be thus readily granted. It does not appear to be well founded on constitutional interpretation, and it is certainly most repugnant to the

ideals of justice and fair play cherished by the Old World members of the family of nations. At the Second Hague Conference, for example, the Austrian and other delegations persistently and almost tauntingly inquired of our American delegation how the United States Government could possibly enter into any world treaty of genuine obligatory arbitration if the United States Senate must exercise the right of approving, not only the general treaty itself, but also a special treaty determining the object, scope, etc., of the arbitration of every individual dispute. Although Great Britain and France have agreed that the Senate shall ratify the compromise (that is, the agreement for the arbitration of each specific dispute), as well as the general treaty, it cannot be expected that all other nations will be thus complacent, or that they or any other nations would make a general treaty submitting all justiciable cases to arbitration, and at the same time assigning to the United States Senate the right of deciding on the justiciability of each case as it arose. Evidently, if such be the constitutional limitation of our Government in international affairs, it, like the power of the national Government over the State in such international matters as the treatment of resident aliens, is greatly in need of revision. In some way, by constitutional interpretation or constitutional amendment, the United States Government must have the shackles stricken from its limbs, so that it may fulfil unhampered its duties toward the other members of the family of nations.

But in regard to the Joint High Commission's duty of determining the justiciability of specific disputes, it does *not* appear that the Senate is vested by the Constitution with any right or duty. This is clearly either an administrative or a judicial measure. If it is an administrative measure, it must be performed, not by the Senate, but by a commission acting under the Executive, even as tariff boards pass upon the dutiability of imports under a treaty of reciprocity. If it is a judicial function, it must *a fortiori* be performed, not by the Senate, but by a commission vested with judicial powers, in the appointment of which the

Senate may concur, but in the performance of whose judicial duties neither the Senate nor the Executive may interfere. It is not to be tolerated, under the rules of fair play, that a government may act as the judge or the petit jury in its own case; and it is no more to be tolerated that a government shall act as its own grand jury, and insist on the control of inquest, indictment or presentment of only such cases as may suit its pleasure or convenience.

Of course, the *ideal* international grand jury would be one, not only composed of "good and lawful men," whose interest in any particular case does not transcend that common interest which every good member of society feels in the enforcement of law and justice, and who would therefore pass upon it with faithful impartiality, but it would be one also fairly representative, not of the governments interested in the particular case at issue, but of the family of nations as a whole. The Senate's committee has criticised the proposed treaties on the ground that they "are not in the direction of an advance, but of a retreat from The Hague provisions, because they revive the idea of confining membership in the commission, if insisted upon by either party, to nationals instead of to wholly disinterested outsiders." While this criticism is entirely just from the point of view of the ideal, it does not come with peculiar propriety from a branch of the legislative department of the Government which demands for itself the right of withholding from arbitral adjudication cases in which it is vitally interested, especially since, immediately after this criticism of the treaties, it strenuously objects to vesting in an outside commission the power to decide on the justiciability of disputes. From the point of view of the practical, we cannot expect to create immediately an ideal international grand jury; and it should be remembered that national grand juries grew slowly in representative character and in scope of jurisdiction, being summoned at first only to inquire for the body of the county, *pro corpore comitatus*, while down until 1548 (2 and 3 Edw. VI, c. 24) it was the rule that, when a man was wounded in one

county and died in another, the offender was at common law indictable in neither county, because a complete act of felony had been committed in neither. It is evident from past history and present human nature alike that too rapid progress cannot be hoped for in the development of the newly born grand jury of the nations; it is evident also, from the Senate's vigorous opposition to the alleged radical character of the President's proposal, that this proposal marks a decided step toward the ideal.

The ideal international grand jury, also, would act for each member of the family of nations, large or small, just as surely and potently as it would for any of the others. The Senate committee's warning that "if we enter into these treaties with Great Britain and France we must make like treaties on precisely the same terms with any other friendly Power which calls upon us to do so," is a reflection of the ideal and of the Senate's attitude toward it; while the President's frank acceptance of the alternative, his refusal to be terrified by the fear of the subjunctive, and his loyalty to justice, regardless of the side on which the weight of her scales may turn, is a splendid object lesson to the nations, and another great step toward the ideal which declared that, just as public wrongs are considered in every civilized nation to be committed, not primarily against the individual, but against the commonwealth, so international wrongs must be considered as committed, not primarily against the individual nation, but against the family of nations, to whom international rights and duties pre-eminently pertain. In practice, again, it should be remembered! that for generations after the introduction of indictment by means of the national grand jury, the accused, if sufficiently powerful, would refuse "to put himself on the county," that is, to submit to jury trial, and that from 1275 A. D. to 1772 A. D. it was held necessary to punish such refusal by imprisonment and by the *peine forte et dure*. We cannot anticipate that the "great Powers," led on as at present by the will-o'-the-wisp of territorial aggrandizement, will submit immediately to be haled into court and compelled to make retribut-

tion for their high crimes and misdemeanors.

But we may be profoundly thankful that our President has thus lifted from the dust the standard of international justice; and we may be assured that, as the nations rally one by one to that standard, an international public opinion will be created, so enlightened, so just and so invincible, that no international delinquent, however great or obstinate, will refuse to bow to that sovereign power of our time, and to the indictment of the ideal international grand jury which will represent it!

Standing face to face today with the great "present crisis" in the development of international justice, holding within our grasp the immeasurable power for good possessed by the international grand jury which President Taft is offering to our own and other nations, we may well recall and ponder Lowell's heartfelt cry in another great crisis of our country's and the world's history:

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?

Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires, we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly thru the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted Key."

SWARTHMORE, PA.



Persia to Europe

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

You scorn us? You dream we are ready to yield
Our realm at the threat of your armies afield?
You, race of wild rovers or forests your home
When *we* towered resplendent ere Athens or Rome?—
Our grandeurs of old we can never forget,
And the Mede and the Persian abide with us yet.

From the gulfs of the south to Tehrân and Tabriz
We are rousing from sleep and submission and ease;
Is it just to assail us, yet hardly awake,
When we need all our valor and vigor to break
The bonds that have kept us in weakness and wrong?—
Away with your dirges and cheer us with song!

For by our Avesta, that gospel of God
Leading upward the soul to His crystal abode;
By thy columns, Persepolis, crowning the plain
Where age after age saw thy glorious reign;
By the snow of Elburz; by the Sun in the sky;
By Ormuzd and Allah—our rule shall not die!

SOURCE: FRANKLIN THAMM, MAAS.

New Year's in the Streets of Tokyo

BY YEI T. OZAKI

[Madame Ozaki is the accomplished wife of the Mayor of Tokyo, considered perhaps the greatest orator in Japan. Many Americans will remember their visit to the United States a few years ago. Madame Ozaki has written much about things Japanese and is considered an authority on the home life of the Japanese people.—EDITOR.]

Kado matsu wa
Meido no Tabi no
Ichiri Zuka
Medetaku no ari
Medetaku no nashi.

Song by Ikkyu.

At every door
The pine trees stand;
One mile post more
To the spirit land:
As there's gladness
So there's sadness.

WHO shall describe the streets of the capital on New Year's morn? It is a never-to-be-forgotten sight, especially if the sun shines brightly over all. Generally speaking, Tokyo is a city which lacks distinction. Brownish-gray rows of one-storied, low-roofed, wide-eaved houses, broken once and again by a two-storied house or an ugly foreign-built post office, form the quiet, irregular, unpretentious streets. At the New Year a metamorphosis takes place. On all sides the chrysalis of the city bursts into a butterfly of color and bright ornamentation. From every gateway flutter the wings of two flags of the Rising Sun, a scarlet ball on a white background. The decorations of the season turn the streets into vistas of waving bamboo saplings, pine branches, straw fringes and lappets* of white paper.

The superiority in artistic effect and impressiveness of uniformity of design and color in decoration over irregularity and spasmodic attempts is seen in these beautiful lines of green and lines of white and lines of flags with their crimson suns, which are so essentially Japanese and so deliciously harmonious to the eye.

There is the *Kado-Matsu* (pine of the doorway), a decoration which consists of bamboo and branches of pine trees planted on each side of the door or gateway. Sometimes the bamboo takes the form of

three large stems sliced obliquely to a point with pine branches bunched together at their base; at other times it is a bamboo sapling waving in the wintry wind over its shorter companions, the pines. The pine, being a sturdy evergreen, unaffected alike by the heat of summer and the severest storms of winter, is an emblem of endurance and constancy to purpose in the face of misfortune, and the bamboo, with its straight, regular joints, is a symbol of virtue from *Setsu*, which means "a joint" and also "virtue."

The custom of planting pine branches dates from about 900 years ago, but the bamboo decorations were added much later. The plum blossom is seldom added outside the house, but the favorite combination in the home and in art is the *Sho-Chiku-Bai*, "the pine, the bamboo and the plum blossom," the latter symbolizing womanly sweetness and grace, so that the trio represent the ideal of manly strength and feminine charm. Across the gateway is stretched the ubiquitous straw rope and fringe. The straw rope and the mirror cakes above mentioned have a religious reference and go back to time immemorial of the Japanese cosmogony and its beautiful sun myth. It is written in the ancient annals that in the dawn of time Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess, withdrew into a cave in anger at the pranks of the impetuous Moon God, who broke into the room where she and her maidens were weaving. In consequence the world was plunged into utter darkness. In desperate resolution the gods and goddesses assembled before the cave and started all the known arts and industries to help them in their purpose of luring the Light back to them. They forged the first mirror of metal, and, having placed it before the mouth of the cave, they indulged in

a wild revel, in which the Goddess of Mirth, Uzume, amused them all by her sportive dancing. The sounds of the revelry reached the Sun Goddess in her cave, and, her curiosity fully aroused, she pushed back the rock so that she might peep out and see what was the cause of this unwonted noise. As she did so she caught sight of her own reflection in the mirror. Innocent wonder at the lovely vision drew her out still further. The gods, who had been waiting for this moment, now rushed forward and rolled the rock back against the mouth of the cave and drew the straw rope across the entrance. The mirror cakes and the straw rope have ever since played a large part in Japanese life. It will be remembered that the mirror is the symbol and focus of the Shinto faith, the primeval cult of Japan, and dates its origin from this myth. The straw rope seen today is said to be in memory of that stretched across the entrance of the cave, Amano-Iwato, after the Sun Goddess emerged from her self-immurement. The dark interior of the cave was considered to be unclean and inauspicious, and the rope fenced it off from the clean and smiling world outside. This rope is used in Shinto temples to mark off the clean interior from the common outer world, and is used in dwelling houses on festive occasions as a boundary over which nothing unclean or unlucky is to find entrance, the advent of evil spirits, being thereby, it is supposed, prevented. The straw rope, therefore, must have had the prehistoric significance of a *taboo*. The palm leaf with its fronds downward is used in the same way in Siam and Burmah to this day. Not only over the gateway, but over all the principal parts of the dwelling, do we find the *Shime-nawa* (straw-rope), and tradition tells us now that wherever it hangs the balmy, fragrant winds of spring blow. Over the doorway it is sometimes twisted into an artistic knot and tassel-like ends, and this forms the background to a curious emblematical device. A red lobster set in the midst of fern fronds, some leaves of the ever-green *Yuzuriha*, and a bitter orange is the prominent feature. A piece of charcoal is sometimes added to the collection. Associated as the lobster is in the West

with indigestion and things conducive to anything but long life, it may cause some surprise to learn that on this side of the world the lobster typifies longevity, and its presence on the top of the portal expresses the hope that the inmates may live till their backs are bent double and their beards reach to their knees after the manner of the feelers of the crawfish—a truly patriarchal conception of bliss! The fern fronds, in the way they branch and rebranch, are figurative of the desire of a large posterity, and the leaves of the *Yuzuri-ha* signify uninterrupted succession in the family, for the young leaf of the *Yuzuri-ha* always develops well, before the old leaf, growing in front of it, drops off. So the *Yuzuri-ha* is used as a symbol of that fortunate household where the son attains manhood and is able to take his place as head of the family before the decease of the father. The bitter orange *Daidai* means to bequeath from “generation to generation,” from a Chinese word *Daidai*, which means the same. Charcoal is of good omen because its color never changes, and it is therefore used to symbolize the prosperous *changelessness* of the fortunes of the family. It is also impervious to damp and is used by the rich to fill up the grave round the coffin of the departed.

Tokyo seems to take a new lease of life New Year's morn, and not only the young, but the old and those who have been sobered in the school of adversity, step back into its careless springtime and trip it merrily to the rhythm of the heart's own music of mirth and joy and hope. The streets of the city have the appearance of a huge playground, for the New Year is the one sabbath of the year. The shops are not closed, but blinds made of slatted bamboo are hung up to show that all business is suspended, and above the blind the name card of the owner is placed in the butterfly bow of the four-stranded *mizu-shiki*.*

The highways of the city leading to the palace are full of the coming and going of high life. At 9.30 a. m. the Emperor receives the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the palace officials, the nobility and Imperial nominees to the House of Peers and their wives; at 10 the Cabinet Ministers and their wives, officers

*The red and white string of felicitations.

and the various halls of the palace and Government employees of high rank and wives. The sun glitters on innumerable plume-cocked hats and coats resplendent in their gold lace and the proud display of decorations. The *chokunin-kwan*

While principalities and powers perform ceremonious functions and go thru their paces in high places, making a pageantry of fine feathers and fine birds, the young are having a gay time in the open all over the city. All are dressed



"THE JAPANESE MAIDEN LOVES HER HAGO-ITA ALMOST AS MUCH AS SHE DOES HER DOLLS"

(highest rank) officers are distinguished by white feathers to their hats, while the *sonin-kwan* wear black plumes. At 2 o'clock the foreign representatives, the Ministers Plenipotentiary, the secretaries of legation and their wives are received in Court dress by their majesties.

in the smartest clothes their wardrobes can produce, and little girls, and big ones, too, are out in be vies playing battledore and shuttlecock. As they flit to and fro in their brightly colored *ki-monos*, the long sleeves flashing glimpses of scarlet and multicolored linings,

brighter or subdued as they come into the sun or fall into the shadow, they recall the pretty gatherings of butterflies it is the pedestrian's luck, sometimes, to disturb on summer walks far off among the hills.

As I went my round of calls I caught sight of visions of more sumptuous female attire under the imposing porticoes and in the stately gardens of the patrician and the wealthy. Many were the pictures of sapphire, amethyst and willow-green crapes girdled with sashes glinting with gold and crowned by shining black coiffures and daintily powdered faces. Some of the faces are smudged with white or red paint or black ink, and once in a way a player will smack her vis-a-vis with her *hago-ita*.† These are the various penalties for missing the shuttlecock, which is smaller and far more delicately made than its Western counterpart. The Japanese girl's "battleboard" too is a thing of beauty if not a joy forever. It is made of soft white wood and the reverse side is covered with beautiful appliquéd figures of many of the beacon lights of her history. Scarlet crape and soft white silk are padded and painted into the figures of hero or heroine of renown. Beauties of the conventional aquiline type mincing along in Old World costumes, fierce and dauntless warriors in their resplendent armor ready for the battle or some deed of prowess all live again on these picturesque Japanese battleboards. The Japanese maiden loves her *hago-ita* almost as much as she does her dolls, and the walls of her room will often be adorned with row upon row of fine battleboards, presents from rich parents, relations and friends.

Lads as well as lassies have their special New Year's game, which is kite flying. Overhead in every quarter of the city, like big birds or strange aerial messengers, kites fly in the wind and stud the blue vault of heaven. As one spins along in a jinrikisha not infrequently one has to wait while a group of young urchins pull their different kite strings to one side and allow the runner to pass. Talking one day at the end of the year to some little boys who were trying to learn English, I asked them what they were going to do in the holidays. "I

shall go out every day and fly my kite," said one. "I like to see my kite mount high in the air," said another. "It is great fun to tie a small knife to my kite string and cut the other boys' kites," said a third, with a sense of humor and the sprit of mischief twinkling in his bonny brown face. The Japanese kite is made of paper pasted on a rectangular frame of thin bamboo. Highly colored paintings and caricatures of heroes and fierce-looking goblins adorn the surface. Tokyo boys discard kite tails altogether. Their kites often take the shape of birds and bats, and an ancient archer is a favorite figure with them. A piece of whalebone fastened to the top of the kite makes a great humming against the wind.

Strange to say, tho kite flying has been appropriated by the youths of Japan as their undisputed monopoly at the New Year, it has at certain seasons received as much attention from adults and been as popular a sport in Japan as cricket in England. In Nagasaki kites as large as 36 feet square are mounted with dexterity, and all the world and his wife turn out to see the feat. One such kite requires a company of hands to manage it. The string is covered with ground glass and the company try to so maneuver their string as to cut down all competitors. In the Tokugawa Shogunate period kites so large and strong were the fashion that they were used by spies, who, mounted thus, could with great facility spy out an enemy's maneuvers, and for this reason kites of such dimensions were soon prohibited.

Religion does not play a conspicuous part on New Year's Day with the people. Among the old-fashioned, however, it is the custom to seek the favor of the god whose temple is in that quarter of the compass which corresponds with the name of the year, and in this way different temples are patronized in succeeding years. Thru friends at Court I had the privilege of obtaining a program of the ceremonies at the palace performed on New Year's Day and every day afterward till the 8th of January. According to this His Majesty sets a pious example. His first act is to worship at the four cardinal points of the compass at the early hour of 5.30 a. m. This is done before the innermost shrines of the Im-

† Battledore-let.

perial ancestors, and only two of the oldest masters of ceremony enter the Holy of Holies with the Emperor. The 3d of January is also given up to worship in the palace; worship in the Korei Den (Hall of the Ancestors' Spirits) and in the hall of Jimmu Tenno, the founder of the present dynasty, being the principal items. On the 4th the Emperor opens the Council Chamber and a resumption of state affairs takes place.

On the second day of the year a picturesque mercantile procession is to be seen making its way along the crowded thoroughfares of Asakusa, the busiest district of Tokyo. This is the *hatsuni*, or first distribution of goods sent out by the merchants to the retail dealers. Large wagons heaped with the merchandise and drawn by bulls or horses are decorated with banners, on which the name of the firm from which they have been sent is designated in large hieroglyphics. The seven gods of luck, the Rising Sun, the pine, the prawn and all the felicitous symbols of the season ride on the first car, and each house is represented by a number of men in queerly patterned livery, who follow each wagon beating drums and playing flutes. This resumption of work on the second is simulated in all classes, but it is merely a formal make-believe and resolves itself into a playful handling of work and tools by merchant or scholar or artisan.

Of the many customs connected with the New Year in Japan, the strolling *Eta* maiden, the *Manzai* and the *Shishimai* are certainly to be counted among the most picturesque. From gate to gate, from street to street, the *Eta* (the *Eta* are the outcast class, to whom is relegated all work that is considered unclean) maiden wanders with her *sami-sen*, her face all but hidden in huge, mushroom-shaped straw hat, tinkling songs to charm away the birds of ill omen, who are supposed to hover in the air on the first day of the year. In return for her kindly service grateful households hand her out a few pence twisted up in a piece of white paper. The *Manzai* are men who parade the streets dressed in styles of a day long past and who for a small sum chant good wishes for the future to the throbbing of the drum. A band of two or three children

sometimes compose the *Shishimai*. They wear large lion (*Shishi*) masks and shocks of red hair, which represent the animal's mane. These masks are jerked about to the music of drums and fifes and simulate the movements of a lion ferocious. A lion is the symbol of strength and the demons are believed to flee in fear and trembling from before the *Shishimai*.

There is one article which is lawful merchandise on New Year's Day—the treasure boat—*takara-bune*—holding the seven gods of luck, of which the smiling *Daikoku* on his rice bags is the foremost, the picture of obese contentment. "*Takara-bune*," "*takara-bune*," cries the harbinger of fortune in the shape of a droll little hawker like a smoke-blue gnome. As the sound reaches them, servants slip into their *geta* and rush out to buy a picture sketched in Indian ink on a piece of rice paper of the "*takara-bune*" for two sen. This must be placed under the pillow for good dreams of the future. Lucky indeed are those who, sleeping upon the *takara-bune*, in the silent watches of the night see visions of Mount Fuji, a Hawk or a *Nasubi** or egg-plant: The new year will be an auspicious one for them.

In old Japanese prints men beautifully attired may be seen digging and transplanting tiny pine trees on the hillside or picking spring leaves in the fields. This was a royal custom observed by the Emperor and his court on the "first day of the rat"—the 7th of January. The pine was the emblem of longevity and the spring leaves of green youth. Tho trivial acts in themselves so much ceremonious care was lavished upon them that they gradually assumed the importance and dignity of graceful rites. The plucking of spring leaves, at first symbolical only, has now become a domestic recipe. Seven kinds are prescribed—parsley, shepherd's purse, cudweed, henbit, turnip and radish. These are chopped on a big block with a large knife in each hand to a merry refrain:

"Birds of ill-hap pass us by,
Neyer here from China fly,
Flit and hop, flitting, hopping,
Chip and chop, chipping, chopping."

*A vegetable bearing a purple or white fruit much eaten in Japan.

The herbs are then made into a soup. The pine trees and the decorations were burned about the 14th of the month, but this takes place earlier now. The crackle of the flames was supposed to frighten away the demons.

All servants look forward to the 15th or 16th of the month, for these days are called the *Yabui* or *Yadōri*, "the return of the rustics," and are holidays set apart for them to visit their homes. Generally speaking, the Japanese New Year lasts till about this time, and it is practically impossible to get any work done by

the artisan class till after the middle of the month at the earliest.

If it is true that "*the brightest hope is the beginning of its own fulfilment*," as some optimists declare, then the Japanese ought to be the happiest people under the sun, for nothing can exceed the trustful, positive belief in the future, apparently undimmed by past experience, with which they begin the new year, and in the way of figurative suggestion and auspicious symbolism they leave nothing undone to magnetize fortune their way.

TOKYO, JAPAN.



The Encyclopedia Britannica and Catholicism

BY CARLTON H. HAYES

[Since the Encyclopedia Britannica is the most important reference work in the English language any question of the justice of its established reputation for fairness and accuracy is a matter of general concern. On account of the vehement attacks made by certain Catholic organs in this country upon the new edition of the Encyclopedia and the attempts to boycott the work on the ground of unfair treatment of Catholic topics, we have asked Professor Hayes of Columbia University to examine the articles criticised and state frankly his opinion of the justice of the attacks made upon this edition. The author as a Catholic and a historian is especially competent to discuss the points at issue.—
EDITOR.]

"**N**O Catholic should purchase the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. No purchaser of it is bound to keep or pay for a work which falls so far short of the representation of the editors and publishers. It should be debarred from our public libraries, schools and other institutions. It should be denounced everywhere, in season and out of season, as a shameful attempt to perpetuate ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism in matters of religion."

These stirring words are the peroration to a pamphlet entitled "Poisoning the Wells—II," which has been widely distributed with the endorsement of the New York County Federation of Catholic Societies, and constitute a culmination of several months' adverse criticism by a number of Catholic journals of the treatment accorded to various religious and historical subjects in the new edition of the Britannica. Contrasted with this sweeping condemnation, with its economic and moral implications, is the per-

suasive prospectus of the editors of the Encyclopaedia:

"Their aim and object has been to look at truth objectively, to face the religions of the world as they are; not as we or others think they ought to be; to present not only what we believe, but what everybody believes. . . . You may say that the book is parti-colored, you cannot say that it is partisan. . . . Articles on particular churches have been assigned to prominent and yet moderate members of those churches. It might be argued that a more impartial account of a community could be written by one who stands without it. But the reader who turns to an article upon any religious body desires to find not a critical relation of such things as the observer may gather from outside, but an insight into the community, as it reveals itself to those who share in its ideals, its mode of thought, its method of worship."

We shall all agree that the editors' expressed ideal was a noble one. But after making due allowance for the manifold difficulties of applying it, some of us will feel that it has not been put as fully into

practice with regard to Catholic Christianity as it should have been. Thus, while the editors entrusted the histories of the Protestant establishments to Protestants, the greater part of the history of the Catholic Church since the Council of Trent was covered by the Viscount St. Cyres, a non-Catholic, in a remarkably unsympathetic manner. It might have been well, moreover, if such fundamental subjects as "religion" and "Christianity" had received a Catholic, besides the non-Catholic, appreciation. And surely within the Roman communion there were competent scholars enough to have ensured an excellent Catholic treatment of the topics of "absolution," "asceticism," "casuistry," "celibacy," "dogma," "excommunication," "fasting," "hierarchy," "holy water," "images," "mysticism," "relics," "vow" and "the Virgin Mary."

Professor Burr, of Cornell, writing of the Encyclopedia in the *American Historical Review*, has found fault with the assumed audacity and omniscience of the historical editors, Mr. Hugh Chisholm and Mr. Alison Phillips, in covering too wide a field themselves and in not seeking the assistance of a sufficient staff of authoritative advisers. Perhaps if a few representative Catholics had been invited to revise the strictly Catholic subjects, especially in theology and history, some blunders might have been prevented and some additional sympathy shown. Certainly such extracts as the following are as offensive as they are uncritical:

"Pictures and stories, carved or painted, seemed no longer necessary now [time of Reformation] that the Bible was in the hands of the common people; they had been too often prostituted, moreover, to idolatrous uses—and 'idolatry' was the worst of blasphemies to the rediscoverers of the Old Testament" (Phillips, "Church," VI, 327).

"Of equal importance was their [the Concordats'] work in freeing Austria from the control of the Church, which checked the intellectual life of the people" (Phillips, "Austria-Hungary," III 28).

In like manner, the natural desire to retain Swinburne's name on the list of contributors should not have hindered the excision of his odious remarks that Mary, Queen of Scots, knew little of repentance, "having been trained from her infancy in a religion where the Decalog was supplanted by the creed," and

that she was willing to fling Scotland with England "into the hell fire of Spanish Catholicism."

Other queer blunders and blots, errors of fact, faults of taste and offensive expressions might be cited. The editors appear to have lacked a proper understanding of the present strength and influence of Catholic Christianity. Their successors will have ample room for improvement along these lines.

Now, it is one thing to accuse the editors of mistakes of judgment in selecting contributors, or even of lack of proper attention to the detailed revising of the wide range of religious subjects, but it is another thing to denounce their work everywhere, in season and out of season, "as a shameful attempt to perpetuate ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism in matters of religion." That is impugning their motives; that is reading them out of the society of scholars. And before subscribing to that conclusion, we should naturally await the presentation in a passionless, critical manner of weighty and convincing proofs.

But when the candid student, be he Catholic, Protestant or agnostic, reads the pamphlet that contains the crushing charge and painstakingly sifts its eighteen pages of "evidence," he may almost be entitled to wonder if some one besides the editors of the Britannica has not been perpetuating "ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism in matters of religion." At the very outset he will be amazed to learn from the pamphlet itself that the editors, guiltily plotting against the Church, entrusted fifty-two articles on saints and religious orders to Abbot Butler, O. S. B., forty-one in Church history to Mgr. Duchesne, twenty-six in hagiology to Fr. Delehaye, S. J., and brief articles to Ludwig Pastor, to the learned Bishop of Newport, England, and to the esteemed Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. Verily these are strange conspirators in the attempt to perpetuate ignorance and bigotry!

The effect of the pamphlet is further vitiated by failure to distinguish between real offenses and harmless statements of fact. To illustrate the point, here is presumed to be a strikingly unscholarly quotation: "So despotic did the tyranny become in the West that in the time of

Charlemagne it was necessary to restrain abbots by legal enactments from mutilating their monks and putting out their eyes; while the rule of St. Columban ordained one hundred lashes as the punishment for very slight offenses" (Venables and Phillips, "Abbot," I, 24). Now, as a matter of fact, this is an absolutely accurate statement. There has come down to us a canon of the Council of Frankfort, held in the year 794, formally forbidding thruout Charlemagne's kingdom the blinding and mutilation of monks by their abbots; and the great churchman, Montalembert, and even the Catholic Encyclopedia—for who would question *its* scholarly character?—testify to the severity of St. Columban's rule. It is astounding to see the religious articles in the Britannica criticised as unscholarly by one who is illuminated by such meager scholarship himself.

Two passages will suffice to show how fatally careless—not to use a stronger word—has been the preparation of the pamphlet in question. In one the author states: "Even one of the writers chosen as representative to do part of the article, 'Roman Catholic Church,' W. A. Philipps [*sic*], assumes that the controversy on the Donation of Constantine has been settled once for all, with the further assumption, of course, that the Church was responsible for the forgery, and had used it wittingly with deceit and treachery." Is the author afflicted with strabismus? The present writer has read Mr. Phillips's article carefully from beginning to end, and altho it is probably too positive about the evidence that the document was forged in the City of Rome, it does *not* contain, directly or by implication, the "further assumption, of course, that the Church was responsible" or had wittingly used "deceit and treachery." In fact, Mr. Phillips quite properly and impartially points out the contention of Cardinal Hergenröther, the staunch defender of the Church, that it is possible to exaggerate the importance of the forgery and that "the Popes generally preferred to base their claim to universal sovereignty on their direct commission as vicars of God" (VIII, 409).

An even more absurd attack is made upon James Thomson Shotwell, accusing

him of "ineradicable prejudice" in speaking "of the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages as synonymous," and implying that he said, "From the fifth to the fifteenth centuries there was no progress in art or science." In this case it is extremely doubtful whether the writer had read Professor Shotwell's article at all; if he had, how did the following passages escape him?

"The new synthesis reveals a universal decline from the fifth to the tenth centuries, while the Germanic races were learning the rudiments of culture, a decline that was deepened by each succeeding wave of migration, each tribal war of Franks or Saxons, and reached its climax in the disorders of the ninth or tenth centuries when the half-formed civilization of Christendom was forced to face the migration of the Northmen by sea, the raids of the Saracen upon the south and the onslaught of Hungarians and Slavs upon the east. That was the Dark Age."

—But directly contrary to the statement of the pamphleteer, Professor Shotwell does *not* treat that Dark Age as synonymous with the Middle Age. The latter he sketches as follows:

"The latter half of the eleventh century witnessed the most remarkable political creation in Europe since the days of Caesar, the papal monarchy of Hildebrand. The great scholastic controversies had already begun in the schools of France; the revival of Roman law had called forth the university of Bologna, and the canonists had begun the codification of the law of the Church. The way was already cleared for the busy twelfth century—the age of Louis VI and Henry II, of Glanvill and Suger, of Abelard and Maimonides, of Frederick Barbarossa and Alexander III, of the emancipation of French communes and cities and the independence of those of Lombardy, of the growth of gilds and the extension of commerce, of *trouvère* and *troubadour* and the beginnings of vernacular literature, of the creation of Gothic art, of trial by jury and the supremacy of royal justice. Such are but a fraction of its achievements. The twelfth century stands beside the eighteenth as one of the greatest creative centuries in human history. The thirteenth like the nineteenth applied these creations in transformation of society" ("The Middle Ages," XVIII, 411).

Whence does the pamphleteer obtain the notion that Professor Shotwell says there was no progress in art or science from the fifth to the fifteenth centuries? What the latter does say is: "There was much retrogression with the intrusion of new barbarian races; but from their absorption by the tenth century until the twentieth there is not a century in which some notable gain was not made toward

the attainments of modern civilization."

In several other matters misstatements and unscholarly blunders mar the content of the pamphlet. But it is not only the content that suffers; the general style is almost invariably polemical and at times positively venomous. What follows as a particularly revolting sample of the method of the writer's attack upon the Britannica has already been exposed by Father W. H. Kent, in *The London Tablet*—a truly representative Catholic scholar writing in the most carefully edited Catholic weekly of English-reading peoples. The pamphlet states:

"Of the choice of Taunton as a representative Catholic writer or recognized authority the less said the better. The scathing criticisms of this fanatical revision of Littledale's article on the Jesuits, which have appeared in *America* and in the *Month*, have given the Britannica editors ample reason to repent of their choice in this instance. We trust, moreover, that even they begin to appreciate the injustice they have done to the eminent Cardinal-Archbishop of Baltimore by linking his name with such an editorial group, as if he were party to their editorial scheme for the treatment, or rather mistreatment, of Catholic questions."

After which, in naming "the only representative Catholic contributors who have written on religious subjects," the author sedulously omits Taunton.

Now, it happens that the late Father Ethelred Taunton was a faithful communicant and a loyal priest of the Catholic Church. He was, moreover, an historical worker of no mean merit. Catholic scholars may well feel proud of his "History of the Black Monks of St. Benedict," and his monograph on "Thomas Wolsey." Certainly his writings on such subjects as the Office of the Blessed Virgin give proof of Catholic piety on a level with his learning. It is true that he aroused the opposition of a certain militant group within the Church by his "History of the Jesuits in England," but it is equally true that he died in full communion with the Roman Church which he so dearly loved and had so conscientiously served. And if the Jesuit organs, notably *America* and the *Month*, see fit to attack some of his his-

torical findings, let such a discussion go on decently and in order, as befits the respect due the memory of a dead priest and the chivalrous generosity of the sons of Ignatius Loyola, the soldier saint. If the Jesuits question the accuracy of Father Taunton's statements concerning the history of their order, let them set forth such inaccuracy clearly and calmly, and with historical proof. Until they do that they have no leave to slur him as a scholar, and the pamphleteer no right to read him practically out of the number of the faithful. Ethelred Taunton is dead, but living champions on this side of the Atlantic as well as upon the other are to be found who will defend his honesty and his faith.

It has already been remarked that there is ample opportunity for a scholarly exposé of blunders and blots in the treatment of various religious topics in the Encyclopedia Britannica. The recent pamphlet does not avail itself of its opportunity or rise to the occasion, for while it repeatedly applies to the Britannica the adjectives "unscholarly," "partisan," "offensive," "erroneous," "sectarian" and "in bad taste," it leaves numerous and lamentable openings for the editors to reply in kind. The pamphleteer has descended to *tu quoque* argument, like the proverbial lawyer who wrote upon his brief, "No case: abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

Suppose that a zealous Protestant, or, better still, a brilliant parodist, would criticise the Catholic Encyclopedia in this pamphlet manner, ascribing the merest slips to bigotry and Popish prejudice. He might enjoy himself and be amusing to others. He might conceivably, with the ill-informed, injure the sales of the publication; but no trained person would suspect him of scholarship. The type of scholarship which defaces this pamphlet against the Britannica must in future be avoided if Catholics are to convince the editors of the twelfth edition of the great encyclopedia, and the intellectual generally, that Catholic learning has truthfulness, authority and strength.

NEW YORK CITY.



Tripoli

BY RICHARD NORTON

[The author of this article is a distinguished educator and archeologist, from 1899 to 1907 director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome.—EDITOR.]



IN view of the war for the possession of Tripoli, which is in progress at the present time, it is well to consider what we know of the country and what economic reasons there are why either of the Powers concerned should desire it. Its interest undeniably is great; its value is questionable. Herodotus tells us that the Nasamonian young men, the first of that splendid band of explorers who have turned the darkness of Africa to light, started inland from the shores of the Gulf of Tyrtis, and Eratosthenes, the first scientific geographer, two thousand and more years ago, came from Cyrene. But notwithstanding the interest the country has had for students from those old days to the present time, our knowledge of the ancient civilization is very scanty. For information concerning more recent conditions of this the last portion left to Turkey of her one-time enormous African empire, we must turn to the works of such famous travelers as Barth, Rohlfs, Nachtigal, Beechey, Pacho, Vischer, Mathnisieulx and the rest. During the last thirty years few travelers found it worth while or even possible to penetrate beyond the coast, tho the Turkish authority has gradually been making itself felt, as was shown by its being possible for the Jewish Territorial Organization to carry out an expedition in the Cyrenaica in 1908, and for the American Archeological Institute to undertake the excavation of Cyrene in 1910. The work of this latter expedition has naturally been interrupted by the war, but it is to be hoped that it is not permanently stopped.

Only the coast line has been properly surveyed, the details of the interior being drawn in the main from the route

maps, and notes of the various explorers. Sufficient, however, is known to make it extremely unlikely that any further discoveries of mineral deposits or agricultural and trade possibilities will materially alter the character of the country as we know it today.

The Province of Tripoli consists of three main divisions. On the west is Tripoli proper, stretching from Tunis to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Sidra, and some two to three hundred miles south; on the east the Cyrenaica, stretching from the Gulf of Sidra to the Egyptian frontier, and with a very indefinite southern extension along the desert; and lastly there is Fezan, reaching from the southern boundary of Tripoli proper to Wadai and Darfur. The climate of the coast line is Mediterranean, but the land along the sea is inhospitable and in no wise greatly productive.

There are but three settlements on the seaboard large enough to be considered as towns. The largest of these is Tripoli town, with a population of some 40,000, of which, before the recent military operations, about 4,000 were Maltese and perhaps 250 Italians. Bengazi, the capital of the Cyrenaica, follows with 12,000 inhabitants, mostly Berbers and Arabs; and Derna houses some 6,000 more. At none of these towns is there a harbor, but merely open roadsteads, so exposed to the gales that sweep the coast that often the mail boats cannot stop. Further to the east are two harbors which are capable of development. These are Bomba and Tobrak, both of which have recently been bombarded. The latter is by far the most important, being two miles long by a mile wide and open only to the uncommon east wind. It is only 80 miles from the Egyptian

frontier, and has been studied by Schweinfurth as a point of disembarkation for the Indian mail which would save twenty hours if sent hither and then by rail to Alexandria. Bomba, with which I am personally familiar, is by no means so important. It is more a bay than a harbor, and large breakwaters will have to be constructed before it is of any real use. Furthermore, the land back of the bay shows no sign of water. As regards the bombardment of this spot, it should be noted that when I was there a short time ago there were only two half-ruined adobe houses, which served to shelter a half dozen coast guards and their horses.

The land along the coast presents little variety from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt. The long ridge of mountains which form the backbone of Algeria and Tunis continues on with a gradual diminution of height thru Tripoli to the borders of the Cyrenaica, where they are little more than a rolling tableland. The northern slope of these hills is steep and difficult, but cultivated in some places, yielding grain, olives, grapes and figs, as on the Gharian ridge, some 40 miles south of Tripoli town. These hills, even in the Cyrenaica, where the greatest height of the plateau is not more than 2,500 feet, are by no means easy of ascent, for besides the sharpness of their slope, they are cut by many sheer-sided wadies, where one must dis-

mount and not infrequently finds the baggage animals stalled or rolling down among the rocks and bushes.

The three divisions of the province vary in character somewhat one from another. In Tripoli the high land is more distant from the coast than further east, but in one part as in the other the wells and springs are few, poor and far between. It is interesting, however, to note that in some of even the most arid parts of Tripoli there are remains of large ancient cities. That there were in old days far more dwellers in these spots than can live in them now is unquestionable, and this is, perhaps, to be explained in three ways—the climate may have changed slightly, the water was better conserved, as is shown by the traces of aqueducts or reservoirs, which I have frequently seen, and lastly, dry farming was practised, as now in our own desert regions. The mountains are distant from the coast of Tripoli some 40 to 75 miles. South of them the land is a rolling, stone-covered plateau, almost waterless, called the Hamada-el-Homra. This unresponsive region covers about 40,000 square miles. Of course, all estimates of the number of population in either the whole or any part of the country are largely guesswork, but in Tripoli proper there are supposed to be 300,000. This number is made up of the Berbers, who live in the towns or lead a comparatively settled life, cultivating the coastal plain,



AN ENCAMPMENT OF TRIPOLITAN BEDOUINS



CHOLERA IS A SCOURGE IN TRIPOLI: HERE WE SEE THE DEAD CART

and the nomadic Arabs, who wander with their flocks hither and yon, according to the season and the water, over the parched hinterland. The trade of Tripoli town and the other smaller settlements along the coast is principally leatherwork, metal, carpets, straw mats and esparto grass. In the olden time, slave dealing was a favorite and lucrative profession, but tho the *London Times* lately (October 2) suggested that this was still a serious evil, I doubt whether all the recent travelers in the country together have seen as many slaves of all colors as could be found in New York.

South of the Hamada stretches Fezan, where the lay of the land is from east to west, and not, as in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, where the valleys run north and south. It is an inhospitable region, where only the valleys and the far separated oases can be cultivated. It does not produce enough to supply the native population, who are thus driven to follow a nomadic existence, and the desert is constantly encroaching on the oases. The population is said by some authorities to be about 40,000, and the chief town is Mersuk, visited two years ago by William Chanler, of New York. It

has about 3,000 inhabitants and is one of the chief places on the caravan route to Lake Tchad. The importance of this route and two others, one leading from Bengazi, has almost entirely faded away of recent years. The stoppage of the slave trade has had much to do with this, and as has also the opening up of Nigeria. Nowadays the ostrich feathers, skins and ivory which used to be despatched to Europe by the precarious overland routes are sent by the cheaper, safer and more speedy way along the Benue and N'iger rivers, and there seems no reason to believe that any change in the government of Tripoli could alter this.

The last section of the country to mention, the most eastern, is the Cyrenaica, with a population of about 150,000. This region is better known, in a vague way, to most people, than any other part of Tripoli. Of late it has been frequently mentioned in the newspapers, and there is a widespread, but unfortunately very false idea, that it is a land of great fertility. We know enough about its ancient history (much more than about the rest of Tripoli) to be assured that in Greek and Roman times it was, at



THE ITALIAN TRENCHES: AN ATTACK ON THE OUTPOST

least, much more cultivated than it is today; and while modern methods of agriculture could undoubtedly produce results of some value, it is quite certain never to pay more than a very small return on the necessary outlay. At present small portions of it are roughly cultivated, but the chief trade is in sheep, goats and cattle, which are sent to Malta and Egypt. It suffers, as does the rest of the country, from lack of water, while the soil is very arid and stony. The region is furthermore much cut up by steep-sided wadies, which will render road building both difficult and expensive. At present there is not a single yard of made road in the whole of Tripoli, and the trails one follows are of the most bone-racking character. In the Cyrenaica, as, for instance, between Ain Shehat (ancient Cyrene) and Marsa Sousa (ancient Apollonia), there are traces of ancient wagon roads, but so little is left of them that they are only to be noticed by the trained eye. But they are sufficient proof that the ancient conditions were very different from the present ones. Slave labor was doubtless an important factor in the welfare of the ancient province, but the only people I can imagine who would find any pleasure

in cultivating these harsh and unsympathetic hillsides are the Maltese, who, as a matter of fact, are the only people who have, during the last twenty years, found it worth while to settle in any large numbers in any part of Tripoli.

The chief interest of the Cyrenaica lies in its ancient history. Of the inhabitants whom the Greeks found there when, in obedience to the Delphic oracle, they first settled, about 650 B. C., on this inhospitable shore, we know little or nothing. But gradually they managed to take root and built the five cities, the chief of them Cyrene, which with four sister cities gave the name of Pentapolis to what is now Tripoli and the Cyrenaica. All over the seaboard portion of the later province are the desolate ruins of long since vanished cities. They offer a most attractive opportunity to the archeologist, but it will be many a long day before they yield up all their secrets. But the time will come, as at last it must, when the soldier will give way to the settler and the scholar, and then we shall be able to cut the pages of another chapter of ancient history and maybe learn how to make the country more prosperous than now seems possible.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Children's Wonder House

BY SYDNEY REID

"Now I hold it is improper for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least to all in-
tent—

Nor should the one so meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great
extent."

BRET HARTE.

"**T**HEY argue almost to the point of
the bayonet."

That was what Miss Anna Billings Gallup, B. S., said concerning some of the big, earnest boys who come to study at the Children's Museum of Brooklyn, where she is curator.

The big boys conduct the arguments, while the little boys listen breathlessly. When the big boys have said their say and gone their way the little ones, having become partisans, hotly carry on the disputes among themselves.

These heated arguments are not about baseball, football, tops, marbles or kites. They are about moot questions of science. The big boys have exhausted text books, know all that the masters can tell about particular subjects, and are pushing their theories and inquiries into the unknown. Like other theorists they disagree radically. A memorable battle among them was fought the other day in regard to the best method for measuring wave lengths. A regular Montague-Capulet time ensued.

The little boys may not understand, but they can look as if they knew exactly what they were disputing about, and they can talk very fast and very defiantly. The big boys actually do understand, and demonstrate that they can *do* real things that are well worth doing.

One of these big boys (grown into a man) is down in Rio Janeiro now in charge of the wireless station there. He came to the museum first in short trousers, and was particularly interested in insects. In two years he made a complete collection of Brooklyn insects. He was encouraged, given a place to work in, and allowed to use the curator's microscope. Going to high school, he studied physical science. But he was far from forgetting the museum. As soon as his

high school work was over each day he repaired to the museum and did more work for the love of it, and because he "wanted to know"—and in his industry he was typical of the museum boys. Many of them labor afternoons, Saturdays and holidays, from love of their occupations, and because they "want to know." Schoolgirls use the museum and its library freely, but they do no original work.

The boy in question, whose name is Austen Curtis, studied out wireless telegraphy, installed wireless at the museum (with the assistance of other high school boys), persisted until he became an expert operator, and then went off to South America as wireless operator on a coasting ship. And still he did not forget the museum, but presently brought it a fine collection of tropical insects. Two years ago he brought it from Central America a spider monkey, slim and agile, with an earnest countenance that obtained for him the name of Plato.

There are plenty of philosophers and plenty of monkeys, but one who is monkey plus philosopher is rare—and Plato is that. He does his philosophizing in a little house—that some might call a cage—standing in the passage near the coat room. Meditating on abstruse philosophical problems is hard work and should be alternated with brisk physical exercise. Plato knows this and when he has put in an hour or so sitting with his head in his hands gravely considering the whyness of the which, he suddenly sallies out and does stunts which attract attention. He never walks down stairs, but instead slides the bannisters. Sometimes he chases the children about, growling at them like a dog. They run and shriek, but know perfectly well that Plato, who is gentle and kind, won't bite them. He has the freedom of the whole place, and never does any damage. And the boys never play mean tricks on him. They respect Plato as an important official of their beloved institution, and even if he interrupts one of the juvenile

sages by climbing upon his lap, the boy merely wakes up, smiles, says genially, "Hello, Plato!" and rewards the philosopher by patting his little round head and stroking his thick fur coat.

Other boys attending the museum took up wireless, and fifteen have made themselves expert. Not long ago the curator was asked to recommend some one to teach wireless to the New Jersey Naval Reserves. She recommended one of the museum boys less than eighteen years of age. He was asked to take the class at his own price and accepted. Another of these boys was offered \$125 a month to enter the service of a telephone company. He refused, because he wanted to go on with his studies at Cornell. Others are wireless operators on ships, and when they touch at New York they land and make straight for the Children's Museum to have a good visit with Miss Gallup, Miss Lee and their other old friends.

But wireless telegraphy is not by any means the only thing that interests the bright boys who attend the Children's Museum. Some take up botany, some

collect insects, some study birds and animals.

The collections have grown vastly since the scanty and tentative beginning. As Miss Gallup's article in the *Popular Science Monthly* of April, 1908, on "The Children's Museum as an Educator," said: "These collections illustrate zoology, botany, United States history, mineralogy, geography and art. They are attractive in appearance, simple in arrangement, and labeled with descriptions adapted to the needs of children, printed in clear, readable type. Our zoological collections are installed in five rooms, whose contents are prepared for children of varying ages. The youngest children seek the room of 'Animal Homes,' where common mammals and birds of Long Island are to be found with their nests and young. High school pupils make use of synoptic exhibits, and particularly of the insect room. . . . Bird exhibits attract and delight visitors of all ages. . . . That their conception of geography may not end with maps, globes and charts, we employ model



THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND SOME OF ITS ENTHUSIASTS



"OTHER BOYS ATTENDING THE MUSEUM TOOK UP WIRELESS, AND FIFTEEN HAVE MADE THEMSELVES EXPERT"

groups to acquaint children with remote peoples of the earth, especially type races from the various zone belts. One of these scenes depicts the life of the Eskimo, his costume, shelter, implements and industries. The story of his life struggles and the influence of his environment on appearance and conduct are easily understood. From a comparative study of an increasing number of such models, children readily perceive the importance of climate and physical features of localities in determining human settlement, industry and commerce.

"It is as practicable to annihilate time as space by the use of model groups. Therefore, when our children study colonial history the miniature scenes at the museum carry them back into the period when the nations of Europe were establishing permanent colonies in this country. The men and women, dress, homes, social life and customs of those early days become a reality to the child who lives in imagination among these little 'doll people.'"

Two of the museum's rooms are now given up to a children's library. There

are five thousand books, including the best works on natural history and closely related subjects. Often there are four hundred or five hundred readers in these rooms during the course of a day.

The privileges of the museum are free to all children. Pupils and teachers go there from one hundred and fifty schools, some of which are remotely situated. Youngsters get the museum habit when they are four years of age, and drag unwilling nurses all the way across the city, so that they can keep up their acquaintance with the insects, birds and beasts that have charmed them. This is the way that the museum attendance has grown:

1899 Dec. 16 to 31	809
1900 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	66,748
1901	83,184
1902	92,124
1903	101,809
1904	90,206
1905	94,480
1906	85,943
1907	97,805
1908	117,182
1909	123,185
1910	144,732
1911 11 months	149,632

Largest attendance in one day 2,431, when it was necessary to close the building several times to prevent overcrowding. Average monthly attendance in 1900, 5,562. Average monthly attendance in 1911, 13,578.

Some of Miss Lee's lectures last year were as follows: "What We Study About In Physics"; "Gravitation Explained and Illustrated"; "Falling Bodies and the Pendulum"; "Some Interesting Mollusks"; "Lobsters, Crawfish and their Allies"; "Star Fishes and Sea Urchins"; "Stinging Animals of the Sea"; "Natural and Artificial Magnets"; "Properties of Magnets"; "The Earth's Magnetism"; "The London of Today"; "English Cathedrals"; "The Lakes of Scotland"; "A Trip Thru Ireland"; "Water Birds and their Ways"; "Birds that Live Near the Water"; "The Migration of Birds"; "Birds that Stay with Us in the Winter." Miss Gallup explains how insects pass the winter. All these lectures are profusely illustrated with lantern slides.

Is it any wonder at all that children are so intensely interested in the museum and its collections? They feel that it belongs to them. It has no red tape, and the management, whenever possible, is willing to break rules to help them. It makes them well acquainted with minerals, plants, insects, animals, birds, stimulating and directing their imaginations, causing them to realize what a wonderful, beautiful world this is we live in, and spreading among them the spirit of the Ancient Mariner's saying:

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

All development has followed lines indicated by interest, so the children have actually made the museum; the management and the city authorities simply doing what was wanted.

Awhile ago there was a small boy who made himself a sort of interrogatory pest after this fashion:

"Oh, Miss Gallup, what a lot of keys you've got! Are they all your keys? That's a Yale key, isn't it? Was it made in Yale? What sort of a key is this? Where was it made? Do these keys lock and unlock doors and drawers here? Will you let me take them and see if I can do it?"

He got the keys and locked and unlocked everything. After a time his mind expanded to more serious things, and he is now doing most excellent work in physics. A Flatbush boy of thirteen years, who attends the museum regularly, is much interested in birds. He is allowed to take some out of their cases and carry them to a table, where he makes notes on their colors, their markings, the color of their eyes, etc. He has learned to recognize one hundred and ten birds, and is still prosecuting his studies in a very thoro and painstaking manner. He does a lot of field work, too, and the prospect is that he will develop into a naturalist. Lately he has had the privilege of carrying some of the birds home for study. These are always returned in good condition. He has learned to prepare, stuff and mount birds.

Another of the museum boys was very much interested in botanizing, and used to go out botanizing with Miss Gallup. He learned how to preserve his collections. Later he took up mineralogy and went far in that. Now he is in the United States Forestry Service, having been graduated from Columbia University.

If anything on earth is accidental (which may well be doubted), the Children's Museum is accidental. Its history certainly makes it look like an accident. Brooklyn just before it merged into New York in 1897 bought a little block of greenery and called it Bedford Park. It was on Brooklyn avenue, near Eastern Parkway, and there were few houses about it.

At the same time Prof. Franklin W. Hooper had about finished his herculean task of turning the old moribund Brooklyn Institute, on Washington street, into a grand, new, up-to-date Brooklyn Institute of Sciences and Art, consolidating every artistic and scientific interest of the boro, and sending new life blood thru each, bringing in thousands of new members and making the Institute a source of joy and pride not only to Brooklyn, but to the whole country as well.

The great, fine, ambitious, dignified Brooklyn Institute building on Eastern Parkway, near Prospect Park, was well

under way, and one section of it was ready for occupancy, when the old Institute building took fire. The most valuable of the collections were saved and transferred to the new building, but space there was limited, and so the old mansion that was in Bedford Park was used as a storehouse for the surplus, which consisted of apparatus for demonstrating physics, a few minerals, and some shells, chiefly of Long Island mollusks.

Presently some one thought that it might be well to arrange shells, minerals and a few birds, and invite the schoolchildren to come and examine them. The schoolchildren accepted the invitation with enthusiasm.

Professor Goodyear first thought of turning the old mansion into a Children's Museum. His idea was to show models of all sorts of paraphernalia used in the schools. But the children's interest dictated quite a different development. The boys used to hang around the cases where the physics apparatus was displayed—apparatus for demonstrating sound, heat, light, electricity, magnetism. This included tuning forks, telephones, thermometers, barometers, lenses, mirrors, telescopes, all sorts of electrical instruments, and magnets.

The boys wanted to get this apparatus out and study it, and so it was arranged that this might be done. Then they wanted some one to explain the apparatus to them, conduct experiments and answer questions. So Miss Mary Day Lee, Assistant Curator, was introduced five years ago. Miss Lee is tall, dark, large-eyed, pleasant, and of infinite patience. She had to explain everything—as far as a human being could—and to answer about a million questions a day. It was hard work but very exhilarating, so many eager young minds about her growing visibly, and coming to her for help. She gave generously, was never tired, and is already reaping her reward, having such a warm place in the regard of scores of boys developing by her aid into fine men.

Miss Lee gave little lantern slide lectures on minerals and physics. The lecture room would seat sixty and hold one hundred, and it soon proved woefully inadequate, because audiences three or

four times too big to get into the room attended. Children who could not get in stood outside and cried.

But Miss Lee arose to the emergency. She repeated her lecture as often as the children required. Sometimes she repeated it twice, now and then three times or oftener, and on a recent occasion she repeated it nine times, because twelve hundred children tried to crowd into the room which now seats one hundred. Most of them had to wait for hours, but finally the last child heard what Miss Lee had to tell.

In her little lectures or "talks," as she calls them, she takes some such subject as coal, and tells about the state of the earth at the time the coal was formed—all about the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere, the moist heat coming up from the ground, and the giant tree ferns rising and dying, generation after generation, in order to make the fuel upon which our civilization rests. All is in simple language.

In many cases these lectures supplement the studies on which the children are engaged in their schools, and teachers whose pupils are attending the museum have to be extremely careful as to their statements, otherwise they are snapped up by the sharp museum students.

The boys of scientific aspirations took possession of Miss Lee as soon as she arrived at the museum. They made prompt alliance, and she has since acted as their champion and advocate when they wanted some extension of privileges. She understood and sympathized and helped them, and they turned to and helped her and Miss Gallup.

If a fuse blows out or anything goes wrong with museum apparatus, the ingenious and industrious boys immediately fix it. Led by James Parker, they installed a complete telephone service for the museum, and this has worked well during three years.

"How did James Parker learn all about the telephone?" inquired the writer.

"He learned by his own ingenuity," was Miss Gallup's reply.

Miss Lee explained that electricity has especially attracted these boys because they are practical. They want results



"THERE IS NOT IN ALL THE WORLD ANOTHER MUSEUM LIKE THIS"

and can obtain them by means of electricity. With the lens, for instance, all that they can do is to burn a piece of paper.

A wireless operator sitting in the Children's Museum can talk with any other wireless similarly attuned within a radius of one hundred miles. In case the instruments had higher power than is furnished by the electric light current they could talk further. Late in the afternoons, when one of the boy experts is sitting beside Miss Lee, distant cities and towns come in over the wireless to pass the time of day and inquire how the Children's Museum is getting along.

When attendance grew brisk at the Children's Museum the big museum (of the Brooklyn Institute) sat up and took notice. So did the Park Department. So did other city departments. All the officials watched the children, and respectfully attended to the implied directions evidenced by their tastes and predilections. The children were in charge, and whatever they wanted was the very thing that they ought to have.

There have been some suggestions to the effect that the Children's Museum should give up its separate building and become a department of the main museum. Miss Gallup, in a recent pamphlet, opposes this as follows:

"We have reason to maintain that a museum can do the greatest good and furnish the most effective help to the boys and girls who love it as an institution, who take pride in its work for them, and who delight in their association with it. To inspire children with this love for and pride in the institution, they must feel that it is created and now exists for them, and that in all of its plans it puts the child first. The child must feel that the whole plant is for him, that the best is offered to him because of faith in his power to use it, that he has access to all departments, and that he is always a welcome visitor, and never an intruder. With this assurance he will learn to care for the museum as he cares for good friends elsewhere."

Miss Gallup's arguments have evidently found favor with the authorities. In fact, everything about the museum finds favor with the authorities. They smile whenever they think of it.

So they are to give the children a new building to cost \$175,000, and to stand

where the good old mansion is now. Precisely what the materials of the new building will be nobody yet knows. But it will be three stories and basement in high, and fireproof, and will have a lecture room 40 by 60 feet in size, seating five hundred, and a study room for the young savants of the same size. Each will have his table and chair and drawers, and will be able to work by himself to his heart's content.

There is not in all the world another museum like this in Brooklyn, tho there are children's departments attached to various museums.

The American Museum of Natural History of New York has a children's department; there is to be a children's department in the National Museum of

Cardiff, Wales; there is a children's department in the Academy of Science, in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

But a children's department of a great museum is apt to be subordinated. It is overshadowed by its companion, and the children must not inconvenience or disturb the older folks.

The Children's Museum of Brooklyn has its own building, its own park, its own collection. It is for children only, and all the older people are there for is to help the children. No one enforces discipline. The youngsters are too much in earnest to need it. That is why the Children's Museum is so popular and is doing such good work, and why it is being copied here and abroad.

BROOKLYN; N. Y.



The Strangers

BY JOHN ERSKINE

[I do not understand how 9,000,000 people can enter into such arrangements as are proposed with 90,000,000 strangers.—Rudyard Kipling, on Reciprocity.]

LAUREATE of England's armed will
Wherever comes the sun,
Of marching men, of men at drill
To keep the empire one,
Barracks at home, campfires afar
Wherever comes the night,
Your soldiers under cloud or star
For England watch and fight.

A khaki suit we cannot meet
On leave in country lanes,
Or two by two on London street
Red coats and swagger-canes,
The regiment with guns agleam
Parading trim and new,
The troop-ships lying in the stream—
But we must think of you.

You took us with your tramping song,
Drum-rally, beat and roll;
Applause for manhood plain and strong;
We gave you, heart and soul;
Sweeter we felt the pride of race—
Ah, stubborn it endures!
Old England with a sturdy grace
Called us—the voice was yours.

Poet, your bright-begotten power
Made us one English heart:
Why will you in your weaker hour
Set kin and kin apart?
How brave men let their fighting blood,
How honor's sword is worn,
You taught us: is it now your mood
To flaunt us with your scorn?

Bringing a people's thanks we came—
Your frown would not unbend;
Our praise of you was half your fame—
You never called us friend;
And when the statesmen forged at last
Despite their foes' intrigue
One link to join our nations fast,
You cried against the league.

O poet-gift that molds our dust,
Star-herald in the rack,
How could you cheat our perfect trust
And turn man's fortune back?
Ay, with the vision and the voice
That love should dedicate,
To summon by deliberate choice
Specters of fear and hate!

Hate us, if you must have it so,
Tho still we own your spell;
You are not England, that we know!
To you, not her, farewell.
The lure of England on us lies
Stronger and yet more strong;
You brought her to our happy skies,
We keep her, in your song.

Her ships are not the strength of her,
Her guns are not her soul;
The armor of her character
Keeps her dominion whole.
Her love of law, her hope of man,
Her conscience without fear—
Ours we shall make them, if we can,
And England shall be here.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.

PORTRAITS OF CHILDREN

FROM THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF
THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
NEW YORK



"TWO LITTLE WOMEN"

The painter of this charming group is Mary Fairchild Low, wife of Will H. Low, the decorative painter, who is himself represented by one canvas in the exhibition, besides being the subject of a portrait shown there. A painting like this, with all its bright color, is to be imagined rather than seen in reproduction, but it is not difficult to imagine.



WHAT IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DOOR?

We do not know, and perhaps A. B. Winter's "Annie" is only being "sent to her room." But we don't believe she deserves severe punishment! This is one of the pictures that is in no sense remarkable from the technical standpoint—only most human, most pleasing.



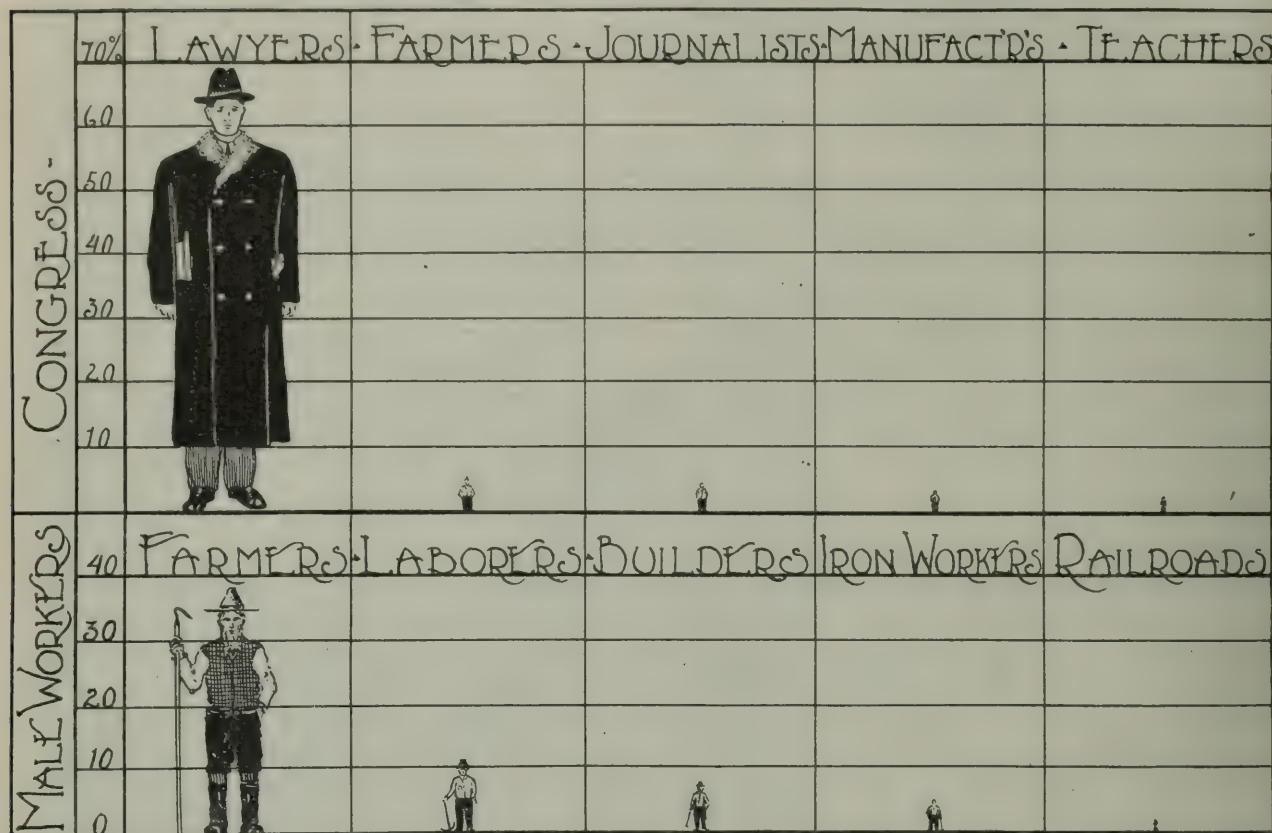
"THE BABY"—BY WILLIAM COTTON

It is an exceedingly alert and interested baby which looks out from the canvas, but the mother who holds it in her arms is scarcely less charming than the infant who plays the title rôle. We are glad that the painting men do not leave wholly to their wives and sisters the portraiture of children, infants, and motherhood. Unfortunately we are prevented from showing our readers one of the most admirable child pictures of all: Mr. Sergeant Kendall's group entitled "Alison."

Occupations of Our Congressmen

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



SINCE ours is a representative government it may be of interest to determine whether the previous occupation of the Congressmen and Senators differs to any considerable extent from the occupation of the male population of this country engaged in gainful pursuits. The latest Congressional Directory gives the previous occupations of members of the Sixty-second Congress. Now 308 members of Congress, or 69 per cent. of the total number, were lawyers before they entered upon this public office. There were, in 1900, 23,753,836 males gainfully employed, and of these 113,450, or 0.5 per cent., were lawyers. About one lawyer in every 370 was in Congress, while less than one in 50,000 of the total male workers were Congressmen. Of course, not all of the male workers are twenty-one years of age or over and a considerable proportion of them are immigrants who have not yet become naturalized.

The proportion of lawyers in Congress is so preponderating that the rep-

resentatives of the other professions are bound to be comparatively few. Twenty-three members of Congress were farmers, while about 9,000,000 of the male population were recorded in 1900 as farmers or farm laborers. Thus 38 per cent. of the male workers of the country must be satisfied with 5 per cent. of the members of Congress. Sixteen members of Congress were formerly journalists. They thus furnish 4 per cent. of the membership of this body, whereas they furnish only a little over 0.1 per cent. of the male workers. Fifteen Congressmen, or 3 per cent. of the body, were engaged in some form of manufacture. They represent nearly 6,000,000 workers. Ten former teachers are in Congress, and since there were less than 120,000 male teachers in this country in 1900 they cannot complain. The remaining 77 members of Congress, comprising about 17 per cent. of that body, must be considered to represent the 9,000,000 of male workers belonging to the other occupations in this country.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Literature

Gideon Welles*

THE time and the man rather than the intrinsic merits of these three volumes give to them a historic value somewhat proportioned to their bulk. Gideon Welles, as everybody knows, was Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln and Johnson and won a recognized position as an honorable and courageous public servant. His narrowness of vision and painful consciousness of his own rectitude of purpose do not make him an altogether lovable character, particularly to those who would rather read Shaw and Chesterton than the impressions of a punctilious Puritan. The diary before us covers the years 1862-1869. It is not confined to a review of the momentous events with which Welles himself was intimately connected, but it includes an almost daily record of the passing show—battles in the field, scandals and rumors in Washington, the doings of civil and military officers and the difficulties of obtaining good and willing domestic servants. The only limits to the diary apparently are those imposed by the physical inability of the author to write more in the time which he could spare from his official duties; if he had had several amanuenses, with the newspapers and Government reports at hand, he might have written one hundred volumes instead of three. Nevertheless, the editor has done well to publish the diary in full, for any process of elimination would have been difficult indeed, and there is a wide and curious class of readers willing to spend hours in finding out what Welles thought about some men or event, altho the only discovery to be made is simply what Welles thought. Welles had strong and positive likes and dislikes and he was always certain that he was exactly correct in his views. He was never slow in making up his mind and he surrendered any opinion which he had formed with painful reluctance.

Nevertheless there are within these three volumes one hundred pages or more that are of priceless value for the historian of the Civil War. Here are recorded intimate impressions of Lincoln, taken at various stages in the evolution of his administration and recorded while fresh in the author's mind. From day to day our author set down what he thought about the distinguished men around him, his personal views on every significant political and military event. He tells us that Montgomery Blair had some egotism and great good sense; that Roscoe Conkling was vain and had ability, with touches of spread-eagleism; that Simon Cameron was a man of talent and right instincts, a safe Senator, but not a politician or statesman of the first class; that Zachariah Chandler was deliberately malicious and a noisy partisan; that Chase was a man of expediency and of no fixed principle or profound or correct financial knowledge; that Mr. Seward delighted in oblique and intricate movements and was beset by an overweening desire that the world should consider him the great man of his party; and so on thruout the long list of men who came athwart Welles's sphere of life. Had he himself been less upright and less devoted to that great cause which he was called upon to serve it would be difficult to be patient with the vitriolic and complacent contempt which he pours out on his fellow servants. All this is interesting to those who delight in historical gossip.

But fortunately Welles's personal impressions on the characters of his day do not crowd from his pages interior views of events which can be seen thru his eyes only. As Mr. J. T. Morse, who writes an admirable introduction, says: "This diary furnishes us our best, practically our only opportunity to see the interior of President Johnson's council chamber during the dramatic impeachment struggle." Moreover it gives us intimate accounts of other events in which Welles personally participated, which throw new

*THE DIARY OF GIDEON WELLES. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 3 Vols. \$10.

light on controversial points. For example, there is the question of Lincoln's motives in emancipating the slaves. As is well known, Lincoln found constitu-

tional warrant for this drastic measure in the contention that the abolition of slavery was indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution which he



THE ENEMY HAD A FINE SILKEN FLAG, WHICH BECAME THE CENTER OF A SHORT AND SHARP STRUGGLE

From an illustration by F. C. Yohn for General Funston's "Memories of Two Wars" (Scribner)

had taken an oath to support; but many of his enemies held that this was only a subterfuge and hypocritical justification for an abolitionist program which he had at heart. According to Welles, Seward and he were the first men to whom Lincoln had mentioned the subject of emancipation, and on that memorable occasion Lincoln had "dwelt earnestly on the gravity, importance and delicacy of the movement, said he had given it much thought and had about come to the conclusion that it was a military necessity absolutely essential for the salvation of the Union; that we must free the slaves or be ourselves subdued." Welles had no patience at all with the radical Republicans, whom he repeatedly denounces as demagogues, and whose motives he always suspects, but his passages on negro suffrage and reconstruction throw no little light upon the origin of radical politics in Washington. He prophesied that the efforts of Northern philanthropists to govern the Southern States would produce evil and generate hatred rather than love between the races. Commenting on Thaddeus Stevens's "blackguard and disreputable speech" of March 10, 1866, Welles says: "This wretched old man displayed . . . those bad traits of dissimulation, insincerity, falsehood, scandal loving and defamation that have characterized his long life." For the administration of the Navy Department and the many perplexing problems in maritime affairs during Welles's administration, this diary is of course invaluable. On the working of the Cabinet system it is illuminating indeed. The author was a Jacksonian Democrat, who was thrown by the vagaries of fortune into a "black Republican" administration, which he served with unquestioned integrity and reasonable efficiency; but from the beginning to the end of his labors in that service he saw the swirling events around him thru the eyes of the man who believed that little good had happened in the world after the inauguration of Franklin Pierce. He was one of the strong characters by whom the tough web of history has been woven, and of his records here set down students of history will take long and careful note.

Memories of Two Wars*

THERE is no reason to complain that the age of adventure is past. The born adventurer can find his natural element even in this prosaic time. That Frederick Funston was endowed with such a disposition he showed when he cut short his academic career at the University of Kansas to take part in a botanical collecting expedition to Death Valley, which expedition came near verifying the name of the locality. Having got enough of heat, he ran to the other extreme and explored the Upper Yukon in a canoe with no companion but an Alaskan Indian. These, however, were but preliminary practice for his life work, which he happened upon that summer evening when he strolled into Madison Square Garden and heard General Sickles plead the Cuban cause. He enlisted at once in the revolutionary army, and being smuggled off to Cuba, became chief of artillery. His previous experience fitting him for the position "consisted in once having seen a salute fired to President Hayes at a county fair in Kansas." Setting up an untried dynamite gun in the field according to a book of directions sent with it from the factory is ticklish business, and it is a question whether the Spanish had more reason to be nervous on that occasion than the man behind the gun. General Funston does not adopt the tone of contempt common with Americans in speaking of the Cuban patriots, but gives them high praise for courage and self-sacrifice, and calls attention to the fact that their losses were greater than in four of our wars—the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection, altho the number of troops engaged in these wars was many times larger.

Coming out of the Cuban war fever shattered and wounded, Funston did not have long to recuperate before he was called into service as colonel of the newly organized Twentieth Kansas, so numbered because Kansas had sent nineteen regiments to save the Union. The regiment was sent to the Philippines, but stopped at San Francisco long enough to

*MEMORIES OF TWO WARS. Cuban and Philippine Experiences. By Frederick Funston, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

get uniforms and drill. Also long enough for Funston to get married, a swift courtship and capture befitting a warrior.

This, by the way, is the only exploit that the author brags about. He tells his story in a straightforward, soldierly manner, without exaggerating difficulties or complaining of hardships. He does not attempt to glorify war or to conceal its brutality, but takes whatever comes in a matter of fact way and gets out of his disagreeable experiences what fun he can. He knows how to tell a good story and he has plenty of good stories to tell.

He had a chance to see war from both sides, for in Cuba he was aiding an insurrection and in the Philippines he was suppressing one. In such irregular conflicts there is more opportunity for individual initiative than in wars conducted according to the established rules of the game. Funston's Cuban experiences probably gave him more practical training for the Philippine campaign than a West Point course. It was his daring and ingenious exploit of capturing Aguinaldo in his mountain fastness in Northern Luzon that virtually put an end to the war and placed General Funston permanently in the regular army. It is reassuring to see that we still retain that American characteristic of bringing a man of exceptional ability promptly to the front in a national crisis.



South America Today. By Georges Clemenceau. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

A glance at the external title of this book would naturally lead one to suppose that it dealt with the whole of South America, but on opening its pages we soon discover that the text is confined to "A study of conditions, social, political and commercial, in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil" only—a comparatively small corner or part of the large Atlantic fringe of a vast territory. Even at this, the writer's travels were limited to a hasty three months' sojourn, covering visits to the cosmopolitan capitals of these three republics—Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro and their suburbs, which, owing to their complex populations, cannot be regarded as typical of the remaining seven sister

republics included in South America proper. And yet, with his special qualifications, and the exceptional opportunities afforded him, few could be more capable than the author of inscribing his transitory impressions of the surface aspects of a land and people as he saw them. M. Georges Clemenceau, during his seventy years of life, has been a medical practitioner, an eminent politician and statesman, a mayor, a progressive Radical-Republican, a member and leader of the Radical Assembly in France, a newspaper proprietor and journalist, and (1907-1909) Prime Minister of France. His familiarity with the United States, England and Europe generally peculiarly qualify him to contrast and compare Old and New World conditions, and he succeeds in this in a most interesting manner, with delicacy, good temper and good judgment. Of course, as a Frenchman, the natural dictates of nationality and patriotism incline him in the main to deduce his comparisons with French conditions and ideals. Ten out of the fourteen chapters are almost entirely devoted to the traveler's descriptive account of the city of Buenos Aires, its cosmopolitan peoples, their manners, customs and morals; dissertations on the government and politics of the country, on its educational, charitable and social institutions, especially public schools, hospitals, asylums and prisons; also a graphic portrayal of Argentina's wonderful and expansive pampas, and life on the extensive *estancias* (farms), varying in size from two to one hundred square miles apiece, on the larger of which "ten thousand head of cattle is a small affair." Politically, the author observes that "the South American republics hastened to copy the Constitution of the North" (the United States), and that "a South American Assembly could give a lesson in dignity to more than one European parliament." As to public morals, he writes: "All that can be seen of the public morals is most favorable. . . . In their family relations the differences between the social ideals of the North and South American are plainly visible. The family tie appears to be stronger in the Argentine than, perhaps, any other land." Incidentally, the author explains:

"I have not spoken of shopping, which is the main occupation of the fair sex in North America, for the reason that in Buenos Aires I saw none, . . . and, in fact, in the central streets no women go afoot for pleasure." In comparing the Argentine and American girls he says: "I should like to say something of the Argentine girl. The difficulty is that I never saw her. Every one knows that in North America the young girl is the principal social institution. She has got herself so much talked about that neither

thropology, ethnology, botany and zoology, will find their interests studied here.



Universities of the World. By Charles F. Thwing. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

This is a book that needs no introduction to our readers, for four of its chapters were first published in *THE INDEPENDENT*, namely, those describing the universities of Cairo (vol. 68, p. 1389), Calcutta (vol. 69, p. 24), Peking



THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA
From Thwing's "Universities of the World" (Macmillan)

Europe nor Asia can help knowing her. In Argentine society, as in France and in Latin countries generally, the young girl is a cipher." Adverting to the immense sums of money being spent by Argentina and Brazil in building Dreadnoughts, M. Clemenceau very pertinently asks: "Against whom are the Argentine and Brazil thus arming? They would both find it hard to say, since they have plenty to do at home without directing their creative energy in European fashion to the business of destruction." The author does not give any information of special interest to business people anent the great commercial and financial possibilities of these countries, because these subjects were not within the scope of his observations, yet he provides the general reader with a remarkably graphic picture of their scenic attractions, and those particularly interested in sociology, an-

(vol. 69, p. 573), and Tokyo (vol. 70, p. 1074). But the volume considers sixteen more universities, all of which, with the exception of Melbourne, the author has visited and can write about with the vividness that comes only from personal observation, however transient. This wide survey enables him to bring out many striking contrasts and comparisons, but, after all, what chiefly strikes the reader is the fact that all these universities are remarkably similar in aims and methods. President Thwing credits the University of Vienna with the finest building, as shown in the accompanying cut, recently constructed at a cost of \$7,000,000, and containing fifty lecture rooms, seating two or three hundred students each, and a library of 700,000 volumes. But its income of \$700,000 a year is not so large as some American universities, which have fewer than its

6,000 students. The University of Budapest, the leading institution of the other half of the dual monarchy, has 7,000 students. Tho this is a larger number than attends any American university except Columbia, yet it is a disgracefully poor showing for Hungary—about 5 university students to 100,000 of the population. In the United States we must have 160 university students per 100,000

interesting facts which fill this unique volume. Besides the universities mentioned, President Thwing includes Oxford, London, Paris, Leiden, Upsala, Madrid, Geneva, Rome, Athens, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Bucharest and Roberts College, some of which are rarely visited even by our most traveled educators and about which it is difficult to get recent and impartial information.



GIRLS OF A CHOLO INDIAN VILLAGE POUNDING RICE
From Albert Edwards's "Panama" (Macmillan)

population. The ratios for other European countries are as follows: Russia, 12; Italy, 51; France, 43; Belgium, 82; Holland, 45; Switzerland, 56; Denmark, 47; Sweden, 57. The students of Budapest are reputed to work the hardest and live the cheapest of any upon the Continent of Europe. The instruction is in Magyar and this prevents the Hungarian university from drawing from foreign lands, as do the German and French. But the reviewer must resist the temptation to quote further from the store of

Panama. The Canal, the Country and the People. By "Albert Edwards." New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

This is an excellent book for its purpose; that is, to interest the average man in this great national enterprise. It is timely, but differs from most of its numerous competitors in this field in that it will be worth reading ten years from now, for a large part of the volume is taken up with historical matter, with the romantic story of the days of colonization and piracy, and the more recent but

scarcely less romantic story of the revolution and canal construction. The author writes in a lively journalistic style, and the reader gets a great deal of information without realizing it. The most interesting part of the book is that describing the success of the Canal Commission in various enterprises commonly regarded as outside the proper sphere of governmental activity; for instance, the running of hotels of all grades, from the high-class Tivoli to "silver kitchens" for the negro laborers; the building and furnishing of family homes; the editing of a weekly newspaper; and providing the necessities and many of the luxuries of the population of the Canal Zone. Or to quote directly:

"The commission is running a modern department store down here in the tropics which does a business of several million dollars a year, and 'the cost of living' has not soared as far skyward for our people on the Canal Zone as it has in New York. The recruiting and organizing of the labor force—over thirty-five thousand today, with their women and children—has been a sociological problem of many brain-racking complexities. It is necessary not only to make life in the jungle possible for our men—the sanitary department has attended to that—but also to make it attractive. The commission has had to go into the amusement business. An employee can bowl on an alley built by the Government or play pool on a nationally owned table. He can have his saddle horse cared for in the commission corral. He can take his sweetheart to a picnic at San Lorenzo on one of our Government launches, or he can dance with her in a Government ballroom to national airs played by the commission band."

All this can, as the author says, be called socialism, but it is, as he is careful to point out, bureaucratic and not democratic socialism which has proved so efficient in Panama.

The Musical Amateur. A Book on the Human Side of Music. By Robert Haven Schauffler. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Schauffler addresses his delightful essays to "all sorts and conditions of musical amateurs—the interested listeners, the disinterested players and singers, all who love and make music merely for its own sake," and for all he has something entertaining, instructive, and well calculated to increase their devotion to the musical art. Personal reminiscences,

humorous anecdotes, witty allusions and insinuating rebukes are mingled in profusion as the author skips about from one topic to another, each revealing some phase of the experience of the average music lover or aspirant. Mr. Schauffler's gibes always produce a smile, and his reproofs are administered in such a friendly spirit and with such assurance that the faults censured may be easily removed that the reader cannot help enjoying the process of castigation, even when the whip falls on his own shoulders. The fine chapters on the creative and destructive listener direct attention to the value of the hearer's efforts in raising musical standards and in aiding the performer to attain his highest excellence. The enthusiasm of the book is contagious. From its reading not a few musical amateurs will take courage to strike out into new paths and to turn over new leaves. Perchance some homes will find occupation and unity, if not harmony, in seeking for "old King Cole's paradise" along the royal highway of chamber music.



A Motor Flight Through Algeria and Tunisia. By Emma Burbank Ayer. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.

The extent and success of French colonization in Northern Africa is quite unappreciated by us Americans. Nor have we yet learned, as many Europeans have, that Algeria and Tunis afford fresh opportunities for the sight seer and health seeker. Consequently, this narrative of personal experiences will meet with a welcome which it could not claim by reason of scholarship or literary merit. Its archeological and ethnological data are obtained at second hand and forced in unskillfully, but the volume contains a large amount of descriptive detail of things as they are in this unfamiliar land. The route taken by the author and her husband covered the country thoroly, and extended far into the Sahara at three points, and since it was accomplished without more hardship and unpleasantness than often attends an automobile trip in this country, it will doubtless encourage others to try it, in which case the book will serve as a good traveling companion. It is illustrated with a large number of original photographs.

Literary Notes

....The new catalog of Harvard University describes 900 courses and lists some 700 instructors. The exact number of the latter is 707, an increase from 634 within the year.

....A well designed book for younger readers is *The Heart of the Bible* (Nelson; \$1), containing selected readings with suggestive headings, taken from the American Standard Version of the Bible. It has many illustrations and is edited by Ella Broadus Robertson.

....D'Annunzio is laboring on two works, both of them composed in French; the only language, he announces, which he will, in future, employ. One of them, a tragedy, is to be interpreted by Mme. Suzanne Desprès, and has for its title *La Hache*; the other is an historical novel.

....From the Cosmopolitan Press, of this city, we receive *The Light of the Gods*, a thin, prettily illustrated volume of poems by Grace Granger. There are four of them, all short, and they show a fine appreciation of the fascination of the ancient sites of the Parthenon, Sonium, Peirene and Mars Hill. The verses befit the dainty setting.

....An Anglo-American publisher, Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishes in its series of French reprints (the Collection Nelson; 40 cents per volume) a delightful selection of passages from the works of Maurice Maeterlinck, entitled *Morceaux choisis*. The introduction is contributed by Georgette Leblanc (Mme. Maeterlinck), the singer who is soon to make an appearance at the Boston Opera.

....According to the *Westminster Gazette*, M. Maeterlinck began his literary career in the three "failures." His literary review, the "Pleiade," was the first of these; his initial volume of poems, "Serres chaudes," the second. The third was his play, "La Princesse Malène"; limited, however, to an edition of twenty-five copies, printed by the author's own hands. It was a year before one of these volumes happened to fall into the hands of M. Octave Mirbeau, who wrote articles in the *Figaro* which described Maeterlinck as the Belgian Shakespeare. Lo! he was famous!

....Twenty-five years ago this month, *Scribner's Magazine* was first issued, with a cover by Stanford White upon which no improvement has been made. THE INDEPENDENT is glad to congratulate a fledgling like *Scribner's* upon one of its anniversaries; the magazine is one of those which has made less violent efforts to keep young, and that may be one of the reasons for its good health in the year 1912.

....Automobilists will be interested in Mrs. Harriet White Fisher's *A Woman's World-Tour in a Motor*, published with seventy illustrations from photographs by the Lippincott Company (\$2). The book itself is commonplace enough, but it is exceedingly well printed on heavy white paper, with numerous illustrations from excellent photographs.

....Rev. George Lewis, Rector of Icomb, has translated into English the Greek text of *The Philocalia of Origen* (imported by Scribners), as revised and published a few years ago under the editorship of Prof. J. Armitage Robinson. These selections, which were compiled from Origen's works by Gregory of Nazianzus and Basil of Cæsarea, form a very good introduction to the study of the great Alexandrian.

....The *Smithsonian Report for 1910* barely comes in time to escape being dated two years behind. Why should not the institution skip a year and catch up? Two of the important articles, Chanute's on "Recent Progress in Aviation" and Doncaster's on "Recent Work on the Determination of Sex," are not true to name, for they were written in 1909 and in both fields more "recent" events have changed the looks of things.

....It was before Japan took on Western ways to any great extent, and before a part of China declared the whole a republic, that Prof. Percival Lowell wrote *The Soul of the Far East*, which comes to us now in a new illustrated edition (Macmillan; \$1.60). The book is one of the few volumes of its kind which retains its value year in, year out, and which is destined to prove suggestive to a great many more readers than have already appreciated its high value.

....If popularity is to be gauged by the issue of books of selections from a writer's work, the *Myrtle Reed Yearbook*, made up of "Epigrams and Opinions from the Writings and Sayings of Myrtle Reed," with a foreword by Miss Gilder and a biographical sketch and critical appreciation by Mary P. Powell (Putnam; \$1.50), is proof positive that the novelist's life was not lived in vain. There is a quotation for each day in the year 1912, a few of them in verse.

....Henry Frowde announces the publication of three books interesting to students of Japanese literature and conditions: *A Year of Japanese Epigrams*, translated and compiled by William N. Porter and illustrated by Kazunori Ishibashi (90 cents); J. H. Gubbins's *The Progress of Japan, 1853-1871* (\$3.40), and Robert P. Porter's *The Full Recognition of Japan*, with this sub-title: "A Detailed Account of the Economic Progress of the Japanese Empire to 1911" (\$3.40).

....Rev. J. F. Ohl, superintendent of the Philadelphia City Mission of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, has written an extended account of the antecedents, origin, character and methods of work of the Lutheran movement, which has spread over the world, under the somewhat vague title of *The Inner Mission* (Philadelphia: General Council Pub. House). The book is plentifully illustrated with pictures of noted workers and various homes that have been established both in America and Germany.

....Crime costs America \$125,000 an hour, and a more frightful cost in mental suffering not only of the criminal unhardened as yet, but also of his family. There are many suggestions to ponder in *An Open Letter to Society* from Convict 1776, with an introduction by Maud Ballington Booth (Revell; 75 cents). While it is unduly bitter in some passages, it does give a view of prison from the inside, impossible to an outside investigator; and it voices the criticisms of our penal system made by many other convicts.

....The author of "On the Trail of the Immigrant," Edward A. Steiner, has collected a baker's dozen of short stories of our new citizens, under the title of *The Broken Wall* (Revell; \$1). The wall is that of race-prejudice, the "ethnic barrier," Professor Steiner calls it, and it can only be broken by love. The stories are told with humor and sympathy. We could spare without regret some of the dialect which is unnecessarily copious; but not the warm-hearted humanity and brotherhood of the book.

....A half dozen religious booklets of more than ordinary value have recently come to our table. The smallest of them is a simple but noble address on *Prayer* (75 cents) by Rev. William P. Warburton, issued by the Knickerbocker Press. The most theological of the six is composed of four chapters on the *Social Aspects of the Cross* (Doran; 60 cents), by Prof. Henry Sloane Coffin, but the author's theology is no bar to his understanding of the common lot and needs of men. The other four booklets are published by the Pilgrim Press: Dr. Albert J. Lyman is at his best in his high-souled talks about *The Three Greatest Maxims of the World* (75 cents), one each from the Greek, Roman and Hebrew; Dr. Gladden's heartening counsels are drawn from experience in *The School of Life* (25 cents); Wilfred T. Grenfell, M. D., writes a frank confession of his own attitude toward the Church and gives an encouraging estimate of its worth in *What the Church Means to Me* (50 cents); and Rev. William Allen Knight puts a well told story of the old Galilean days entitled *Peter in the Firelight* (60 cents) into the mouth of St. John, the Aged.

....Rev. Robert A. Hume, D. D., of India, always writes with commendable sympathy and knowledge of the people among whom he has labored so many years. His new volume, entitled *An Interpretation of India's Religious History* (Revell; \$1.25), is no exception to the rule. He is at his best in such chapters as "Some Fundamentals of Hinduism" and "Hinduism's Greatness and Weakness." Another volume of missionary interest is *Islam and Missions* (Revell; \$1.50), which contains the papers and reports given at the Lucknow Conference on behalf of the Mohammedan world. The political and social unrest of the Moslem peoples, no less than their religious condition, is mirrored in these surveys and discussions.

....*Christ and the Gospel or Jesus the Messiah and Son of God* (Philadelphia: McVey; \$2) is the authorized English version of a work by Rev. Marius Lepin, S. S., D. D., of the Theological Seminary of Lyons, France. It is a criticism of the views of Stapfer, Harnack, Wellhausen, Loisy and other liberal theologians in regard to the life and character of Christ. With great skill and learning Abbé Lepin meets at numberless points the rationalizing tendencies of the modern criticism of the Gospels, and by the application of a counter-criticism upholds the traditional dogmas and interpretations of the Church. One of the five chapters of the book is devoted entirely to a refutation of Loisy's views as expressed in his great Commentary on the Synoptics.

....*The Pocket Parkman* is a twelve-volume edition of the historian in limp binding, gilt top, 18mo, at \$1.50 per volume, \$18 the set. And the set will furnish a ten-inch bookshelf. Parkman's publishers, Little, Brown & Co., have performed a good action in bringing out this compact and serviceable edition. Attempts have been made to belittle Parkman by some of the later-day tribe; the historians whom no one reads, except, in some cases, fellow-historians. He has been corrected in this and that detail; worst of all, he is an historian with a style. He is closer to Thierry than to Aulard; he has not the true university ideal of history-writing—founded on colorless, ungeneralizing, scholarly library research, the putting together of one document and another, with no attempt to justify the drudgery except an occasional invocation to that fickle goddess, Truth. Fickle, we say, because we suspect her to be on the side of the historians who have the courage to tell a good story according to their best lights, and who have the genius to make us read their story. Parkman is one of these; and he was fortunate enough to take possession of the one romantic epoch in American history; that of the old régime in Canada, and of the French and Indian wars.

....A generation ago it was the fashion in some quarters to deny the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch on the ground that the Hebrews of that period were not familiar with the art of writing. The possibility of such knowledge among the people of the Mosaic age, the systems of ancient writing and their transfer from one nation to another are carefully set forth in their relation to Pentateuchal criticism by Prof. A. S. Zerbe, in *The Antiquity of Hebrew Writing and Literature* (Central Pub. House, Cleveland; \$1.50). The discussion can, of course, have little application to the present methods of literary criticism of the Old Testament.

....George Sand and Dickens had, says the *Mercur de France*, a decided influence upon the political evolution of Russia during the nineteenth century. They brought to the Russian Socialists a kind of new gospel, at an epoch when native literature and journalism, under governmental persecution, were incapable of formulating the slightest liberal aspiration. Dickens's novels were hailed with unprecedented enthusiasm. "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge" and "Dombey & Son"—pleas for the humble, victims of egoism or injustice—touched Slavic sensibilities to the quick. And this fact is attested in the letters addressed to the British novelist by his translator, Mr. Védensky. Dickens was even urged to take up residence in Russia, where he already enjoyed, according to his correspondent, "a peerless renown." So that Russia, too, may be counted upon to celebrate the great man's centenary.

....Articles contributed by Miss Ida M. Tarbell to a magazine during the last five years, with some additions, are now published (Macmillan & Co., \$1.50) in a book entitled *The Tariff in Our Times*. Beginning with the Morrill tariff of 1861, Miss Tarbell undertakes to analyze all the tariff laws of the last fifty years (including the Payne-Aldrich revision of 1909), considering the legislative and political conditions under which each was enacted, together with some of the influences of private interests by which, in her judgment, rates of duty have been affected. Her purpose is to show that "public opinion has never been fairly embodied in the bills adopted," and to "tell the story of this defeat of the popular will." Her attitude toward the subject is indicated when she says: "Tariff reform calls for more than lowering a duty here and there, more than appointing a Tariff Board, more than negotiating a reciprocity treaty, good as all these may be. It calls for an intellectual and moral revolt against the entire system of protection as we know it." Many will not accept all of her opinions and

conclusions. These are set forth frankly and forcibly, however, and the book gives much information that can be obtained elsewhere only with much difficulty. The subject is one which must be prominent in politics and legislation for some time to come.

....The second number of the *Yale Review* (new series) is dated January, 1912. This is a most interesting quarterly magazine. Prof. Wilbur L. Cross acts as editor and the *Yale Review* is the successor to the *New Englander*, established in 1843, and to the earlier *Yale Review* (1891-1911), conducted by members of the department of political science and history at Yale University. The new review is not, however, an official publication, and contains articles by writers who are not members of the Yale faculty or alumni. The initial article explains "Why Canada Rejected Reciprocity." Dr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff writes on "Simplified City Government": Prof. Grant Showerman humorously describes "The Making of a Democrat"; Robert Munger contributes "Group of Lyrics"; Professor Woolsey signs a biographical sketch of his father, Theodore Dwight Woolsey; Prof. Frank P. Underhill writes of the "Cost of Adequate Nutrition," and Guy W. Mallon of "The Sherman Act and Business." Besides sound book reviews there are articles by Prof. H. S. Canby on "The Rare Earth of Normandy"; by Prof. Edward Thorstenberg on "The Historical Existence of Fairies"; by Lady Gregory on "The Irish Theater and the People," and by Prof. Charles A. Bennett on "The Plays of John M. Synge."

....Synge's art is the subject, also, of an article in the December *Fortnightly*. Mr Darrel Figgis says of the preface to "The Tinker's Wedding" (which is, perhaps, the least valuable of Synge's plays):

"There he ranks drama with the symphony, claiming that it is the function of neither to 'teach or prove anything.' . . . He goes on, however, to speak of the necessity of humor in drama; and there with his criticism comes more closely home to himself. . . . For the result is so deeply sardonic as nearly to overleap humor into the further depths of actual tragedy. . . . The blade of the dramatist searches too deeply into the secrets of living. It seems sometimes as tho the dramatist's energy of thought swept him past his artistic intention."

....Yet the contributor to the *Fortnightly* is persuaded that "the art of J. M. Synge will abide."

"For he brooded on beauty; the very pages of his prose topography are alive with it. He brooded on the soul of man; even when describing the inhabitants of Aran, Wicklow, or Kerry; he does not paint externals, he conveys essences; he does not describe pictures, he carries atmospheres and moods thru the mind. And if sometimes his brooding conveys a sense of utter desolation, it is a 'desolation that is mixed everywhere with the supreme beauty of the world.' Such a mood does not achieve a bulk of work. Moreover, he died young. But he found his soul; he found beauty; and he found the art that could enable him to express one in terms of the other."

....An addition is made to volume nine of the *New English Dictionary*, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, in the fascicle *Simple-Sleep* (Henry Frowde; \$1.25). Here there are 1,611 main words; in all, 2,408 entries explained, and a total of 3,277 entries. *Single* (verb) figures as two main words, the former with nine subordinate entries, several of these still further specialized; but we do not find there the baseball use of the verb, which is certainly no more rare than the sense of the word in hunting ("to pick out and chase separately"), the nautical use of it, the provincialism (*U. S.*) which applies it to the gait of a horse, or the railway expression ("Just before Penybont the track singles for a short tunnel"). The excellence of this dictionary and its approach to perfect completeness demands no reiteration. The work will be complete in ten volumes, at prices ranging from \$13 to \$16 per volume.

....It is a pleasure to welcome a new volume in the "Musician's Library," published by the Oliver Ditson Company at \$1.50 each in paper, \$2.50 in cloth. The new volume is *One Hundred Folksongs of All Nations*, edited by Granville Bantock, for medium voice. Great Britain and Ireland are represented by fifteen songs, the United States by five (if we include two Indian numbers), Germany by eleven. Eleven is the largest share accorded to any country, and the Oriental lands are given only one or two songs each—as are some of the smaller European nations. The translations are the weakest part of the volume. It is to be hoped that the French and German songs, at least, will be sung by most of the amateurs who will delight in this volume in the original; for the translator works deadly havoc when he attacks *lieder*.

....David Graham Phillips left four novels ready for publication when he died. The first of these to be published is *The Conflict* (Appletons; \$1.30), the story of class struggle in a Western city. The hero is the editor of *The New Day*, a labor league organ; the heroine, a girl rich and energetic, who seeks an outlet for her executive ability in some form of social service. Mr. Phillips' novels always seem accomplished by main strength; a product of crude power. We waited for him to do finer things than came from his busy pen, and when it was struck from his fingers, there was a sense of loss out of proportion to the value of the work he had accomplished, because we looked for a ripening of his genius, and results less harsh and bitter. *The Conflict* is not unlike its predecessors, altho Selma, the woman journalist, is more gently treated than was his wont in depicting the characters of women.

Pebbles

"SHE left me for some motive or another."
"Probably another."—*Lippincott's*

"I UNDERSTAND they are going to revise the football rules right away."

"Yes. They all agree there should be an entirely new assortment of accidents."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

AN eminent architect declares that the National Capitol will not last more than 500 years. But even so the Lorimer hearings can be transferred across the street to the Congressional Library.—*Providence Journal*.

MRS. EDITH WHARTON, according to the *Minneapolis Journal*, was talking in the salon of La Provence about the spoiled children of millionaires.

"They are spoiled even by their tutors," she said. "I know a little Riverside Drive multimillionaire whose education proceeds every morning in this fashion:

"What State is this, Master Clarence?"

"Pennsylvania."

"Right! Quite right!" cried the tutor. "Only it happens to be inhabited by Californians. Pennsylvania, Master Clarence, is a little higher up."

"Then the tutor says:

"Will you be so good as to tell me, Master Clarence, what Parmentier introduced?"

"The oyster," says the little boy.

"The oyster? Quite correct," cries the tutor. "The oyster of the poor—in other words, that is to say, the potato."

"Then they turn to literature."

"What can you tell me, Master Clarence, about Zola's works?"

"No answer."

"Excellent! Perfect," declares the tutor. "The less said about Zola's works the better!"

WASHINGTON.

(With apologies to Browning.)

O to be in Washington when Congress is on tap.

O to hear the Speaker's gavel come down with a rap!

O to see Joe Bailey sulking while La Follette fills the air,

Who is not the least majestic, for the most of him is hair!

O to see insurgents surging round committees here and there,

Presidential booms a-plenty, little leaven in the lump—

Democratic cats a-watching for an easy place to jump;

Clark and Underwood keep smiling, Harmon-y belies its name;

Bosses of assorted sizes, eager to be in the game,

Swarming, buzzing, seeking, begging—in both parties it's the same.

O to be in Washington when Congress fills the eye!

O to be a legislator then, or now, or bye and bye!

—*New York Evening Sun*

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Taft, Roosevelt and Peace

WILLIAM H. TAFT is President of the United States. Theodore Roosevelt has been. They are our two most distinguished citizens. Last week each gave notable utterance to his views on the arbitration treaties negotiated by Secretary Knox with England and France.

These treaties have now been before the public for several months. They have been the object of the most minute scrutiny by statesmen, publicists, pacifists and militarists. All the arguments pro and con that can be made have been made. They will come before the Senate for final consideration in a few days.

The opposing views, therefore, of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt may be taken as the last words that can be said on either side of the question.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a long editorial in last week's *Outlook*, vehemently opposes the ratification of the treaties. Such phrases as "farce," "contemptible hypocrisy," "insincere promises impossible of performance," "unctuous and odious hypocrisy," etc., are unsparingly used. Tho one of his editorial colleagues is reported to have said that the keynote of

Mr. Roosevelt's character is "a passion for patriotism," he offers the spectacle to the nations of the world of a man who has held the highest and most dignified office in the gift of the nation, actually defaming the Administration—controlled by his own party and his own chosen successor—and accusing it of "hypocrisy" and "insincerity."

Mr. Roosevelt, however, has plainly stated his objections to the treaties and they are entitled to respectful consideration.

In the first place his editorial completely avoids any endorsement of the report of the Foreign Relations Committee, to the effect that these treaties are "unconstitutional." This is a highly significant omission and would seem to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt realizes the speciousness of that plea.

He is apparently too sagacious to allow himself to be put in opposition to such constitutional authorities as Taft, Knox, Root, Moore, Edmunds, Baldwin, Burton, and even *The Outlook* on this issue.

His fundamental objection, however, to the treaties he states thus:

"I do not believe that we can afford to arbitrate questions of vital interest and national honor, or questions of settled American policy."

He thinks that we would break any treaties if we had to refer to arbitration certain vital issues, and that "would tell against peace." Tho he does not explicitly state it, he must distrust unlimited arbitration, either because there is danger that the court might not mete out justice, or else that some of our contentions and desires would have no standing in equity.

Now what does Mr. Taft say: Last Saturday evening, the day after Mr. Roosevelt's attack on him appeared, he spoke at the Citizens' Peace Banquet in this city.

The way to bring about peace, says the President in effect, is for the nations to agree to settle *all* their disputes with each other by arbitration, the decision of the tribunal to be enforced by public opinion, or, if that is not sufficient, by a system of penalties or even by force. He holds that, owing to our geographical isolation, lack of entangling alliances, disinterested motives and great influence

abroad, we are expected and entitled to lead in this movement. The first step toward this goal is for us to initiate with our mother country, Great Britain, and our great sister Republic, France, arbitration treaties in which we agree to dethrone war and enthrone law as a means of settling all our differences. For this purpose he has negotiated two treaties. For his part he would be willing to agree to have the treaties framed so that the Hague Court itself should determine everything, including the question whether a dispute was "justiciable" or not, but that seemed to be going too far for the present, so the Joint High Commission was created, consisting of three nationals from each country, to whom would be referred the detail of whether a question was justiciable. If the Joint High Commission should decide a dispute to be justiciable he would submit the preliminary "compromis" that would send it to The Hague to the Senate for its advice and consent. In that way he fully conserves whatever prerogatives the Senate may have in the matter.

The President says that other nations are ready to join with us in similar peace pacts as soon as the English and French treaties are confirmed, and he therefore proposes to negotiate similar treaties of unlimited scope as far and as fast as he can. In other words, he looks upon the English and French treaties as the beginning of a movement which will ultimately result in a network of unlimited arbitration treaties between all the nations of the world, and that, of course, would be nothing less than a realization of Tennyson's dream of the federation of the world.

Now the issue thus stated between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft is perfectly simple and perfectly easy to understand. Which leader will the American people follow?

Our readers know the position of THE INDEPENDENT. Let us restate it. We hold that the world is now living under two systems of ethics—Christian for individuals, pagan for nations, tho there is no double standard in the moral world. Mr. Roosevelt is apparently satisfied with things as they are. Mr. Taft actually proposes to elevate international law to the high plane now occupied by pri-

vate law, and has taken the first practical step in that direction.

President Roosevelt sees the possibilities of the miscarriage of justice thru arbitration. It scares him. President Taft says we might as well abolish courts of law, because there may be a bad judge or an unjust decision. He is not afraid to trust the honor of the United States to the decision of an impartial tribunal, and he sees no especial difficulty in getting such a tribunal. The veteran ex-Senator Edmunds best states this point at issue when he says:

"The always *possible* injustice in an arbitral judgment is infinitely less than the *certain* horrors of war both to the victor and vanquished."

Many observing people now think that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking a renomination for the Presidency. Mr. Taft is unquestionably a candidate to succeed himself. Both men have made good and great Presidents in their own separate ways as far as national affairs are concerned. Internationally speaking, however, Mr. Roosevelt lags behind, and in the present instance he has failed to see that the issues involved in the treaties are primarily moral and not political. President Taft, on the other hand, has already taken the farthest step ever attempted toward the goal of universal peace; and he has only begun.

Which shall the leader be, Taft or Roosevelt?

The Greatest Thing in 1911

WE are going into 1912 with a year behind us packed full of big events. Which has been the grandest, the most stirring in its effect on American life and character, and on the prospective future? This is a question that a good many would answer off hand, we presume, and would specify the broken power of corporate capital to be a dictator of investment, of wages, of war and peace. But this we owe rather more to Roosevelt and antecedent years. Perhaps it has been in 1911 that for the first time we have been confident of that readjustment of capital and labor which will give to labor its fair share of production, and will render capital amenable to supreme law.

The Peace Treaties, with the splendid growth of international law and the broad sunshine that illuminates the peace maxim of Christianity, "On earth peace, good will to men!" will also make 1911 memorable. We are a good stride ahead of one year ago in our ability to bring the people into one world-wide organization of good will. But with all this the abominable waste of war habits is not checked. Navies squander our wealth and multiply our taxes; but costly vessels are built to rot and not to fight—of that we are almost sure. The Moroccan struggle has brought to sight only a selfish scramble, while the Tripolitan embroglio is hateful not only elementally, but for its untimeliness. There is nothing noble in this quarter, nor is there anything anywhere on the horizon that does not make one ashamed of the savagery that has outlived war ages.

The superb coronation in England, and the enormously expensive Durbar in India cannot seem to the twentieth century anything more than as surviving relics of a brute force age, when the will of the man outweighed the will of the people. In reality nothing has occurred at Delhi or elsewhere elementally different from that which has occurred in India ever since the Mogul Akbar. Our age cannot be congratulated on increased glitter and more pretentious exhibitions of power. It is not the forces that destroy, nor the power that dominates, that we are hereafter to consider; but it is the forces that evolve wealth and wisdom and the power that makes for righteousness. The question is how much more of light and truth and human brotherhood have we accumulated? By far better is the response from old England as to her standing with the future, when she curbs the power of rank, and in divers ways undertakes to abolish the extremes of poverty.

What will come out of woman suffrage 1911 has made us question, but it has not solved the problem. It plainly is not a matter that is going to end with the casting of more ballots. It is sure as the stars in the heavens that the two sexes must hereafter learn to co-operate in the higher fields of human exertion,

as in the earlier and simpler forms of life they co-operated in the field. Neither is the wreckage of homes and families, and the permanent disturbance of the common-sense conclusions of humanity, to be the conclusion. We will see what 1912 has to say on this point.

The rejuvenation of China can almost be set down to 1911. The refacing of one-third of the whole world toward democratic principles, and that evolution of social life which has found its best expression in our States, is surely making our faith in humanity axiomatic, and rendering a political miracle natural law. Some of us live who can remember when China held us to be barbarians; and we were nearly as narrow in our judgment of the Chinese. Human brotherhood is making strides no faster than the increased capacity of knowing ourselves.

The struggle of labor to stand at par with capital has gone thru fire, and smells of smirching smoke. We have probably got it written in indelible letters that hereafter this world is to be guided in its evolutions, not by force, but by argument. The power of the people as a democracy in business as well as in politics, including all classes and ranks, has increased perceptibly. We are inventing new and simpler methods of finding out the thought and the will of the people concerning questions of common interest. There is an old term which we use carelessly, common sense, but we mean by it the conclusion of the ages, the summed up opinion of mankind. The effort of democracy at present is more and more to find out the common sense that underlies ballots.

Socially nothing finer has been developed than the emphatic swing of the Church toward social fellowship; the rebirth of democracy in religion; the growing fellowship of political economy and religious thought, of right and righteousness. It looks now as if we should make a good deal less of separating Church and State, and a good deal more of making them coherently able to co-operate. In reality there is but one end of all human effort, that is betterment. The Church is finding this out.

But we are still wandering about in

our search for the greatest thing achieved in 1911. Look the world over as carefully as you please, and study history as a philosopher or as a man of events, you will come back to find that the enormously broadened and glorified position of agriculture affords the most hopeful field for our inquisition. Nothing else in American life during the last few years has anywhere near equaled in its helpful influence, individually or socially, the work of the agricultural forces in our United States and thruout civilization; for already internationalism has its agricultural institute in imperial Rome an institute that means the organic effort of forty nations to co-operate in mutual helpfulness.

Certainly not the most imposing, but really the noblest agricultural achievement of 1911 is that of vastly enlarging the food products of our American farms. Last month a score of boys were the guests of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. They were champions of boys' corn clubs from as many corn States. Each one had a measured acre of ground in which to do his best. Young as they were they stood for the new agriculture which is to rule the world and feed the millions. Each had before him the census report that the average corn crop of the United States has heretofore been fourteen and a half bushels to the acre. And at the end of the season the champions were selected by their records, and the highest crop, that of a lad from Mississippi, was two hundred and twenty-seven bushels to the acre, at a cost of fourteen cents a bushel.

Another lad of Alabama raised two hundred and twelve bushels to the acre, at a trifle over seven cents a bushel. Two or three of our agricultural stations, during this same year, had lifted the record to between forty-five and fifty bushels to the acre. The American boy had beaten his masters. It was an event well worth the glorifying that it received. The boys were provided with trips to Washington; were introduced to President Taft, and, all in all, were the heroes of 1911. They did not receive a Nobel Prize, as they well might have done, but they received diplomas from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

There is no mistake about it. Our

agriculture has received an impulse that can scarcely be reckoned in figures or described in words. During 1912 we shall bury our heads in political struggles, but in the hands of those who cannot yet vote lies the problem of abolishing poverty and feeding a reduplicated population. Mr. J. J. Hill warned us that American agriculture would not be able to provide for the vastly increasing population as it would be summed up in 1950. He did not count on the American boy and the new training. We know now that our soil will not only feed those whom we fairly expect to count into the census of 1950, but many times that number.



The Mystery of Dr. Sun

THE flitting, elusive Dr. Sun, man of mystery, has appeared at last, visible in the flesh, received in triumph in Nanking, and chosen President of the Republic of China, which he has for so many years sought to create. But who is he? We will tell.

Sun Yat-sen was born forty-six years ago in Canton, a city which has been a hotbed of rebellion for many years. He is, like Yuan Shih-kai, a Chinese and not a Manchu. In his boyhood he was brought to Hawaii and attended the Iolani College under the charge of Bishop Willis. The *Honolulu Friend* tells the story of his early life. It was there that he became a convert to Christian faith, and on his return to China he met so much opposition, and even persecution for this reason, that he returned to his sympathetic friends in Hawaii. Chinese and American, who welcomed the youth ostracised at home, for that was nearly thirty years ago. Thus for the first time driven out of China he was received to their homes by Chinese friends, two of whom are now deacons in the Fort Street Chinese Church, and one of whom, Mr. C. K. Ai, took him out to take a steamer in the offing on his return again to China, passage for which had been secured by the aid of a Chinese gentleman and two Americans. Thus the young man, whose name is now known all over the world, went on to meet the destiny awaiting him.

Arrived again in China he was later baptized by the Rev. Dr. Hager, of the

American Board Mission in Hongkong, and for several years studied medicine in Canton under the medical missionary, Dr. Ken, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and later in the College of Medicine in Hongkong. He obtained his diploma in 1892 and began practice in Macao. Here he became associated in a political movement carried on by the "Young China" party, which first sought peaceful methods of reform, but developed into an anti-dynastic movement. When in danger of arrest he was compelled for the second time to leave China, and he returned to Honolulu, where for a while in 1896 he remained, but before long went to San Francisco and thence to England, where he made his home in London with Mr. and Mrs. Cantlie, dear friends whom he had known in China, where Mr. Cantlie was his teacher.

But he was still known to the Chinese authorities as a dangerous revolutionist; and he was adroitly inveigled into the Chinese Embassy and there forcibly imprisoned for thirteen days, with the intention of smuggling him back to China as insane, there doubtless to be beheaded. In 1907 he published the story in a book entitled "Kidnaped in London." It is a thrilling account of harrowing experiences. Imprisoned in a doubly locked and barred room, reported to be a lunatic, surrounded by a cordon of Chinese and English servants and attachés of the Embassy, it seemed impossible to escape. Already passage had been taken for him. At last he was able to send a line thru an attendant to a faithful English friend, who brought the matter to the British Foreign Office, and Lord Salisbury demanded his release. As an illustration of his religious spirit we quote the following from his book:

"My despair was complete, and only by prayer to God could I gain any comfort. Still the dreary days and still more dreary nights went on, and but for the comfort afforded me by prayer I believe I should have gone mad. After my release I related to Mr. Cantlie how prayer was my one hope, and told him how I should never forget the feeling that seemed to take possession of me as I rose from my knees on the morning of Friday, October 16, a feeling of calmness, hopefulness and confidence, that assured me my prayer was heard, and filled me with hope that all would yet be well."

From this time on Dr. Sun devoted himself to the task of ridding China of

the Manchu domination. He traveled over England and the United States and Hawaii. A price of \$50,000 was put on his head, dead or alive. The Empress Dowager was willing to forgive others, but not Dr. Sun. He organized the revolution. Chinese were secretly drilled in halls, thousands of them, under American officers, and the nucleus formed of an army of men who went to China and there gathered and led recruits. All the Chinese in this country are with him and freely gave money for the cause. In 1906 he printed for private circulation an appeal to Americans for aid, as special friends of China. He said:

"We must appeal to the people of the United States in particular for your sympathy and support, either moral or material, because you are the pioneers of western civilization in Japan; because we intend to model our new government after yours; and, above all, because you are the champion of liberty and democracy. We hope we may find many La-fayettes among you."

After years of planning and plotting, recognized by the Chinese as their wise leader, accepted as such even by the diplomat Wu Ting-fang, his only rival, Yuan Shih-kai, who still holds to the throne, Dr. Sun has just been elected by the military conference in Nanking as the first President of the Republic of China, and at present it appears as if the republican delegates in the other conference at Shanghai, representing the two parties, republican and imperialist, would accept him.

We do not yet know what the conclusion may be. Reports from Shanghai, that great factory of rumors, are conflicting. We are told that Dr. Sun's election as President is farcical, and again that it will surely be confirmed. It may be he, or Yuan Shih-kai, or some other man who will be chosen, but the empire is doomed, and a republic after the American pattern is assured unless all signs fail. When we recall the savage persecutions not two hundred years ago of the Christian followers of the Jesuit Ricci, it would seem as if time were bringing its blessed revenges; for the first President of the Republic of China is likely to be Dr. Sun, whose fervid Christian faith equals his ardent patriotism, or Yuan Shih-kai, who chooses to educate his sons in Christian mission schools. And it is not to Russia or Germany or Great

Britain that the Chinese reformers go for their inspiration and pattern of government, but to our American Republic.

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The Cost of Living

PROF. IRVING FISHER, of Yale University, made an address on the 11th ult. in St. Louis. A brief press dispatch, published on the 13th in many newspapers, gave the following report of his remarks:

"Malaria, hookworm and alcohol are three of the greatest factors producing the high cost of living, said Professor Irving Fisher in an address yesterday at the City Club. He recommended an international commission to eradicate these diseases and study the cost of living in all countries. He acquitted the Trusts of blame for high prices."

This was grotesquely inaccurate and misleading. The annoyance caused by such misrepresentation led Professor Fisher to publish a brief statement, of which the following is a part:

"I did not say that malaria, the hookworm and alcoholism were responsible for the rise in the cost of living. On the contrary, I said that the cost of disease had always been with us and was not in the least responsible for the recent rise in the cost of living or any hardships connected with it. It is also not true that I suggested an international commission to eliminate disease, or that I acquitted Trusts altogether of a share in the rise in the cost of living. I said that the causes of the world-wide rise of prices were a matter of dispute, and that therefore there should be appointed an international commission to make an authoritative investigation of that subject. I also said that in my opinion the chief cause of the rise of prices was the great production of gold and the consequent inflation of the world's currencies."

Those who are familiar with Professor Fisher's writings on this subject, some of which have been contributed to THE INDEPENDENT, know what his views are as to the effect of the enlarged output of gold.

Last week, the Director of the Mint published his estimate of the output in 1911. It is \$466,000,000, or \$14,000,000 more than the quantity produced in 1910. The figures in a table showing the annual output for a series of years are impressive. The value has risen to \$466,000,000 from \$262,000,000 ten years ago, and only \$130,000,000 twenty years ago. From 1880 to 1889 the annual product was only a little in ex-

cess of \$100,000,000, the average for those years having been \$104,300,000. The three great gold-producing countries are the United States, Africa and Australia. In recent years this country has shown a small gain; the Australian output has declined; but the gold from Africa, owing to the wonderful development of mining in the Transvaal, has grown in ten years from only \$9,000,000 to \$191,000,000. We are not saying that the rise of prices should be ascribed to the gold flood alone. But we are convinced that of all the causes this has been the most effective.

Professor Fisher some time ago suggested that there should be inquiry by an international commission, and for this proposition he has gained the support of prominent economists and statesmen in Europe. He would have our Government take the first step. He presided last week at a meeting of the American Economic Association, when the subject was discussed. The principal address was made by him, but several Senators, as well as the economists present, took part in the discussion. The proposition relating to a commission was generally approved, and a committee was appointed to report this approval to President Taft.

While Professor Fisher thinks that the increased annual supply of gold is the chief cause of the higher cost of living, he does not overlook several other causes, to each of which some weight should be given. There are certain causes which may be found in one country but not in another. There is at least one cause which is world wide.

One of the papers read at the meeting of the association was the work of the chairman of the board of trustees of the Hospital for Consumptives at Boston, who said at the beginning:

"Every indication points to the conclusion that commodity prices will continue to rise. Inasmuch as this rise will not be accompanied by an equal advance of wages, the possibilities of industrial, political and other troubles which will result as a consequence are unbounded. This condition only fertilizes the field of radical agitation, and makes possible all kinds of ignorant, misdirected, and insincere attacks on established forms of government. For the reason that the causes underlying this advance of commodity prices are international, agreement as to the exact facts

should also be international, and whatever remedies are possible can best be worked out by an international commission; so that an attempt may be made to put them into effect all over the world at the same time."

Such an investigation and such an agreement, he thought, would tend to prevent war:

"An international agreement would serve a useful purpose in furthering the aspirations for international peace. Any scientific report as to the result of the waste of war and militarism, in diminishing production, while increasing demand, would be of the first importance, because war is the first of the evils of the world to be attacked. An international agreement showing the effect of the waste of war on the cost of living would help to drive home the fact that the burden of militarism is felt each time every family sits down to a meal, and is a shadow thrown over their whole life."

We shall be glad to hear that the President has asked for authority to invite other nations to join the United States in creating a commission, and that the authority has been granted.



The Convention Habit

THE trade unionists are not the only people or the first people to discover what may be done by understanding and joint action. Long ago reformers discovered the enlivening effect of a session where the "Cause" may be discussed and the faithful encouraged. Long ago scientific men began to organize into national societies, with meetings, papers, discussions and violent differences of opinion. History, politics and economics, subjects in which Americans are particularly interested, claim their place among scientific subjects to be investigated, reported upon, and applied to the public good.

Each of these three branches of learning is now represented by numerous associations. Together the three associations now count about 7,000 members, and thru a series of meetings running thru more than twenty-five years the habitués have enjoyed many friendly meetings and not a few combats. Frequently the three associations have met together, but this year the American Economic Association went to Washington and the American Historical Association and its younger sister, the American Political Scientific Association, joined forces in a lively meeting at Buf-

falo from December 27 to December 29. The president of the American Historical Association, Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, opened the meeting with an address on the "Substance and Vision of History," which was a claim for the place of history as a science comparable to the natural sciences in methods and in its discoveries of fixed laws. The Historical Association in its twenty-seventh annual meeting included several groups and affiliated bodies, such as the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies and the Conference of Teachers of History, each of which has its session. Among the foreign visitors who took part in the proceedings were Prof. Charles Diehl, the well known expert in Byzantine history, and French exchange professor to Harvard College, and Mr. H. W. V. Temperly, fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge University. Sessions were held on ancient history, southwestern history, European history and British imperial problems.

The Political Science Association, which was holding its eighth annual meeting, has already 1,600 members and seems likely to rival the two older societies in numbers and the interest of its work. The tendency toward a practical treatment of governmental problems was reflected in the address of the president, Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, on "The Progressive Unfolding of the Powers of the United States," and in most of the sessions the principal subjects discussed were courts and judges as governing powers, State constitutions, the county problem in municipal government, and efficient State government, led off by Herbert Croly, author of the widely read book "The Promise of American Life." A joint session was held on Anglo America and Latin America, in which Mr. Henry Gil, an Argentine, now studying at the University of Pennsylvania, captured the audience with his graceful, indomitable insistence that there is no term "Latin America" which could rightfully include the feeble little States of Central America and also big countries like the Argentine, which are destined to rival the United States in wealth and the power of self defense. The American Histori-

cal Association ended by an excursion to and session at Cornell University. The Political Science Association adjourned to Toronto, where it was hospitably entertained by the president of the university. For the first time the Political Science Association set on foot several committees and investigation, which are to report from time to time, among them a commission on State Constitutions, both associations are to meet in Boston in December, 1912, where the president of the Historical Association will be Theodore Roosevelt, author of "Winning of the West," and large contributor to the first-hand material on American government.



The Economists at Washington

THE Economic Association met at Washington, where also assembled the large membership of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. With the economists met the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

So large a gathering of learned bodies would have taxed the resources of a smaller town, and some fear had been felt that the sectional meetings would suffer because of the temptation to social enjoyment which such a congregation would offer, and the opportunity for sight-seeing afforded by the national capital. As it turned out, however, the discussions were extraordinarily well attended, and the meetings had a more intellectual quality than has sometimes been observed when fewer counter attractions were competing with the program.

It had wisely been decided to limit the social features of the occasion. One invitation to a general reception was accepted, that extended by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McVeagh at their home. A great many members and guests of the associations accepted the personal invitation which was sent to each one and carried home with them an extremely pleasant impression of the gracious hospitality of their host and hostess.

The chief event on the program was, of course, the luncheon in the large banquet hall of the Hotel Raleigh, Thursday noon, when President Taft, as the guest of honor, made an address which was listened to with close attention and warm approval, in explanation and defense of the proposition to bring Federal expenditures into correlation and proportion thru the device of a properly organized budget. The President made it clear that his own interest in this proposed reform is sincere, and that he has very much at heart the request which he will make to Congress to continue the existence and activities of the Efficiency Commission.

Perhaps the most exciting session—that of the economists on Thursday morning, when the report of the Tariff Board was discussed—was less important from a scientific standpoint than some others. Professor Emery, chairman of the Tariff Board, summarized and defended the report, and Prof. H. Parker Willis sharply arraigned it. Professor Willis's reputation as a master of data of polemic value and of the sarcastic resources of the English language did not suffer abatement on this occasion, but the opposing cohorts of protectionism and free trade lost no deserters, and probably everybody went forth from the scene of conflict neither much wiser nor any less firm in his faith than when he entered. It may not be true that protectionists and free traders are born and not made, but if made they are fashioned by other forces than those of ratiocination.

An altogether different impression was left by the joint session of the Economic Association and the Sociological Society on Friday morning when the theme was "The Selection of Population by Migration"; by the session of the Sociological Society on Thursday morning, for the consideration of "The City as a Socializing Agency," and by the Thursday evening session of the same society on "Recreation as a Public Function." The convention room of the Raleigh was inadequate to accommodate the assembly that desired to hear Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, whose plea for the recognition of a proper provision of recreation opportunities as a necessary public

function in urban communities was one of the most cogent public addresses Miss Addams has ever delivered. It included a keen analysis of the social forces that play upon the minds of millions of children in our American cities, and clearly pointed the way to those educational efforts that make for an honest and clean democracy in opposition to mob rule, gang rule and boss rule. Bearing upon the same problem and a thoughtful contribution to our concrete knowledge was the careful paper read by Dr. Frederic C. Howe on Thursday morning on "The City Plan as the Physical Basis of Urban Life."

Two aspects of the migration question were presented on Friday morning, one the restriction of immigration in a paper by Prof. H. P. Fairchild, of Yale, the other, the significance of emigration in a paper by W. W. Husband, secretary of the Immigration Commission. Professor Fairchild's plea for a strict governmental control of immigration, carried to the point of authoritatively placing every immigrant after arrival in America and keeping him under probation for a time, and for limiting immigration to admissions from one country, or a group of selected countries each year, did not meet with much approval. Prof. Emily Green Balch, of Wellesley, whose extensive personal study of immigrant populations here and abroad has won the respect of all persons who really know something of the subject; Prof. Walter F. Willcox, whose clear statistical analyses disposed of two or three of the more pessimistic popular fallacies about the immigrant, and Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, who spoke from the inside knowledge of a member of the Immigration Commission, all dissented vigorously from one or more of Professor Fairchild's suggestions.

Other sectional meetings of the associations were of no less value as contributions to fact and practical effort than these which have been selected for mention because of their general interest. All were largely attended, and the audience which gathered to hear the presidential addresses of Professor Giddings, of the Sociological Society, who spoke on "The Quality of Civilization," and of Professor Farnham, of the Economic Association, who spoke on "The Eco-

nomic Utilization of History," was one of the largest gatherings in the history of these societies. There may have been meetings of the economists and sociologists as interesting and worth while as this one last week was, but there has been none better.

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How Was the Money Used?

In all the recent discussion of the eleventh-hour raising of a fund of \$240,000 or \$260,000 to be expended for the Republican nominees in the campaign of 1904, little or nothing has been said about the ways in which the money was used. There have been hundreds of columns about the attitude and motives and alleged agreements of the chief actors, but scarcely any curiosity as to the final distribution or allotment of the dollars has been manifested. In the memorable letter to Sidney Webster, the late Edward H. Harriman said that at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, who told him that money was needed for the campaign in New York State, he raised "the whole amount," which was given to Treasurer Bliss and Chairman Cortelyou. He added:

"This amount enabled the New York State Committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result."

Mr. Sheldon now says that the money was raised, "about a week before election," \$160,000 by Mr. Harriman at Treasurer Bliss's request, not at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, and \$80,000 by Mr. Bliss himself. How was this money used and for what uses was it so sorely needed, only three or four days before the polls were opened? Mr. Harriman said 50,000 votes in the city alone were "turned" by it. Did he mean that 50,000 votes were bought and paid for? We do not think that 50,000 votes in the city could then have been bought for an average of less than \$5 apiece, or that the purchase of so many votes could have been made without protest, exposure and prosecution. If 50,000 votes were "turned," were they "turned" by campaign speeches and argument? But why should a few speeches at that late day have cost \$240,000? We wish Mr. Sheldon or some other person who knows would tell where that money went.

The Winter Academy

While the winter exhibition of the Academy of Design in New York reveals no particular tendency or school, it may be just as interesting for all that. Any fairly representative American picture show offers a variety of highly respectable canvases. American painters have studied under the best of teachers, and some of them are notable pedagogs on their account, Mr. Kenyon Cox, for example, whose vivid "Vision of Moonrise" we do *not* reproduce. The Winter Academy suggests nothing if not the variety of American art; and, with something of its want of unity, something, too, of its persistent want of nationality. The two most striking pictures shown are, beyond a doubt, the Kenyon Cox referred to, brilliant in color alone and daring chiefly in its reactionary quality, and George Bellows's "Girl on Couch." Here are the antipodes. "Before and After Manet" is one of the casual antitheses one might overhear, standing in the crowd. At least Mr. Bellows is strong in actuality; here, in representing a girl who reclines on a couch (the pose bristles with technical problems daringly attacked, just as the couch itself, with cushions and wall space, presents pleasing problems in color and shade well solved), he is as contemporary and as uncompromising as in any prizefighter or snow excavation that he ever hung in an insurgent hall. That Bellows hangs at all in the Academy is an indication of growing broadmindedness on the part of the academic authorities. The outsider is now given a fair show in West Fifty-seventh street, and it is a pleasure to publish this fact. As for the portraits of children which we reproduce in this issue, they are offered partly because it is as true as ever that American painters come nearer to excelling in portraiture than in other fields of art, partly because all the world loves children, whatever they may think of moonrise visions and girls on couches. We do not, because THE INDEPENDENT happens to be published in New York, fall into the error of ascribing to the Academy shows a national character. That belongs more nearly to the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy than to any other. But other shows—that at the Chicago Art

Institute, for instance—have, year by year, a higher and a higher value for the friend of art.



"Godless" Public Schools

The change of population in eastern New England is emphasized by the statistics just published of the archdiocese of Boston, presided over by Cardinal O'Connell. It claims 676 priests, 263 churches, 226 brothers, 1,942 religious women (mostly teachers), 99 students for the priesthood, 1,342 students in boys' colleges and academies, 1,274 girls in higher branches, 25,086 boys in elementary parish schools, and 30,770 girls, a total of 57,281 children in parish schools, 1,194 teachers, and a Catholic population of about 900,000. If we can judge from the official paper of the diocese, and its bitter attacks on the public schools, the time is not far off when a serious effort will be made to throw the heavy cost of the parochial schools on the State. In its last issue it pretends to explain at length "How Public Schools Were Made Godless." "Godless" is its usual term to apply to our system of public schools, which are no more godless than our courts are godless. It has a ridiculous story that religion was driven out of the schools by the agency of an infidel society of 1839, of which Frances Wright was a leading member. Now every one knows that our public schools were usually opened with the reading of the Bible until, very properly, Archbishop Hughes and other Catholics complained that the Protestant version was used, and that the effect was to strengthen Protestantism as against the Catholic Church. Thereupon, recognizing the justice of the complaint, the religious exercise was given up and religious teaching remitted to the churches, where it belongs. That is the way that the schools became "godless."



New Zealand Nearly Dry

We are accustomed to look to New Zealand for radical legislation, but still it is surprising to see how rapidly temperance sentiment has grown there and how close it came to prevailing at the last election. In the balloting of December 7 there were 265,864 votes cast

for national prohibition and 202,608 against it; that is, the prohibitive policy received 55.93 per cent. of the total number of votes polled. It would, therefore, have carried if the act of 1910 authorizing the referendum had set the required vote at a bare majority or even at the 55 per cent. proposed by the Government in introducing the measure, but it was amended to require 60 per cent., so prohibition was defeated. As this is the first time the issue has been presented to the voters in this form, the vote is encouraging and it is expected by all parties that it will carry at the next general election. At the election of 1908 local option was an issue and twelve districts went dry, and these districts voted for a continuance of the policy at the recent election. As is usual in this country the temperance forces carried on an active and open campaign by means of mass meetings, while the opposition confined its efforts to breaking up the mass meetings and secret work. If this measure had carried it would have gone into effect in 1915, after which it would have been impossible legally to have made, sold in or imported into the Dominion any intoxicating liquors except for scientific, medicinal and sacramental purposes. Prohibition in New Zealand would mean more than it does in some of our States. Instead of merely stepping across the street as does the thirsty citizen of Kansas City, Kansas, the New Zealander would have to journey 1,200 miles to reach the nearest saloon. This is a voyage to discourage the most inveterate toper, especially if he is easily sea sick.

A prize of 1,000 francs is awarded by the French Academy to the author of a book entitled: "The Conquest of the Sahara." It is not the result of the Franco-German "conversations" that is so described. And there is no danger of M. Delcassé's receiving an academic reward for his Moroccan triumphs, whatever their significance. M. Delcassé and his "understandings" with England and Spain are interesting matter for critical study in these days of prating about the "new" diplomacy. Evidently the new diplomacy is as great a hoax as that of our fathers and grandfathers. As M.

Claretie writes, in the course of a literary review, the only secrets left in this age of memoirs and recollections are the diplomatic treaties that determine the future of so-called democracies.

Now that President Taft has denounced the treaty with Russia because of her refusal to admit Jews, and also many Christians, it is greatly to be hoped that a revised treaty may be negotiated that will remove such injustices. Meanwhile it might be well to remember that Germany, Portugal and Guatemala, as well as Russia, refuse to admit to their shores a naturalized American citizen if he happens to be a Jesuit.

We have been requested by those who know the personnel of the Socialist party to state that the McNamaras were not Socialists, but Democrats, and one of them a member of the "Militia of Christ," a Catholic order whose purpose is to fight Socialism; and that Mr. Darrow is not a Socialist, but a Republican. Really, parties are getting mixt up. We wonder if Anarchism cannot find a home in any party.

Mariana Cogswell writes us from Wellesley, Mass.:

In reading the poem "Kipling's Psychology" in your issue of December 28, 1911, I was struck by the fact that the writer attempts to disprove Kipling's statement by drawing her illustrations from the *domestic* animals, which is manifestly unfair, as Kipling in his famous "Study in Natural History" casts no aspersions upon the "domestic" woman!

He left us as John *Murphy* Farley, Archbishop of New York. He will come back, with vast acclaim of processions, as John *Maria* Farley, Cardinal, leaving his Irish name behind him in Rome. Is the change in *gratiarum actione* to the Madonna? His titular church in Rome is Santa *Maria sopra Minerva*.

"So far as I am concerned, I don't understand music. I consider it quite unnecessary noise." So says Maurice Maeterlinck—or so he is quoted as saying. We do not agree with M. Maeterlinck. But a great many persons do agree, and haven't the courage to confess it.



Fire Insurance in Canada

THE recent publication of the annual report of the Canadian Superintendent of Insurance affords statistics of the fire insurance business done in the Dominion during a period of forty-two years. These indicate that the business has only just paid—if it has paid. From 1869 to 1910, inclusive, premiums to the amount of about \$300,000,000 have been paid, losses aggregating 63.63 per cent. Of course expenses are not included in losses; expenses are estimated at 35 per cent. of the net premiums. The United States companies make a slightly better showing than their British and Canadian competitors. In 1910 no fewer than sixty licensed companies—twenty-five Canadian, nineteen British and sixteen American—divided the field, which was overrun also by innumerable unlicensed companies, agencies and underwriters. The average premium per cent. has been as follows:

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Canadian	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.44	1.38
British	1.60	1.52	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.33
American	1.69	1.60	1.56	1.54	1.45	1.41
Gen. av.	1.60	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.41	1.36

British insurance journals issue a caution against the further lowering of premiums. The rates obtained at present more than cover normal losses plus expenses, and leave a good profit; but what, it is queried, in the case of a serious catastrophe?

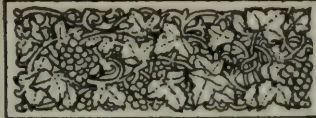
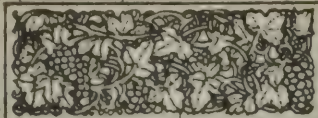
THE *Oesterreichische Revue* marvels at the stupidity of the New York law limiting the amount of business which a life insurance company may write annually. "The large and expensive apparatus of life insurance companies cannot be dissolved when the legal maximum of business has been reached," runs the argument, "and the commissions form only a part of the unavoidable cost of the outside service; the limit, consequently, increases the expense ratio of the companies, while it was established for the purpose of reducing it."

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company authorized on December 27 a distribution to policyholders of \$5,700,000. This Christmas present was in the form of bonuses to industrial policyholders whose policies have been in effect not less than five years, and is not called for by the policies. The amounts to individuals vary from premiums for five weeks to premiums for a year free of charge. A full year's premium goes to the old people, and every holder of a whole life policy who will pass his seventy-fifth birthday in 1912, or who has now passed his seventy-fifth birthday, will get a full year's insurance free.

At the recent annual meeting and election of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York City, it was announced that, for the first time in several years, the society now has its full quota of fifty-two members of the board. The retiring members were re-elected and vacancies were filled as follows: To serve for four years, Charles D. Norton and William S. Skinner; to serve for three years, Charles D. Barney and George C. Boldt; for two years, John D. Crimmins, Alton B. Parker, Samuel Rea, Douglas Robinson, Norman B. Ream and Samuel M. Felton; for one year, Richard H. Williams, Edgar J. Levey and W. W. Finley.

A NEW editor of *Insurance Engineering* took up his duties on January 1; Mr. Ira Gould Hoagland. The new editor has for several years been engaged in improved risk inspection and fire protection engineering, and has, all the same, found time to make contributions to the literature of insurance. A new typographical style will be one of the outward manifestations of the new regime.

MARINE insurance losses abroad were heavy in October and November, and there is a movement in England for higher premiums—10 per cent. higher in the case of cargo boats, 5 per cent. in that of liners. In some cases owners are considering the advisability of forming an insurance fund of their own.



Banks for Export Growth

THOSE who desire an increase of our trade with the countries south of us have frequently pointed out that European exporting countries gain by means of the banks which they have established there or which they control. This is forcibly shown by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, in an article circulated by the Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System. Mr. Barrett says:

"The United States is at a crucial period of its trade exchange with twenty republics of Latin America, and especially with that section of Latin America comprehended under the head of South America. The approaching completion of the Panama Canal accentuates the critical condition which it is the point of this discussion to bring out.

"There is not one banking institution south of the Isthmus of Panama which is in any way controlled by United States capital, and yet in every important city or port, like Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Guayaquil and Caracas there is at least one bank and in some instances there are many banks, controlled by English, German, French, Belgian, Spanish or other European moneyed interests.

"This characteristic is especially true of the great ports like Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso. As the traveler from the United States goes up and down the business section of Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Ayres he is not only surprised to see banks carrying prominent European names, but he is sadly disappointed when nowhere does he find a single one carrying a North American name.

"The trade of the United States with Latin America is today growing with such rapidity that it is entitled to the very best facilities. The present value of the annual export and import commerce of the United States with Latin America is approximately \$640,000,000, which represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the last ten years."

In the last decade the foreign commerce of Latin America with the world has almost been doubled. It now exceeds \$2,250,000,000. In Mr. Barrett's opinion our share of it warrants the maintenance in Latin America of banks controlled by United States capital:

"The feature of the Monetary Commission plan of vital importance to our foreign trade is the provision for the establishment in the United States of a bank which shall not compete for domestic business and yet may establish branches in foreign countries. Another provision of equally important bearing upon

our foreign trade is that which will permit banks affiliated with the National Reserve Association to accept bills of exchange. Such a bank as the plan proposes also, I take it for granted, would extend the longer credit accommodations which are now customary in trade between Latin America and Europe."

Plans have been completed for the establishment of an American bank at the capital of Nicaragua, but they depend, we suppose, upon the Senate's approval of the pending loan convention or treaty with that country.

....Frederick W. Whitridge, who has been receiver of the Third Avenue Railway Company since it went into bankruptcy, has been elected temporary president of the new company, and within a few days will be made permanent president.

....In the new statement of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company the capital stock is given as \$4,000,000; the surplus, \$5,500,000; the undivided profits, \$467,562.72; the deposits, \$16,148,471.43, and the total resources, \$26,445,731.71. Despite the unsettled condition of business during the past year, the company is to be heartily congratulated on the splendid statement it makes. The Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company was established twenty-five years ago and is a member of the New York Clearing House Association. E. W. Coggeshall is president.

....The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have prepared for submission to the stockholders a plan for pensioning aged or disabled employees. It calls for no contributions from them, and in some respects is more liberal than the similar plans adopted by the Steel Corporation, International Harvester Company and Standard Oil Company. There is provision for the retirement of an employee sixty-five years old, at the company's option or at his own request, his pension depending upon his wages and years of service, the minimum being \$20 a month and the maximum \$5,000 a year. Payments to the sick and the permanently disabled are also included. The company employs about 7,500 persons.

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Survey of the World

Democratic Aspirants On January 2 Governor Wilson addressed the National Democratic Club, at New York, on the tariff question, attacking the protective policy, and asserting that the tariff is once more "the most critical question of a campaign which must decide the policy of our Government not only in this but in respect to a score of things which touch the general adjustments of our life." The settlement of the tariff question "cannot be evaded or postponed." The "control of prices" and shutting down of competition must be abolished; and protection is "a system of favoritism" under which the beneficiaries will never be satisfied, or the oppressed ever content to lie down; "a policy for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many." One bad effect of the system is "that the principle of paternalism should be so monstrously encouraged that a disposition should be created to look upon the Government as an instrument of gain instead of an instrument for the promotion of the well-being of all."—It was said last week that Col. George Harvey, publicist and editor, and long time enthusiastic sponsor of the Wilson candidacy, had "dropped" his candidate. One version of the tale ran that the Governor had called off the editor, asserting that his championship was weakening the cause rather than advancing it. Governor Wilson denies that there has been a break; Colonel Harvey keeps silence. Meantime a fight against Wilson is being waged in New Jersey by the followers of ex-Senator James Smith. Governor Wilson has other enemies, too, and they are busy delving among old letters and speeches. The text of a letter writ-

ten by him in 1905, while he was president of Princeton University, and addressed to Adrian H. Joline, a Wall Street lawyer, has been made public. This letter was composed shortly after the defeat of Judge Parker for the Presidency, and exclaims:

"Would that we could do something at once dignified and effective to knock Mr. Bryan once for all into a cocked hat!"

The letter was first published in slightly modified form. Just how its publication will affect the relations of Mr. Bryan toward Governor Wilson—very cordial of late—cannot now be stated. His only public comment has been this: "Mr. Wilson's letter ought to make him friends among the men who seem to be chiefly interested in digging it up."—Mr. Bryan returned last week from the West Indies, and issued the following elaborate statement:

"I cannot conceive any condition that could arise which would make me a candidate this year."

Mr. Bryan favors a system of presidential preference primaries in all the States. It was expected that his influence in its favor would be exerted upon the Democratic National Committee, which is meeting in Washington this week, and which he attends.—Mr. Bryan received something of a rebuff at Washington on January 6, when Democratic members of the House of Representatives rejected his plan for caucuses open to the press. The new rules adopted were offered as a compromise by Mr. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, favored by Mr. Underwood, and voted by 103 to 27. They provide that a record vote be taken on demand of one-fifth of those present, and that a journal be kept for publication, but debate, etc., will not be made

public.—Mr. Bryan is understood to be sternly unforgiving in his attitude toward Governor Harmon as a candidate. He cannot overlook the Ohio man's defection in 1896. He is said to regard the cases of Harmon and Wilson differently, regarding the former as "a trained officer in the Democratic army," and the latter as "a scholarly recluse." Ohio Democrats hostile to Governor Harmon, and said to be disappointed office-seekers for the most part, plan to meet on January 9 at Columbus.—Among the "favorite sons" being groomed for the contest are three New Englanders: Governors Plaisted (Maine), Baldwin (Connecticut), and Foss (Massachusetts). The latter has been suggested also as a candidate for Vice-President, with Representative Underwood (Alabama) for President. But Governor Foss undoubtedly has larger ambitions, and his friends have opened headquarters for his boom in Boston. Also, he has been indorsed in his aspirations by the Democratic State Committee.—Tammany Hall and New York hotel men are working to secure for the Eastern metropolis the Democratic National Convention in July. The latter would pay \$100,000 for the convention. Madison Square Garden, suggested as the convention hall, is to be demolished, but the owners will postpone demolition if New York is decided upon. Democrats from the South and the West oppose the project, fearing that Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, would have too great an influence in any convention held in New York.



The Republican War "Nothing but death can keep me out of the fight now," President Taft is reported to have said when the speech of Governor Osborn, of Michigan, urging that he and Senator La Follette withdraw from the race, was brought to his attention. The President declares that in no circumstances will he withdraw his name from consideration by the Chicago convention next June, and has asserted that his position with respect to the nomination has not changed in any particular since he entered the White House. Friends of the President add that he

will not reply to attacks made by Colonel Roosevelt, and that the President recognizes his obligation to the former President. For that reason and out of respect for the dignity of his office, he will refrain from entering into a controversy with Colonel Roosevelt, and will, it is said, forbid his followers to attack the ex-President.—It is believed that President Taft and some of his advisers have anticipated the Roosevelt movement. Representative Calder, of New York, leader of the Kings County Republican organization, is said to be frankly admitting that Colonel Roosevelt is a candidate, and that certain business interests do not believe President Taft's re-election feasible. Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, has declared in favor of Colonel Roosevelt.—Meanwhile Senator La Follette's Washington bureau has issued a statement denying that the Wisconsin man has any intention of withdrawing. On January 3 Senator La Follette addressed a sympathetic audience in Chicago. Here, as later at Danville, Ill., he once more undertook to show how the centralized control of credit dominates, not business alone, but the activities of political organizations and the legislature. Speaker Clark, of the House of Representatives, one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, was threatened last week with pneumonia, and Mr. La Follette suffered from ptomaine poisoning; but the latter made speeches, all the same, at Joliet and other towns in Illinois. The Senator concluded his tour thru the Middle West at Indianapolis, January 6. Next day, at Washington, he declared his full satisfaction with his ten days' trip, in the course of which he delivered thirty-one speeches in four States. "In thirty years of campaigning I never had larger meetings or addressed audiences more attentive," he said. Now he plans to canvass New England, New York, Pennsylvania and States west of the Mississippi River.—Talk of Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court, as a possible compromise candidate of the Republican party is still heard, but the likelihood of the former Governor of New York re-entering politics is as slight as ever.

Various Items Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska (Dem.), attacked the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain on January 4, flatly charging, on the floor of the Senate, that the Administration was blundering into an "entangling alliance." The plan for the nomination of commissioners to a high court of arbitration he declared revolutionary and dangerous. The Senator dreaded British diplomacy more than British dreadnoughts.—The President signed on January 6 a proclamation admitting New Mexico to statehood. On Monday Congressmen-elect Curry and Ferguson presented their credentials and took their seats as the first representatives of the new State. There are now forty-seven stars in the flag.—At Indianapolis, last week, ex-Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter made it known that national labor leaders affiliated with Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor were informed by him two years ago that John J. McNamara had directed a series of dynamite explosions. The knowledge came to him thru a secret investigation conducted at the time. But Mr. Gompers denies that any person "living or dead" ever made such a statement, or even "a hint that J. J. McNamara or any one else was engaged in a dynamiting exploit or campaign." Indianapolis labor leaders denied having been informed by Bookwalter of union labor dynamitings.

Panama and the West Indies

There is to be a committee hearing at Washington concerning Congressman Rainey's resolution for an inquiry as to the secession of Panama and ex-President Roosevelt's assertion about his relation to the acquisition of the Canal Zone. This resolution quotes the statement made by Mr. Roosevelt in a public address and refers to Colombia's request that the question whether a treaty was violated and established principles of international law were ignored by the United States be submitted to arbitration. It is expected that an investigation will be ordered by the committee.—A newspaper in London has opened a campaign against any discrimination in favor

of American ships which shall pass thru the Panama Canal. Among the interviews published is one with the head of the largest association of merchant vessels, who expresses a hope that the United States will make the canal as free as the ocean. The campaign does not excite much interest in Great Britain, many shipping men there holding that for any loss due to discrimination, indirect or otherwise, in favor of American ships there would be compensation for British commerce in a general extension of the carrying trade. Chairman Adamson, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, says he is unalterably opposed to discrimination by remission of tolls, by subsidy or otherwise. He would not have "the American people robbed for the benefit of American ship owners." The charges, he thinks, should be \$1.25 for each ton of displacement, and \$1.50 for each passenger.—Senator Bristow has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy fifteen ships—abroad, if the cost here be more than 20 per cent. in excess of the foreign price—for a line to be operated by the Government's Panama railroad company, or by lease to an independent private company; also another bill, forbidding any railroad company to hold an interest in a competing steamship company.—The third resignation from the Cuban Cabinet within a few weeks is that of Señor Martinez-Ortiz, Secretary of the Treasury. These resignations are due to the veterans' attack upon officeholders who opposed the revolutionists.—To the Cuban Government will be given the "Maine's" after turret, with the guns therein, for a monument to be erected in Havana in memory of those who perished on the battleship.—There was a battle last week, near the Haytien border, between soldiers of Santo Domingo's Government and Torribio's revolutionists, but the revolt is said to be of no importance.

Mexico Rudolfo Reyes, son of General Bernardo Reyes, has been arrested and placed in prison with his father. He denies that he took part in the Reyist revolutionary movement. The Government will ask for the

extradition of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, recently a member of the Cabinet, alleging that letters sent by him from San Antonio to the Mexican capital show that he has been engaged in a revolutionary conspiracy. It has been discovered at New Orleans that within the last fifty days eight carloads of ammunition were shipped from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, ostensibly to New Orleans, but were not received there. They were diverted, and it is not known where they are. Several thousand rifles were bought in New Orleans. All this material may have been procured for the Reyst movement, which came to nothing.—At and near the capital, 6,000 textile employees are on strike. They have been working fourteen hours a day for \$6 a week. They demand eight hours and higher pay. In Chihuahua 2,500 miners have quit work, asking for eight hours and a wage increase of 25 per cent.—The Zapatists have not been subdued.—Madero will ask Congress for legislation requiring a direct vote for election to all offices, making the labor day ten hours, and prohibiting the employment of children of school age in factories. He has been urged by many delegations to ask that large estates be cut up for small farms and to favor a large loan for irrigation.—Several hundred convicts recently escaped from the penitentiary in San Luis Potosi. It is now said that certain officers planned to let them out, with the understanding that they would attack and capture the train bearing General Reyes, rescue him, and thereafter become the nucleus of his army. But there was a miscalculation as to the railway schedule, and when they got out the train had passed. Only a few of them have been caught.—Residents of El Paso ask the Governor of Texas to press claims against Mexico for \$1,500,000 in damages for the killing of twelve Americans and the destruction of American property at the battle of Juarez.

**Central and
South America**

The certificate of incorporation for the proposed National Bank of Nicaragua was filed last week at Hartford, Conn. It provides that the bank

may be the fiscal and disbursing agent of the republic and a depository for Government funds, may issue bank notes and coin money, and may establish a new currency system. The capital is \$5,000,000. This is the bank which is to be established and maintained by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co., the New York bankers, who have loaned \$1,500,000 to Nicaragua and will loan \$13,500,000 more if the Senate at Washington ratifies the pending loan treaty. They are represented in Nicaragua by Clifford D. Ham, an American, who has taken charge of the collection of customs revenue.—Honduras has negotiated a loan of \$6,000,000 from a syndicate led by the Whitney Central National Bank, of New Orleans.—The revolutionary provisional government proclaimed in Guayaquil by General Pedro Montero has been recognized by the coast provinces of Ecuador, and there was a battle on the 1st, at Bahaboyo, where twenty-four soldiers were killed. General Plaza, the Liberal candidate for the presidency, is said to have started from Quito for the coast, at the head of an army. General Flavio Alfaro, formerly Minister of War, in whose interest Montero is said to be acting, arrived at Guayaquil on the 5th and was received with much favor by the people. His uncle, ex-President Eloy Alfaro, arrived on the same day. Our Government has sent the gunboat "Yorktown" to Ecuador from Panama. The revolutionists have seized the railroad between Guayaquil and Quito.—It is said that the Brazilian Government will buy, in Chili, arms to be used by Paraguay's Government against the revolutionists in that country.



British Affairs The cotton strike seems likely to be settled soon thru the mediation of Sir George R. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, who is at Manchester in consultation with the men and the manufacturers. If, however, the men are obliged to concede in this case the right of the manufacturers to employ non-union labor, the same issue will probably be brought forward in other unions, for it is understood that the General Federation of Trades

Unions, which embraces 800,000 members, is determined to establish the closed shop in all organized industries.—Now that Home Rule is imminent the agitation of the Opposition in Ulster becomes more vehement. There are rumors of extensive armament and drilling with the object of resisting by force the authority of an Irish Parliament. Sir Edward Carson, M. P., chairman of the Ulster Orangemen's Association, favors a form of passive resistance rather than an armed revolt. He forebodes terrible riots in Belfast immediately after the Home Rule bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons, and he predicts that Ulster will fight by refusing to recognize the Dublin Parliament.

"For instance, the farmers will refuse to pay their instalments on land they have purchased to the Dublin Executive and if the latter try to sell the farms they will not find buyers. There will be no fighting, but a deadlock. In the sequel it will come to this, that the Dublin Parliament will not have any troops and if they want to exert force they must apply to England for troops.

"The essential question is, Would the English Parliament comply with Dublin's request and send soldiers to enforce an executive order of which England has no official knowledge and over which she has no control?"

It is pointed out, on the other hand, that Ulster is by no means a unit in opposition to Home Rule. On the contrary, Home Rule forms a large majority in five of the nine Ulster counties and a substantial minority in the other four. Of the 33 Ulster seats, 14 have always been held by Home Rulers, 10 always by Tories and 9 sometimes by Home Rulers, sometimes by Independents and sometimes by Tories.

Portugal After the collapse of the attempted counter revolution to overthrow the republic by a raid from Spain under Paiva Couceiro, the Government determined to prosecute certain prominent ecclesiasts on the charge of conspiring against the republic. They, however, refused to recognize the civil authorities by not appearing before the court, whereupon the Government on December 28 ordered the expulsion for two years of the Patriarch at Lisbon, Mgr. Anthony Mendes Bello, the Bishop of Guarda, and the

Administrator of Oporto. The bishops of Portugal united in a collective letter to the President, asking him to withdraw the decree of banishment on the ground that it is a violation of the Constitution, which guarantees the members of the Catholic Church. The Vatican has threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Portugal if the decree is not canceled. The execution of the order of expulsion caused some disturbances in Lisbon, when several thousand clericals, who were assembled at the patriarchate to express their sympathy with Mgr. Bello were attacked by a mob of republicans, who mingled cries of "Down with the clergy!" with the cheers for King Manuel or King Miguel. Words were followed by blows until the troops cleared the streets. Mgr. Bello is announced to be the Cardinal whose name was not mentioned at the consistory when Pope Pius created nineteen new members of the Sacred College.

The Morocco Question Altho the points at issue between France and Germany are formally settled, and the Morocco question thereby dropped out of international politics, it remains a disturbing subject in the internal politics of several countries. In England the Conservatives, who at the time it was delivered hailed with delight Lloyd-George's Guildhall speech, in which he supported France, are now disposed to add it to the long list of their grievances against him. In Germany the Government, in preparing for the momentous election of January 12, makes "the English peril" its chief argument for the defeat of the Socialists and the support of a greater navy. In France the Chamber of Deputies discussed the Franco-German agreement at great length, but finally ratified it by a vote of more than ten to one, altho there were many absentees, among them the fourteen delegates from the Lorraine departments, who declared they could never consent to the cession of any part of French territory to Germany. The most interesting speech made in the course of the debate was perhaps that of Jean Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who vetoed for the ratification in the interests of peace, believing that it would tend to

prevent war between Germany and Great Britain. He said that there were two great forces now working for peace, the internationalization of the proletariat and the renaissance of the old Puritan liberalism in Anglo-Saxon countries. The latter movement was led by intelligent American millionaires who, "with no further material wants to satisfy, now turn their aspirations toward idealism," and this has brought about arbitration treaties between the United States, Great Britain and Japan.—The French Senate, on taking up the proposition for ratification after it had passed the Chamber, insisted upon going over the whole ground again with Premier Caillaux and Foreign Minister De Selves, who were called upon to explain before a senatorial committee the entire history of the negotiations in regard to Morocco between Germany, Great Britain and Spain from 1902 to the present. The advantages of this procedure are not apparent unless it be to help the chances of certain Senators in the election of January 7, for such a disclosure of official secrets is certainly unpleasant to Germany and Great Britain, and will not help France in the negotiations now being carried on with Spain. The object of these negotiations is to induce Spain to relinquish some of the concessions made to her by the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1904, on the ground that France has since then had to pay heavily to Germany by her cessions of the Kongo for the clearing of the way to Morocco by which Spain profits. Spain would like to assume a protectorate over Northern Morocco, including Larache and Alkazar, but France, having become responsible for the administration of the whole of Morocco, refuses to consent to the exclusive control of part of the country by Spain. It is an exasperation to the French people to find by the disclosure of the secret treaty of 1904 that Spain has, without effort of her own, acquired a long strip of territory south of Agadir, extending inland from the Atlantic along the southern boundary of Morocco and so cutting the coast line from Morocco to the French possessions to the southward thru which the railroad connecting Europe with the African port nearest South America will have to be constructed. But Spain insists upon

this coast region as necessary to her fisheries in the Canaries.—The Spanish forces on the Riff coast have had several sharp encounters with the tribesmen recently, in which the natives have lost over a thousand men killed and many more wounded. Over a hundred have fallen on the Spanish side.—The French garrison at Sefru, a day's march south of Fez, was attacked on January 5, but the charges of the tribesmen were repulsed, altho they persisted for eight hours. The French lost five killed and fifteen wounded, and the tribesmen ten times that number.

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Persia and Tripoli W. Morgan Shuster on January 7 turned over the office of Treasurer-General of Persia to his American assistant, F. E. Cairns, and the Persian Government has appointed as his provisional successor M. Mornard, the Belgian Commissioner of Persian Customs, who will be assisted by a commission of four Persians. Russia continues her policy of exemplary punishment in Tabriz, and an anti-Russian riot, which resulted in the destruction of the Government Building of Tabriz, affords an excuse for even more severe measures. Two leaders of the Fidiyas and two editors of a Persian newspaper were sentenced to death by the Russian court martial at Tabriz and hanged.—Skirmishing in Tripoli and Cyrenaica has somewhat slackened, probably owing to the expectation that peace will shortly be concluded between Italy and Turkey. The Salonika Committee on Union and Progress, which was the organizer of the revolution and has been the dominant force in the politics of the new Government ever since, is now reported to be considering favorably the question of peace, the difficult point being how to carry out such a policy without arousing internal disturbances. The European Powers are said to be actively engaged in discussing terms under which peace can be made and satisfactory to the two countries immediately concerned, as well as the interests of the several Powers. It is estimated that the total casualties sustained by the Italians to the end of the year 1911 were about 5,000, of which two-thirds are sick and wounded.

The Chinese Revolution

The situation is not at all relieved by the events of the past week. The conference at Shanghai was broken off by a telegram from Yuan Shi-kai ordering the withdrawal of his representative, Tang Shao-yi, presumably because he had shown a disposition to concede too much to the republicans. Tang refused an offer of a position in the Cabinet of Sun Yat-sen, because he does not wish to desert Yuan, and still hopes to be able to act as an intermediary. Wu Ting-fang telegraphed to Yuan to come to Shanghai to discuss matters directly with the republican leaders, but the Premier replied that he could not leave the capital at a time when the responsibility of the empire rested upon him, and he suggested in turn that Wu, having nothing to do, could just as well come to Peking. Yuan's determination to uphold the monarchy has been strengthened by the fact that the court party has of late shown a disposition to contribute something from their private hoards to the support of the Government in this crisis. Gold bars to the amount of 80,000 ounces have been turned over to him, and altogether he has something over \$2,000,000 at his disposal. But it is a question how far he can depend upon the loyalty of the imperial troops, even if he is able to pay them. The Chinese contingent of the troops at Lanchow, on the railroad between Tientsin and Mukden, revolted last week, took possession of the city, sacked the stores and sent out telegrams to the foreign legations and consulates declaring their adhesion to the republic, but they were subdued after a hard fight by 3,000 imperial troops despatched from Tientsin. The Powers after the Boxer rebellion obtained the consent of China to occupy this railroad for the purpose of maintaining open communications between the capital and the sea, and this privilege they have now availed themselves of. The road from Peking to Chinwang-tao has been allotted in sections to Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France and the United States, and it is expected that each of these Powers will provide 250 to 300 men for the protection of their respective sections. The United States has not yet sent any troops to

China except the legation guard of 600 at Peking, so British troops are guarding the American section, pending the arrival of troops from Manila. The foreign railroad guards are under the command of a Japanese general as the ranking officer. The railroad while under such international control may be used by the imperialists, but not by the republicans.—It is rumored that the combined efforts of Great Britain and Japan are now directed toward a division of the empire, the northern part to remain under Manchu government and the country south of the Yiangtse to become independent and republican if it wants to.—The imperial troops are being withdrawn from Hankow toward the north, and while evacuating the city on January 5 they were attacked by the revolutionists and lost 700 men.—A proclamation by Sun Yat-sen, provisional president of the republic, addressed "To all friendly nations," enumerates the evils under which the Chinese have suffered under Manchu rule for 267 years, and promises that the republic will respect all existing treaties, loans, conventions and lawful concessions and protect life and property and grant freedom of trade and complete religious toleration. The proclamation expresses the hope that the republic will be admitted to the family of nations. The provisional government agrees to accord to the Manchus equal civic rights and duties with the Chinese, to give them pensions for life and allow them the exclusive use of the Summer Palace and the Forbidden City in Peking. A note has been despatched to the Powers asking for recognition of the republic.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has introduced a resolution declaring that

"It is meet and proper to extend our sympathy to all people in their struggles for those rights which we maintain to be inalienable, and that we, as a nation, congratulate the patriotic people of China on the success which has thus far attended their efforts; that we extend to them our sympathy in their endeavor to construct a republic upon the ruins of a despotism, and that we offer our assurance of favoring, at the earliest possible moment, the recognition of the republic of China as a member of the family of nations."

My American Passport in Russia

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN

[Herman Bernstein is an American citizen of Jewish faith and descent. Tho' born in Germany, he lived the early part of his life in Russia. He is the author of "Contrite Hearts," "In the Gates of Israel," etc., translator of Tolstoy's, Andreyev's and Gorky's works, and has written stories and articles for THE INDEPENDENT from time to time. Mr. Bernstein has visited Russia three times during the last three years and interviewed Count Tolstoy; Count Witte, the former Premier of Russia; M. Kokovtsoff, the present Premier of Russia; Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, and other distinguished Russians.—EDITOR.]

WHEN I decided to visit Russia, the land of more than 130,000,000 passports, where instead of human beings passports are born, where passports marry, and where passports die, I secured my American passport from the State Department, in 1908, and went down to the Russian Consulate in New York to have it viséd. Without the Russian visé upon an American passport, the American document, bearing the seal of the United States and the signature of the Secretary of State, is worthless, if the bearer desires to visit the Russian Empire.

I was told that while the Russian officials discriminated against American citizens on religious grounds, they made no discrimination if such American citizens were willing to cross the ocean on Russian steamers in which the Russian Government was interested. I booked passage on a Libau liner and then went for my visé. I had letters from the *New York Times*, *THE INDEPENDENT* and the *World's Work*.

The vice-consul looked at my passport and handed me a slip to be filled out. I was asked where I was born, what my religion is, and a citizen of what country I am. I answered that I was born in Germany and that I am a citizen of the United States. I did not state my religion. The vice-consul asked me what I was going to Russia for—whether I was going for pleasure or on business. I told him that I was interested in the question of emigration and that I might describe it for the publications which I represented. He took my passport and the slip away; apparently to consult the list of passengers on the Russian steamer, for I had mentioned that I was going on the "St. Petersburg," of the Russian Volunteer

Fleet, and about ten minutes later he viséd my passport.

I went to Russia. I visited some of the most famous Russians, such as Count Tolstoy, Count Sergius Witte, Leonid Andreyev, Prof. Milukoff, Prof. Maxime Kovalevsky and M. Hessen; I was in the Duma and in the Council of the Empire. In a series of articles I described Russian life and Russian politics and Russian brutalities under the so-called "constitutional" regime.

When I decided to visit Russia once more, in 1909, I went down to the Russian Consulate again to get my passport viséd. Baron Schlippenbach was then the new Consul-General in New York. He looked at my passport and asked me to fill out the slip.

"Are you going to describe again conditions in Russia for the American press?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Have you your credentials?"

I showed him my letters from *The Times* and *THE INDEPENDENT*.

"I would be glad to visé your passport," said the Baron upon reading and re-reading the letters carefully. "But do you know that it is against the law to admit Jews to Russia?"

"Is it a new law?" I asked.

"Oh, no, it is an old law," he replied.

"Why, then, did your consulate break the law last year by viséing my passport? You know that I was in Russia last year and that I was in the Duma, and interviewed some of your distinguished statesmen," I said, handing him my old passport, which was fairly covered with Russian seals and stamps.

He turned to the vice-consul and said to him in Russian, apparently thinking that I did not understand his language:

"What shall we do?"

The vice-consul scrutinized the passport, made a wise face and said:

"I think we ought to keep this passport here to protect ourselves."

Another official, who stood nearby, suggested:

"I think we ought to paste this old passport upon the new one—that would show to the authorities that he had no trouble in Russia last time."

But the Consul-General hit upon another plan. He noticed that the old passport, which had been viséd by his predecessor, was good for another year, so he viséd my old passport.

At the frontier all passports are taken away from the passengers by gendarmes. The passports are examined by a staff of officers and the faces of the passengers are scrutinized by political spies.

After waiting for two hours, from twelve till two in the morning, my passport was returned to me and I boarded the train for St. Petersburg.

Immediately upon reaching the hotel in St. Petersburg, I was asked for my passport, which was taken to the police station to be recorded. Of course, each time the passport is taken by a Russian official, there is a fee attached to it. No man, woman or child is allowed to enter any city, town or village in Russia and stay over night there unless the passport is properly recorded. And no man, woman or child is allowed to leave any city, town or village in Russia unless the police report is such as to warrant a permit. Thus, when I was about to start for Moscow, on my way to Count Tolstoy's home at Yasnaya Polyana, the St. Petersburg chief of police wrote across my passport: "There is no objection to his leaving St. Petersburg."

The vigilance of the Russian police has become proverbial. Russia's spy system is known thruout the world. The following incident will serve as an additional illustration. When I called on Madame Tchaikovsky (wife of Nicolas Tchaikovsky, who was at the time confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul) at Hotel England in St. Petersburg, she led me to her apartment, where I gave her a letter of introduction from a friend of the Tchaikovskys in New York. It was not safe to say a

word in the reading room of the hotel. She read the letter, a very innocent note of introduction, and suggested that I destroy it.

"This innocent note may lead you into trouble simply because it is addressed to me," she explained. "You see, all my letters are opened by the police, and every line is read before I see it."

I was about to tear the letter, but she stopped me.

"That is not the way to destroy a letter here," she said.

Then she struck a match and burnt the note. At this moment I chanced to look out of the window and saw some one standing at another window, watching with an opera glass.

In 1909 I entered Russia by way of Finland. I boarded the train at Helsingfors in the evening and we reached the Russian frontier, Belo-ostrov, at about seven o'clock in the morning. All passports were taken from the passengers by gendarmes as the train stopped. Mine was the only American passport. I remained in the car with several other travelers. Soon a tall officer walked over to me and motioned to me to follow him. He led me into a room where three gendarmes sat by a writing table, and a tall, pockmarked soldier stood at the door. They commenced to question me, where I came from and where I was going. I told them I was going to Constantinople by way of Odessa. They made me sign my name to see whether the signature was the same as that on my passport. Then one of the officers winked to the pockmarked soldier at the door. He walked over to me and, without saying a word, put his hand into my pockets, took out all my letters and placed them on the table. He bent down and felt my clothing to see whether I had anything hidden about me. The gendarmes looked over my letters and papers and then gave me my passport. The search lasted about half an hour. The train was waiting.

When I related my experience at the frontier to Ambassador Riddle, he told me that Mrs. Riddle, the wife of the American Ambassador, had also been searched by the gendarmes at the Russo-Finnish frontier.

Several days after this incident I

went to Finland to visit Leonid Andreyev, the famous Russian writer. On my way back to St. Petersburg I was again questioned and searched at Belostrov.

In Moscow, in Kiev, in Sebastopol, in Yalta I had no trouble with my passport. The hotelkeepers demanded the passport immediately upon my arrival, the police charged various fees for stamping the passport, and then, before leaving each of these cities, the police again stamped the passport, charging a certain sum for the permission to leave each city.

In Odessa I almost missed my boat on which I had engaged passage for Constantinople. I handed my passport to the hotelkeeper and asked him to send it down to the police station to have it properly stamped. But he advised me to go over there myself. The officer whom I approached at the police station glanced at my passport and said gruffly:

"Come back in three days from now and we'll see what we can do for you. The stamp will cost you a ruble."

"But I have bought my ticket for the boat which leaves tomorrow for Constantinople," I said.

"You'll have to wait," he replied rudely. "There is another boat next week."

While we spoke, another American traveler walked over to me and told me that he was in the same predicament. I turned to the officer and asked him

whether he would not allow me to use the telephone for a while.

"To whom do you want to telephone?" he cried.

"I want to speak to the American Consul. I want to find out whether there is no way of making you stamp these passports for us right now, so we can leave tomorrow," I said.

This seemed to produce a magical effect upon the officer. He immediately rose from his seat, walked over to his chief, and in less than five minutes our passports were stamped, at a much lower cost than he had demanded before.

On the boat I met two other Americans, a Philadelphia business man and an American missionary. On the way to Constantinople they related to me the stories of their hardships, and of the horrors and brutalities they had witnessed during their travels thru Russia. The account of the religious persecution directed against the Baptists by the Russian Government was heartbreaking.

These are some of the experiences I had with the passport which enabled me to enter Russia, to study conditions there, to familiarize Americans with the true state of affairs, and to expose the fictitious commissions which were supposed to settle the Passport Question which would perhaps have remained the plaything of politicians, small and big, Russian and American, for many elections to come.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Music at Saint Sulpice

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON

It streams from nowhere,
 Fills the air;
 Booms like the thunder of a sea
 That washes up invisibly,
 Having no shore;
 As if the pillars and the gloom,
 The spaces vast,
 The hight, the strength, the jeweled bloom,
 Made themselves audible at last.

VERNON, FRANCE.

The First President of China

BY YOSHIHIRO YAMAKAWA

[Mr. Yamakawa is the correspondent in New York City of the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, the largest daily paper in Japan, and for several years has closely followed the career of Dr. Sun. We published a portrait of Dr. Sun in our issue of January 4.—EDITOR.]

DR. SUN is not a man of imposing appearance. He is of slight build and only about 5 feet 4 inches in height. He is a meditative, silent man, and when he does speak, his words seem to come out with difficulty. There is nothing of braggadocio in his manner. When in conversation he never looks boldly into the faces of those with whom he is talking, but sits with eyes cast down modestly like a bashful girl; but the more one talks with him the more one realizes that he is no ordinary man. Altogether, he is a man of charming personality.

Not only is he generally regarded as a man of unusual power, but among certain classes in China he is looked upon as a god. Mizuno, a well-known Japanese priest, upon his return from a ten years' stay in China, said: "I was surprised to see that everywhere I went, even the children, the jinriksha-men and the most ignorant soldiers knew Sun Yat-sen better than they knew any dignitary in China, and regarded him as the savior of the Chinese."

It has been said that he is an idealist, a theorist, a man of books; but not a man of action. Even among his followers there were some who said that Dr. Sun would not be the principal factor in the practical side of the revolution.

He is very fond of books. It is said that he cannot live even one day without a book. Mr. Ike says that it is his habit to take a book with him to the table and even to bed at night. After the failure of the first revolution he was compelled to live first in one place and then in another. He had no place to lay his head; but wherever he might be driven, hundreds of books always followed him. When he first fled to Japan he was entirely penniless, but his trunks were filled with valuable books.

The scope of his reading extends from diplomacy, international law, history, etc., even to astronomy, which to the ordinary mind would seem to be of no practical benefit to a man of affairs.

While in Japan, it is said, he astounded his friends by his deep knowledge of astronomy. But among the books which he prizes as his own life are the biographies of the great Saigo, the military leader of the Japanese revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte and Garibaldi. Among his Japanese friends it is said that he knows every detail of Saigo's life better than the Japanese themselves.

As to the accuracy of his knowledge of military science, there can be no doubt. During his stay in Japan, he met many officers of the army and navy, and discussed with them the science of war. No one knows where and when he made a special study of the science, but Japanese officials agree that it is no exaggeration to say that he is a specialist in the science.

In spite of the fact that he was absent during the beginning of the revolution, there is no doubt but that much which has been done was carefully planned by him beforehand. For instance, Mr. Ike says that as early as July, 1910, Dr. Sun outlined to him the plan of a proposed attack on Shanghai, and the attack last year was made exactly as he had planned.

One morning early in the summer of 1910, the newspapers of Tokyo contained the following headline: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen Arrived from America." The reporters throughout the city exhausted every means of tracing him, but failed completely. They began to suspect that the mysterious stranger was not Dr. Sun after all, and some papers even announced that the report was a mistake. One week later, they reported that it was he, but that he had left Tokyo for parts unknown, though they suspected he had gone to the western part of Japan, probably to Osaka or Kobe.

As I was connected with the *Osaka Mainichi*, I resolved to find Dr. Sun if possible. Accordingly, I secured the services of a friend who was a skilled detective familiar with every move of the Chinese revolutionists in Japan. We had often worked together in securing

information, and as he had uncovered many interesting facts in regard to the revolutionists, I fully expected him to be successful in Dr. Sun's case. After a week's untiring effort he came to me and acknowledged his utter failure. Within that time he had communicated with his colleagues at various places in the empire, but none of them could give him the slightest clue. We knew that

guests, that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been in the hotel all the time working with his friends to secure sympathizers among Chinese merchants there and that he had just left Kobe for Europe.

Last year, Dr. Sun was in the United States for a number of months, but no reporter seemed to know exactly where he was. Only a few days after his departure I learned from a man high in



PREMIER HUANG-SING



COMMANDER LI-YUAN-HUNG

Huang-Sing, the first premier of the republican government in China, was born of wealthy parents in Changsha, Hunan. While still a schoolboy, he resolved to devote his life to the suppression of the Manchus, and a Chinese restoration. At twenty-five years of age he joined the revolution started by Tan Tsui-chan, and when it failed he fled to Japan, where he devoted himself to propagating republican doctrines among Chinese students. After three years' stay in Japan he returned to China and established a school where many of the bright young men of the empire came for instruction. At the same time he formed an association which was called the Hua-Hsin Hui. Li-yuan-hung has commanded the revolutionary forces from the breaking out of the revolution. One can but wonder at his success with an army which was not well organized. As a boy he entered the Peh-lyan Naval Academy, from which he was graduated with high honors. He served as a junior officer in the Chinese Navy during the China-Japan War. Afterward he entered the military school in Tokyo, from which he was graduated. Next he became an officer in the Chinese Army. It was just at the time when Chang Tzu-tong was reforming the army and Li was one of his most influential advisers. He is a great reader of books on military tactics and is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on that subject in all China. But not until last year was he regarded as a republican.

two of Dr. Sun's friends were staying at a large hotel in Kobe, and we strongly suspected that Dr. Sun was with them. I called repeatedly hoping to obtain an interview with one or both of the men, but was always told that they were in bed. After their departure, I learned from the clerk that they had left orders with him to allow no one to see them. It was their custom, he said, to sleep in the daytime and go out at night. Imagine my chagrin a few days later to learn from Mr. Osada, a prominent author who had for years been the intimate friend of one of the mysterious

authority who had been acquainted with the movements of Chinese revolutionists in this country for many years, that Sun Yat-sen had been for several days in one of the largest hotels in New York disguised as a Japanese. Early in his life, he took as his model, Saigo, the military leader of the Japanese revolution, and when wearing Japanese dress he always imitates exactly Saigo's favorite style of kimono.

Owing to the secrecy of Sun Yat-sen's movements, the facts of his life are not well known.

Sun Yat-sen was born in a small

village of five hundred inhabitants in the province of Canton. He was the second son of a farmer, and until thirteen years of age he worked on the farm. He went to school to his uncle, who kept a small school in the village. This uncle had been a soldier in the Taiping Rebellion, and was still an ardent revolutionist in sentiment. He used to tell stories of the war to the little boy just as veterans of the Civil War in this country love to recount their deeds to their children. Particularly did he love to tell of the glorious deeds of the great Hung Shin-chun, leader of the rebellion, and he used to pat little Sun on the head and say, "You must become a Hung Shin-chun! You must be a Hung Shin-chun!" Sun was a very bright but unruly little fellow, and in spite of his father's frequent reprimands he was always playing soldier and fighting sham battles. He used to call himself Hung Shin-chun, and the boys called him so too, and soon it became his generally acknowledged nickname in the village. As Hung Shin-chun, he was fond of capturing other boys, and so common did this practice become that when the boys failed to return home at night their good mothers were not worried about it, but would only say, "Oh, well, they must be captured by Hung Shin-chun."

His brother, who had been in Hawaii many years and had become a millionaire, felt very sorry to have Sun to remain a farmer in a small village, invited him to come to the island, and put him in a mission school. Here he became a Christian in spite of his brother's strong opposition. His brother at last told him that if he did not renounce Christianity, his allowance would be cut off. The boy steadfastly refused to renounce his faith, and at length was sent back to China. This was when he was sixteen years of age. The villagers were very much interested to hear him tell of his experiences in Hawaii, and particularly did his keen observations on modern civilization make an impression upon the village fathers. He told them that their roads were bad and a bar to civilization, and even suggested to them how to improve them. More and more were they impressed with the fact that

he was a precocious and unusual boy. He was elected a member of the town council at seventeen. He proposed many reforms—to buy guns to protect the village from burglars, to build new roads and to light the streets. All his proposals were accepted, and soon he was made president of the council.

His reputation became so great that the villagers decided it was a shame for such a precocious youth to be buried in an obscure village, so they agreed to send him away to complete his education at their expense. Accordingly, he was sent to Canton to a medical school, the village sending him \$3 a month, the sum total of his expenses. The professors noticed that he was a boy of unusual ability, and so great was his progress that within three years he was made assistant professor. He received \$20 for his services, but spent almost all his substance on his friends, inviting them to dinner, setting them up to drinks, doing all in his power to gain popularity. After studying there two more years, he graduated with honors. He then went to Macao, China, where he practised medicine with great success and popularity, altho, owing to professional jealousy, he felt obliged to leave Macao and return to Canton.

Thruout his career as a student and as a physician, he held stubbornly to the republican principles which had been instilled into him as a child. Wherever he went he worked to make converts. After returning to Canton he organized a society whose object was to put down the Manchus, restore the government to the Chinese, and establish the republican form of government.

One day at a secret meeting composed of four or five members of the society, Chen Bi-chen, Sun's assistant, arose and said, "We have already many sympathizers in various places, even in the army and navy; the time is ripe to start the revolution." "Not yet," said Sun; "there is one thing which is badly needed, namely, the San Ho Hui. We are only theorists. Tho the members of the association are rather too violent, yet we must have the San Ho Hui as our instrument." "It is already done," smilingly answered Chen Bi-chen. "To tell you the truth, I am the head of the

San Ho Hui and hereby pledge its co-operation with this society." This was a great surprise to Dr. Sun, for altho he had been closely associated with Chen Bi-chen since they were in medical school together, he had never suspected his connection with the San Ho Hui. For years Chen Bi-chen had been working secretly among the student class. He knew that there were not many men with modern education among his members, so he determined to give his whole attention to securing sympathizers among students. All the time he was at the medical college he had his eye upon Sun, but said nothing about his purpose. While Sun was studious, he did not study at all, for his purpose was not to learn, but to win students. He was one who often visited saloons and helped Sun set the other students up to drinks. When Sun went to Macao to practise medicine, Chen Bi-chen went with him as his assistant, altho he was much older than the young doctor. They were associated together many years, Sun little dreaming that his assistant was the head of the powerful San Ho Hui.

Soon after this revelation, Sun left the members of his society at Canton in Chen Bi-chen's hands and went to Peking, intending to start a revolution there if the situation were favorable. It was in 1894, just before the breaking out of the China-Japan War. Sun knew that war was inevitable and thought it would be a good plan to start a revolution in the south when war was going on in the north, so he began to obtain subscriptions for the revolution. At first he went to Honolulu and secured contributions, his brother being a large contributor. He began buying ammunition; but when he was ready the China-Japan War was over and he could not take advantage of this opportunity. But his preparations had gone so far he could not stop, so he attempted to storm the castle of Canton. Their plan was discovered; many of Sun's associates were arrested; while he, Chen Bi-chen and Chen Shao-beh, members of the reform society, fled to Japan. It was at this time that Sun cut off his cue.

The next year he went to Hawaii to

propagate his doctrine, while his associates remained in Japan carrying on the same kind of work. Later, he visited the United States on his way to England. It was during this visit that he was betrayed by a fellow countryman and kept a prisoner at the Chinese legation for thirteen days. From England he went to Japan without visiting his own country, and there he met many Japanese sympathizers with his cause—Mr. Inugai, leader of the opposition party, being one of them. Mr. Inugai tried to persuade the late Marquis Komura, then Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to see Dr. Sun, hoping to secure the sympathy of the Japanese Government for Dr. Sun's cause. "How can we do anything for Dr. Sun's cause?" said the marquis.

"He is the thorn in the flesh of the Manchu dynasty. To help him in any way is to involve us in international difficulties and lead to endless complications. The very fact that he is staying in Japan is enough to cause the Manchu government to distrust us. We cannot drive him out of the country, but I want you to keep him in Yokohama rather than in the capital."

Still, in spite of the vice-minister's rebuff, Sun went to Tokyo, where he lived many years, secretly working among Chinese students and securing the sympathy of the Japanese. Silently the leaven of his influence permeated the empire. After the revolution of 1898 in China, Kwan and Liuang, two leaders of the constitutionals' party, noted scholars and reformers, fled to Japan. Since then, Japan has been the refuge of Chinese reformers, both republican and constitutionalists, and has become the field for the exploitation of their rival theories. Liuang, by the publication of papers in Japan as well as in Shanghai, and by his eloquence on the platform, has gained quite a following among the older Chinese residents, but he has never been able to gain Sun's influence over the younger men. After the breaking out of the present revolution, Liuang's followers went over to Sun, and he has become the idol of Chinese residents in Japan as well as in other countries, reaching the zenith by his recent election to the presidency.

Shall the Name of the Protestant Episcopal Church Be Changed?

BY CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D., LL.D.

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FOR many years there has been a profound dissatisfaction with the name *Protestant* in the title of the Episcopal Church in this country, and strong, persistent efforts to have it removed have been made. The question has again become a burning one by the action of the last General Convention, and the Church is flooded with pamphlets bearing on the subject. I do not belong to any of the parties in the Church. It seems to me that almost all who take part in the debate write from a partisan point of view, with which I have no sympathy. The interest that I have in the question is partly that of a scholar who insists that historic terms should be used in their historic sense, but chiefly that of an irenic man who is anxious that all party terms, especially when they are inappropriate and misleading, should so far as possible be done away with.

The terms *Protestant* and *Catholic*, both of them terms big with historic meaning of two of the noblest movements in the history of Christianity, have unfortunately been used in the conflicts of British and American Christianity in improper and illegitimate senses as designations of two antithetic parties in the Church of England and her daughter. It is just the confusion between these two meanings of the terms, the proper and the improper, that characterizes the arguments on both sides of the question.

Some years ago a strong effort was made to substitute *Catholic* for *Protestant* in the name of the Church. This was happily defeated, because those who were urging it belonged to the so-called Catholic party, and the name, so far as they were urging it, seemed to their opponents either to have the special partisan meaning, or else to be an arrogant claim to an apparently exceptional right to those characteristics of Christianity

which belonged to all the great Christian Churches.

Catholic is a term especially characteristic of the universal Church based on the achievements of Christianity in the first three centuries of its existence. The three great Protestant bodies, and all their legitimate daughter Churches, have just as good a right to the term as the Romanists and the Greeks, for they all in their common creed hold to the "One holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." The so-called Catholic party, or Anglo-Catholics, have no more right to the name than the so-called Protestant party, for their distinguishing characteristics are not Catholic at all, but simply a reacting tendency to Medievalism and Romanism, by endeavoring to restore some things of importance which were discarded at the Reformation by the Church of England. In some respects I agree with them, in others I do not; but I resent their assumption of the term Catholic. Furthermore, it would be, whether intentional or not, an unworthy and uncharitable assumption of superiority to other Christian Churches, to assume to themselves a name which is the common heritage of all.

The present movement to remove the name *Protestant* from the title of the Church is much more reasonable, and accordingly it is favored by many who have no affiliation with the so-called Catholic party. I see no reason to question the statement of Dr. McConnell, who has written the best history of this Church, that "this name, which still obtains, does not seem to have been the result of any special thought or deliberation, but was adopted unconsciously as the title which best express the fact." At that time there was no doubt that the Church of England was a truly Protestant Church. Her differences from other Churches

was not in her Protestantism but in her institutions, her episcopal form of government which entitled her to the name *Episcopal*, and her liturgy as embodied in the Book of Common Prayer.

The term *Protestant*, in common usage in the Church of England and her daughter, has had since the Reformation a special partisan sense. It does not in this sense connote the great principles of the Reformation, and that consensus of the three great Protestant Churches of the Reformation in their common differentiation from Rome. It means rather an effort to advance the reformation of the Church of England still further away from Rome and Medievalism in the direction of the Reformed Churches of the Continent. I do not mean to imply that all who are not adherents of the Catholic party must be regarded as belonging to the Protestant party. In fact, the great body of the Church of England, and her American daughter, adhere to the normal historical development of that type of the Reformation that distinguished the Church of England from the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The so-called Protestant party is at the other extreme from the so-called Catholic party. Neither of them is altogether satisfied with the Church of England as it is, and as it has been since the Reformation. The one party would change Rome-ward, the other in the direction of the Reformed Churches of the Continent.

Now, it is just this special meaning of the term *Protestant* which is so intolerable to the so-called Catholic party. They know quite as well as their opponents the full historic meaning of the term. But their opponents are ever in their mind, and unconsciously they think of the improper partisan meaning of the term *Protestant* in connection with the name of the Church.

If this is the situation, then the very same reasons that influence an irenic scholar to oppose the use of the term *Catholic* in the name of the Church leads him to oppose the use of the term *Protestant*. He would reject them both because they both alike have in general usage partisan significance. If the use of the term *Catholic* in the title of the Church is resented by the so-called Protestant party, they ought not to be sur-

prised that the so-called Catholic party should resent the use of the term *Protestant*, and precisely for the same reasons. They do not convey to either party the noble, comprehensive, historic meanings of the terms, but narrow, partisan and ignoble meanings.

If, however, any one should say that we ought not to reject a great historic term because it is abused, I agree with him entirely. But, then, why has he objected to the use of the term *Catholic*? If *Protestant* is a noble term, *Catholic* is much more comprehensive and nobler still. He has objected to the use of *Catholic* in the title, because it seems to be an arrogant assumption of superiority to other Churches which are also Catholic. But is it not precisely the same situation with the use of the term *Protestant*? The American Episcopal Church has no prerogative on the term *Protestant*. The other Protestant Churches all regard her as less Protestant than themselves. What right has she to use the general term in her title as if she had a patent right to it?

None of the great Protestant Churches of the Continent of Europe, or of Scotland, think of using *Protestant* in their titles. They name themselves either "Evangelical" or "Reformed." The Church of England does not do it. Why should her daughter pre-empt the name? None of the Churches which came forth from the Church of England into Nonconformity, and are represented in this country, have taken to themselves the name *Protestant*. They have named themselves by distinguishing institutional names, which clearly indicate what they stand for: Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and so on. It is sufficient that the Church which differs from them, chiefly in its episcopal organization, should name itself "Episcopal," and, in fact, that is the common name by which she is known. No one thinks of using "Protestant Episcopal" unless in official documents.

But, some will say, the name is already in the Church, and to throw it out would imply the casting out of what it means.

The adoption of the name *Protestant* into the title in 1780 did not for the first time make the Church Protestant. She

was Protestant in her inheritance from the Church of England. She is Protestant in her Articles of Religion and her Book of Common Prayer. The removal of the name would not change her Protestant character in the slightest degree, in the opinion of herself or of other Christian Churches, so long as she maintains her Protestant faith and Protestant institutions.

If the change of name would throw out the partisan meaning of the term

Protestant, and with it the partisan use of the term *Catholic*, it would be an unspeakable blessing to the Church. It would remove a stumbling block to the peace of the Church. It would be a grand step toward Christian unity in the Church, and ultimately Church unity in a larger Church, conserving and maintaining all that is genuine and valid in both the terms *Catholic* and *Protestant*.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Mistakes of Witnesses

BY STEPHEN S. COLVIN

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“SEEING is believing,” so runs the old adage. We sometimes doubt what we hear, and with reason, but we are quite sure that our eyes are good witnesses and we do not question what they show us. Altho we accept the common report of the street, the statements from the platform, the tale of a friend or the stories of the newspaper, with a grain of salt, we unhesitatingly believe the happenings in our own lives as the plain, unvarnished truth. But now comes the psychologist on the scene with the crucible of the experiment to test the reliability of our everyday experiences and our ability to tell accurately the events and scenes to which we have been eye witnesses. Important and startling facts have been discovered in this way which go to show that there is very little indeed of which we have absolute and certain knowledge.

The tests ordinarily used in these experiments are of two kinds. The first is known as the event experiment. A carefully prepared scene is enacted before a witness, and either immediately or some time after the event he is asked to recall what he has seen, after which he is further questioned to determine more exactly the extent and accuracy of his knowledge. The event test has been less often used than the picture test. In this latter test a picture representing a common scene is shown to the subject for a brief period, after which he describes

what he has seen, and is further questioned, as in the event experiment. These two tests can be advantageously combined in the moving picture test. This has not yet been done, but will soon be undertaken. The procedure in these experiments is so simple that it can with success be carried out by any one who has a little self-assurance, ingenuity and patience. The test was first demonstrated in America at Clark University in September, 1909, by the pioneer in this field, Prof. William Stern, of the University of Breslau. At this time two unusually intelligent children, a boy and a girl in the upper grammar grades of the Worcester schools, were selected as subjects. Each was shown separately for the period of a minute a colored picture, entitled the “Bauerstube.”

This picture shows the interior of a German peasant's home. Among other details is seen a table in the foreground, at which a man and a boy are seated, while a woman is standing, evidently serving them. The man has removed his coat, and his bright red vest is clearly exposed to view. The boy is sitting on a bench, his bare feet not quite touching the floor. The woman wears a brilliant red skirt, over which is a blue-green apron. She has a yellow shawl over her shoulders and abundant hair of the same color. Nearby is a cradle of the same striking blue-green as the apron. At the rear of the room is a bed, and over it hang three pictures, one at

the head of the bed and two at the side. These pictures depict landscapes, and in one is a long avenue of trees. At the foot of the bed is a window, thru which nothing is visible except a branch of a tree clothed with green leaves. Near the window is a clock with exposed weights and the pendulum swung to one side. The hands point to exactly half-past twelve. All of the details of the picture are extremely clear; the colors are rich and the hues familiar.

The children examined by Stern were given opportunity in the minute allowed for the examination of the picture to study it in some detail. They knew that they were to be tested immediately on what they had seen and had every incentive to give a careful and accurate report. They were at ease, apparently under no excitement nor strain. Indeed, they gave the impression of thoroly enjoying the test. Had not the audience that witnessed the demonstration been able to follow the details of the testimony by means of a reproduction of the picture thrown by a lantern on a screen at the back of the children, they would have been impressed with the remarkable clearness and apparent accuracy of the testimony, particularly with reference to a certain cupboard which both testified stood near the foot of the bed. This cupboard was described minutely with substantial agreement as to the details. Now, it must be remembered that neither of the children had heard the other give his testimony, and hence this agreement could not have been due to one following the lead of the other. Yet there was no cupboard in the picture, and no piece of furniture that in any way resembled a cupboard. The fiction of the cupboard was developed by a few suggestive questions ingeniously put, such as the following: "Is there a cupboard in the room?" (The reply was "yes.") "Where is it?" "How many drawers does it have?"

The main tendencies demonstrated in this experiment have been amply confirmed by many others of a similar nature. The writer has himself carried on this identical experiment with a score of subjects, both adults and children, and has not found one who could give a completely accurate description of what he has seen, even in the direct testi-

mony, while under the influence of the questions, particularly if they were at all leading, the witnesses have all shown extensive falsification in one or more particulars. Scarcely two witnesses have agreed as to the time of the clock; some have not observed that it was going (a fact clearly indicated by the position of the pendulum); several have described the shoes of the boy in detail (he is barefooted); four have seen the cupboard; several have said that the lawn is visible thru the window and have embellished it with fountain and shrubs; some have seen a road winding beyond the lawn and lined with an avenue of trees (taken bodily from one of the pictures on the wall); the carved legs of the table have without hesitation been transferred to the bench on which the boy is sitting; a non-existent tablecloth has been described as torn; the woman's apron has been given all the colors of the rainbow, but seldom the right one; the sleeves of the man's coat (nowhere visible) have been described as worn at the edges; the brilliant red waistcoat has generally been overlooked; but most remarkable of all, the entire twenty witnesses have taken their oath that the cradle is not blue, but a red or a reddish-brown. What better evidence could be asked than that twenty honest witnesses, who have had ample opportunity for observation and report, should all agree in such an unequivocal manner? Yet this cradle is a striking blue-green, a color of a most obtrusive sort.

The results of this picture test are all the more remarkable when we remember that the witnesses in this experiment are in a much more advantageous position for giving an accurate report than are the witnesses of ordinary events. The witness is ordinarily called upon to relate what has occurred only after a considerable lapse of time. Meanwhile he is subjected to various questions, often by interested persons; he talks about the occurrence with neighbors and friends; he rehearses the event many times, and then he is placed on the witness stand with the injunction to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Under such circumstances the wonder is that there is any resemblance between the testimony and the actual facts.

The results of these investigations in the psychology of testimony are by no means all negative. It is true that they clearly show that an absolutely correct report is never to be expected, but they further indicate the nature and the source of the most serious errors, and thus show how some of these may be avoided, or at least reduced to a minimum. Only part of the errors are due to actual distortions of the memory. A considerable portion arise from imperfect observation at the time of the original experience, and these are the most difficult to get over. Witnesses are generally observers by chance, and there is no way of preparing them beforehand for accurate observation. At the most, the only thing that can be done in such cases is to determine in general how accurately they observe by submitting them to a series of psychological tests.

Other errors arise from confusing the happenings of one time and place with those of another and substituting one set of experiences for another set. An example of this in the "Bauerstube" test discussed above is found in the substitution of the carved table legs for the plain legs of the stool and in the transplanting of the avenue of trees from the picture on the wall to the imaginary road outside of the window.

I recall an incident that well illustrates this universal tendency to transpose events in time. It chanced that a prominent man in the community suddenly disappeared, and for months no trace was found of him. At this time a considerable number of reliable and intelligent persons who were well acquainted with the missing man came forward and asserted that they had seen him at such and such a time and place subsequent to his disappearance. These stories, however, were found to be without basis and often in contradiction the one with the other. When the mystery was finally cleared up it was shown that they were all wrong. These witnesses were not lying. They had merely confused the times of the happenings. For this reason an alibi is one of the weakest of defenses.

At a certain famous murder trial some years ago a reputable and thoroughly honest attorney took the stand for the

defense and swore that he saw the accused at a certain place far from the scene of the crime and at the time it was committed. Here again the time element had been disregarded.

The story is told that Lincoln, during the period of his struggles as a young attorney, caught in a lie an opposing witness who testified that the events which he was describing took place on a bright moonlight night. Lincoln by consulting an almanac showed the court that there was no moon on the night in question. Thus he proved the witness a perjurer and won the case for his client. This example of common sense, whether it be true or not, overshoots the mark. It is quite possible for a truthful witness to put the moon on the wrong night. He has had other experiences in which the moon has been a factor, and he may with the best of intentions mix these in his testimony.

Many witnesses do not take the trouble to accurately distinguish between that which they exactly know and that which they vaguely believe. They belong to that type of persons who are always ready to cash in their imagination for actual fact, and they are never quite sure as to the difference. They can easily be detected in this tendency by simple psychological tests. Similar to these are the individuals who confuse hearsay with actual experience and are eager to seize at all sorts of shadowy suggestions and clothe them with complete garments of reality. Indeed, suggestion is one of the most dangerous sources of error, particularly for children. The testimony of a boy or girl before the high school age is practically worthless unless safeguarded in every way. It is true that the courts have attempted to get around this difficulty by ruling out all leading questions. The reply of the witness to such questions may be prevented or stricken from the records, but there is no means of obliterating it from the mind. Its suggestive force cannot be removed by the command of the judge. Further, it is to be remembered that in the interval between the event and the testimony the witness has been subjected to all sorts of suggestion, intentional and otherwise, that may materially have changed his

memory from what it originally was. Here lies one of the greatest dangers in our present court procedure. The witness is never an unbiased witness when he takes the stand. With his own experiences he is mixing the ideas of others.

Witnesses not only follow suggestions both on and off the stand, but many readily yield to the temptation to show off and appear smart. They often try to please the questioner, and strive to prove that they know what they are talking about. A skillful attorney always takes advantage of this amiable but dangerous weakness, and the result is that he often gets just the thing that he is after by a little flattery. This method when employed with children always leads to a distortion of the truth.

While there is no absolute remedy for all of these errors in reporting, there are certain obvious precautions that may be taken to reduce them to a minimum. Perhaps most important of all is to get the witness as soon after the event as possible. Questions asked should always be by a disinterested person. Such a one might have an official court position and be specially designated to conduct the examination. The error should not be made of supposing that the police furnish a colorless medium for presenting the facts. They generally have the attitude of proving the accused guilty. Thru the "third degree" and by milder methods they constantly suggest what they have assumed to be true. Then after the police come the lawyers, who set up the case according to their various interests, while at the trial the presiding justice is often more interested in legal technicalities than in the mere facts of the case. In all of this, somehow the plain, straightforward truth is apt to be lost sight of, and justice miscarry. The day may not be far distant when a psychological expert shall be attached to every law court. This is strongly recommended by Stern for the German courts.

It would be the duty of the psychological expert not only to examine witnesses, as previously suggested, but to determine by well recognized tests their ability to testify. By submitting them to the picture or the event test, he could

ascertain, among other things, their degree of assurance; in other words, their tendency to tell more or less than they are actually sure of. The effect of the oath on their assurance, the tendency to yield to suggestion, the influence of flattery, and so on, can all be discovered and the witness graded as to credibility in these particulars. Further, as has already been pointed out, the ability of the witness to observe can to an extent be found out by a psychological test. Such details as his ability to remember colors, the size of objects and the general arrangement of details are capable of experimental determination.

To such reforms as these both the courts and attorneys will doubtless find many objections. The importance of these reforms is, however, so great that the jurist and psychologist are well warranted in getting together and in discussing what changes are practical. Much has been said and written in recent years in regard to the failure of justice and the burden of the law's delay. The remedy for these evils has been mainly sought in reforming court procedure on its legal and technical sides. What we need, perhaps as much as this, is a reform in the practical methods of getting at the truth. When this is done the respect for the courts will be greatly increased. In the meantime the judge should take it upon himself to see that the witness has a fair chance to tell the truth and that his knowledge of the event is befogged neither by the insidious flattery nor the unfair bullying of the attorneys.

Finally, it must be insisted that whatever else is done or left undone, the testimony of children should not be admitted under the present conditions and restrictions of legal procedure. For some time it has been recognized that the juvenile offender is not to be treated in the same manner as the adult criminal. It is equally important that the juvenile witness be safeguarded both on and off the witness stand; that the common rules of evidence be modified for his special needs, and that the sole attempt be made of getting at the truth in a commonsense way, rather than thru entanglements of legal forms and verbiage.

A Legislative Program for Congress

BY FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

WITH the convening of Congress, predictions of a long and exciting session are abundant; but members of both houses, journalists, and the public at large seem impressed with the conviction that, owing to the lack of harmonious support of the President by his party, and lack of harmony between the two bodies, nothing will be done except politics and that the two legislative bodies, insensible to the demands of the country for needed legislation, will simply shape their action with a view to getting some partisan advantage during the next campaign.

I cannot imagine anything that will tend so much to diminish the confidence of the people in their political representatives as such a result; especially at a time like this, when the popular lack of faith in their political representatives is more evident than at any period during the history of the Republic; a time when, wherever the matter is tested, the people are showing a disposition to take into their own hands, thru the direct primary, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, the exercise of those sovereign powers which they have been accustomed to freely entrust to their duly accredited representatives.

This impression is not wholly correct, however, and it does grave injustice to many earnest, patriotic, devoted men handicapped by conditions which might easily be relieved if they were understood and appreciated, not only by Congress, but by the public—the ultimate director, initiator and master of legislation.

Under our form of government the initiative in legislation is given thru recommendation of the President, acting under his constitutional power, by sending messages to Congress. But this initiative means little unless the party to which the President belongs is in power in both houses, and unless the President is the leader of an harmonious party; neither of which conditions exists today. The House is Democratic, while the executive departments and the Sen-

ate are under Republican control, but in the Senate the dominant party is so divided against itself that harmony of action does not exist upon important matters.

In England and other countries where a responsible ministry exists, the initiative in legislation rests with it and it is responsible for framing government measures which are submitted to the legislative body and supported by the ministry thru all the stages of legislative action.

Under our form of government there is no such ministry and, beyond the suggestions of the President's messages, the initiative of legislation rests entirely with the individual members of the House and the Senate. It is true that, under the general custom of the near past, the Speaker of the House and the leader of the dominant party in the Senate, aided by their trusted lieutenants, had much to do with shaping legislation; but under the new era, such power is practically taken away from the Speaker—his powers are now simply those of a presiding officer, who is supposed to preside fairly and impartially over a bi-partisan House—and the Senate has gone thru as radical a change, leaving it a self-governing body, free from oligarchical control. It has emancipated itself from committee tyranny, and today the committees are regarded simply as servants of the Senate and the Senate, as a body, is master of its own business.

For successful legislation we are not yet fully adjusted to the new conditions. It needs no argument to show that a system of legislation which is based simply upon the initiative of an individual member of the Senate or the House will not be productive of substantial results at the present moment and under existing conditions. No bill upon any important question can pass unless there is not only a powerful public opinion but a legislative opinion backing it. No single individual can voice the views of an entire legislative body.

In the first place, he must frame the bill, with all its details, and it must be consigned to a committee for first consideration. If the framer of the bill happens to be a member of the committee to which it is referred, he has some show, but even then his pathway is beset with difficulties which will doubtless prove too great for him unless he has behind him a strong public sentiment and the exprest opinion of the legislative body to which he belongs, insisting upon its speedy consideration and report. If he does not happen to be a member of the committee to which his bill is referred, his difficulties will be greatly increased.

We are told that during the last Congress upward of forty thousand bills were presented. It requires not only extraordinary enthusiasm, but even extraordinary egotism to prompt one member to assert that his measure, above all others, requires immediate consideration. Besides, such an attitude is likely to be resented by his associates; and the very best measure may lie neglected in the mass of matter referred to the committee, even tho the opinion of the legislative body, if called into expression, would strongly favor it.

Naturally, reform measures suffer most seriously. One of the commonest devices for delaying them is to permit them to be swamped under a mass of varied legislation. Bills of a local or private nature and other unimportant measures are pushed to the front to block the way, and the legislative body becomes itself the victim of its lack of system and the confusion of its methods.

An effort is being made to obviate this; but, like all other efforts in Congress, it must have the strong approval of the public behind it before it meets with success. It is not enough to send representatives to Congress under general platform instructions, and there let the matter drop, expecting them to frame, advocate, and carry thru measures, unaided by a vigorous public sentiment. It is necessary to keep up the steady pressure of public opinion; and for this reason it is important that public attention should be focused, at the very commencement of a session, upon important measures. Outside of the customary appropriation bills and legis-

lation of a local and private character, there are ten or twelve questions demanding legislation upon which, in my judgment, the public mind is made up. Most of them have been endorsed in party platforms, representing the solemn pledges of both parties to the people. How are these measures to be plucked out of the mass of bills now impeding the course of legislation, and how is the attention of the public and of Congress to be focused upon them? How are we to get an expression of opinion upon the part of both the Senate and the House as to what are the important measures requiring immediate action? The President can do but little if he speaks to a divided party and to a legislative body of which neither house is in accord with him. We have no responsible ministry that can shape measures and push them; we have no autocratic Speaker, and we have no Senate oligarchy to appeal to. Is it not time that both the Senate and the House, as self-governing bodies, should by some vigorous expression of opinion in the form of a resolution at the very commencement of the session take from this mass of bills the measures upon which public opinion is made up, and thrust them forward for action?

I do not see how there can be any difference of view upon this question. And yet, when this solution is presented, it is greeted with the usual apathy and inertia, and the committees are likely to go on grinding out a mass of local and private legislation in which members are interested, without taking up the great vital issues in which the people are interested.

With a view to organizing the opinion of the Senate upon this subject, I recently introduced a resolution for a legislative program embracing subjects on which, in my judgment, public opinion was formed, and instructing the committees to consider and report upon them. These subjects include the tariff, interstate commerce, banking, river development and regulation, the merchant marine, an auxiliary navy, and the reduction of military expenses. Why should we not legislate upon all these subjects at this session?

Why should we not legislate upon the tariff? If we can do nothing better, we can at least give the people relief to the

extent of the reductions recommended by the President.

Then there is the question of the physical valuation of the railroads. The courts have declared that it is a factor in rate regulation; party platforms and public opinion demand that it shall be entered upon. Why should there be any delay?

Then, also, regarding the trust question. It is apparent that in aid of the Sherman anti-trust act it is necessary that we shall have an interstate trade commission with powers over interstate trade corporations similar to those possessed by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the railroads—not powers of price-fixing, but powers of investigation, publicity, and recommendation to Congress; powers to be exercised in aid of the courts, in breaking up the old trusts and reorganizing their units in a form harmonious with the law; powers of checking the formation of new trusts and correcting objectionable practices. There has been but one expression upon this subject, from the bench, from the Attorney-General's office, from business men, economists, and lawyers who have appeared before the Senate Committee. Why should we delay action upon this question, concerning which there is practically no difference of opinion, simply because men differ upon collateral questions and wish legislation at the same time upon them?

Then there is the reform of the banking system. Why should we not immediately strengthen the individual banks by proper legislation regarding their reserves and capital, and unionize the banks in every State, both national and State, by authorizing local associations for mutual protection and the effective handling of reserves, leaving the question of a central reserve association to be fought out in the future?

Regarding river improvement, is there any reason why we should not immediately carry out the pledges contained in both party platforms for comprehensive plans of river development thru the co-operation of the nation with the States in such a way as to make them not only efficient for transportation, but also for the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power?

Regarding our natural resources, is not public opinion made up in favor of protecting our timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control thru the lease of the beneficial use upon such terms as will secure needed development?

And then, as to our merchant marine. We need auxiliary ships for our navy, in aid of the fighting ships, and we need ships for the new service thru the Panama Canal. There is no possible chance of a ship subsidy bill passing. Why should we not immediately authorize the construction of needed ships for the Panama Canal service as a part of the canal expenditure, and provide that such ships shall also be fitted to the requirements of the navy?

Regarding the military expenses, it is safe to say that the public judgment favors its reduction. If so, why not provide for it, thru the aid of a board of army and navy officers to be selected by the President? There is no doubt that under the present system of divided responsibility, of rivalry between the two services and of rivalry between the bureaus in the same service, there is great waste both in construction and in administration.

There is no reason why the game of politics, thru the long session now before Congress, should postpone the consideration of all these measures and deprive the country of valuable and effective legislation. To facilitate legislation under the new conditions, an effort is being made to secure the consent of Congress to a legislative program; that is, that in the early days of the session, when practically little is ever accomplished, Congress shall arrange, in a general way, the work of the session, agreeing upon the important matters which it will take up and consider. If this method is adopted, it will not only greatly aid in the accomplishment of legislation, but will aid to concentrate the expression of public opinion. Such action would do much to diminish the distrust now entertained by the people regarding their representatives—that distrust which is at the bottom of the movement for the new methods of direct exercise of sovereign powers by the people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Save the Game

BY G. O. SHIELDS

PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN SPORTSMEN.

THE aim of broad-minded, generous sportsmen is, not to protect game today that they may kill it tomorrow; nor to protect it this year in order that we may kill it next year. The desire of such men is to leave some game for those who are to come after us; not necessarily that *they* may have the privilege of killing, but that they may have the greater and more valuable privilege of seeing and studying it, alive and in its natural environment.

When the first Europeans landed on this continent they found here a great wealth of wild life. No country on the face of the earth was ever so blessed with big game and birds as this country was.

Ducks and geese moved up and down the whole breadth of the continent, spring and fall, literally in millions.

Wild pigeons were so abundant that on their migrations the flocks often obscured the sun for hours at a time. These moving myriads were so vast that the observer could see neither edge, and so long that it took them hours to pass a given point. The buffalo spread over the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Arctic Circle. They were so abundant that the red man was accustomed to speak of the prairies as "one great robe."

Where are these teeming millions now?

They have been wiped off the earth by white men. They have fallen before the advance of our so-called civilization, and their destruction has been as wicked, as reckless, as needless and as reprehensible as that of our great forests by fire.

The people never needed these great hosts of wild animals and birds for food. Millions of pigeons have been shot and trapped in the name of sport, and other millions were fed to hogs. Countless numbers of buffalo have been

slaughtered for their skins and their carcasses left to rot on the prairies.

The destruction of this great heritage of wild life is one of the crimes for which this generation will always be held responsible by posterity.

The wild pigeon is utterly extinct, and we may as well abandon all hope of saving the wild turkey, the sand-hill crane, the wild goose, the ruffed grouse, the woodcock, the wood duck and the canvas back duck, for they are so nearly gone that it is practically impossible to save them.

But it is possible to save for all time to come, or at least for hundreds of years, the quail, the prairie chicken, the mallard, the teal, the widgeon, the blue-bill, the redhead and several varieties of shore birds; the moose, the elk, the deer, the mountain sheep and the white goat.

If, however, these species are to be perpetuated we must curtail our hunting and killing privileges to a minimum. In fact, the time will come when, if we are broad-minded enough and liberal enough to be willing to leave any wild life at all for posterity, we must prohibit *all* shooting.

Now, it is up to the American people to decide as to which they will do; whether the so-called sportsman shall be allowed to go on killing everything in sight, with the most deadly weapons that inventive genius and capital can produce, or whether the rights of the great masses of people, here and hereafter, shall be recognized.

For many years past there has been a decent element among sportsmen, who have tried, year after year, to secure the enactment of laws in the various States that would compel others to be decent; but progress has been lamentably slow. Probably no single subject has occupied more time of our lawmakers or covered more pages of our statute books than the effort to preserve our game. For instance, there have been introduced in a single session of the New York Legis-



MALLARDS

lature as high as three hundred game bills and nearly as many in each of several other States.

Of course, many States have good game laws, but none of them have perfect systems. There are weak places in all of them. Fourteen States and all the Canadian Provinces now prohibit spring shooting; but several other States have, like Michigan, cut it out, and then gone backward and again permitted it. Still others have never yet mustered sufficient

courage to say to the pot hunter: "Thou shalt not kill in the mating seasons." So it is now legal to shoot ducks and geese when on their nesting grounds, in thirty States!

In my judgment a man who kills a bird of any kind at such a time commits a crime against the laws of nature, and it should be speedily made a crime against the laws of man in every State of the Union. A man who would shoot a duck or a goose in the breeding season would shoot a mother bird on her nest if he got a chance. He is utterly without conscience or humane feeling of any kind, and should be ostracized by all decent people.

The next most important principle involved in this matter of game legislation is that the sale of game should be prohibited at all times and in all the States. Game long ago became too scarce to be an article of commerce. The birds and the wild animals belong to the people in

their sovereign capacity and not to the man who may, because of certain opportunities or of skill, go into the woods or fields and kill them. The man who kills does so by sufferance of the people.

So long as the millions of birds and animals were here, it was permissible for men to kill in reasonable numbers and to appropriate the game to their own use; but those times have passed. There is barely enough game left anywhere to perpetuate the species, and if any killing is to be allowed hereafter, it must be only in small numbers, for short terms each year, and with such weapons and appliances as will give the game the greatest possible chance for its life.

Men who make and sell automatic and pump guns prate about their property rights. They have no more right in this matter than a burglar has to carry with him a revolver when he goes into your house to rob you.

All States prohibit the use of pump guns, swivel guns, large-bore shotguns, such as four and six bore; night hunting, by the aid of artificial lights, etc. We prohibit the use of nets and dynamite in taking game fishes. Then why not the use of machine guns in hunting birds?

There are men who will tell you that if we kill all the quails and prairie chickens we can easily restock the country with English and Chinese pheasants, Hungarian partridges, and other foreign birds; but experience has taught us otherwise. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in stocking depleted covers with imported pheasants, partridges, Messina quail, black game, capercailzie and other exotic birds; but there is only one spot on the continent where any of these are breeding in a wild state, and that is the Willamet Valley of Oregon. All the thousands, yes, the hundreds of thousands, of foreign birds that have been turned out elsewhere in this country have failed to breed in numbers worth mentioning. True, the hens lay eggs every spring, but they drop one here today, another in another place tomorrow, another somewhere else the next day, and never go near any of them afterward.

The only possible way of restocking a country successfully with any of these

imported birds is to keep a lot of breeding birds, collect their eggs every day where they drop them, hatch them under domestic hens, and when the young birds are grown, turn them out for men to shoot.

Several States have game farms in successful operation on this plan, but it is simply a question as to how much money the people may be willing to expend in maintaining such farms, and how long they may see fit to keep up the expense.

There is no question that the repeating shotgun, whether known as the pump or the automatic, should be prohibited as a hunting weapon everywhere and at all times. Of course, makers say not. They tell us that these guns are no more destructive than double-barrel shotguns are. Then why make them?

When the dealer undertakes to sell you one he invariably exploits its great killing power, and I have frequently heard gun salesmen tell prospective buyers that a man with a magazine shotgun, holding five or six cartridges, could get three to four times as much game in a day as he or any one else could possibly get with a double-barrel gun. Every man who ever went into a gun store and talked with a salesman about a pump gun has heard this assertion.

The only reason these guns are in existence is that there seemed to be room for them. The inventors were inspired by the iniquitous desire of market hunters and game hogs to kill all the game possible. And so we have automatic and pump guns.

The automatic gun is, of course, worse and more destructive than the pump gun, because it discharges its five cartridges by a simple pulling of the trigger each time; while in the case of the pump gun the man behind it must shove and pull his fore-end each time, before pulling the trigger.

All the Canadian Provinces prohibit the use of these guns, and these prohibitive laws were enacted almost as soon as the first of the guns appeared on the ground; but Canada has always led the States in game protection.

Night hunting; shooting from sailboats or launches; the killing of female deer and of fawns; the running of deer

with hounds; the killing of deer in the water; all are radically wrong and should be forbidden by law.

We must limit to a minimum the number of birds and animals a man may kill in a day or a season. Some States are down to minimum figures now, on nearly every kind of game; but the best of them still allow too many of certain kinds of birds and animals, while others allow too many of all.

For instance, no State should at this late day permit a man to kill more than one deer in a season, and yet New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, Maine and several other States still allow two in a season, and some of them allow three.

One of the most urgent needs of the day is the enactment of a bill which would provide Federal protection for all migratory birds. Such a bill was first introduced by Congressman George Shiras, of Pittsburgh, about six years ago, and its passage has been agitated ever since; but it always takes Congress anywhere from five to ten years to pass an important bill.

With such a law in effect not only ducks, geese, brant, swans, woodcock, shore birds and snipe would be protected, but all our migratory song and insect-eating birds as well. And these latter are worth millions of dollars to the farmers and fruit growers of this country. In fact, they are losing over \$1,000,000,000 a year by reason of the ravages of insects, and these losses have been made possible by the destruction of insectivorous birds.

The shooting season should open and close simultaneously on all kinds of game in all States. The present plan of allowing men to shoot woodcock, shore birds, gray squirrels, etc., in summer is radically wrong, because there are thousands of so-called sportsmen who, if allowed to go into the woods or fields in summer to shoot these things, will kill young quails, ruffed grouse, ducks and other birds indiscriminately.

The time has passed when long open seasons can be reasonably allowed for hunting game of any kind, yet many of the States do still permit long seasons on certain kinds of game.

For instance, Alabama allows an open

season of five months on quails, four months on wild turkeys, seven months on turtle doves, six months on plover, snipe, curlew, woodcock, ducks, geese, brant and swans!

California allows an open season of three and one-half months on deer, four months on quail, four months on shore birds, ducks and brant, and affords no protection at any time for wild geese.

Colorado, on the other hand, has awakened to the necessity of saving what game she has left, and now allows an open season of only ten days on deer. She has made a perpetual close season on elk, antelope, mountain sheep, wild turkeys, and a three years' close season on quails.

Florida allows a shooting season of four months on quails and six months on ducks; while Georgia allows her hunters four and a half months in which to kill deer, quail and wild turkeys.

Louisiana makes an open season of six and one-half months on wild turkeys, and five and one-half months on shore birds, ducks, geese and brant.

Oklahoma has an open season of eight and one-half months on ducks, geese, brant and swans, and five months on shore birds.

Oregon has an open season of five months on shore birds and four months on ducks.

Pennsylvania, one of the most progressive States in the Union as to game protection in general, makes an open season of seven months and ten days on all species of water fowl!

South Dakota gives the game hogs the widest range of any State, by allowing them nine months in which to hunt all varieties of water fowl.

These States and all the others should read the handwriting on the wall. They should recognize the fact that many species of our most valuable game birds and animals are on the verge of extermination, and should reduce the privileges of the sportsmen to a minimum.

Thirty days is long enough to allow men to hunt at this stage of the game, and the sooner the lawmakers and the sportsmen realize this fact and get together on it, the better for all concerned.

Every State should have one or more game refuges where no shooting should

be allowed at any time of year, and the larger the tracts the better. Many States have either rocky or swampy lands that could be utilized for this purpose without material loss to the commercial interests of the people. In other cases farm lands may be declared game refuges and all shooting forbidden. This plan has been adopted in Indiana and thousands of acres in each of a number of counties have been set aside and protected, so that the game thereon is absolutely safe. In such cases birds are likely to increase rapidly and in a few years overflow to surrounding lands. Meantime the farmers go on cultivating their lands just the same.

All State and deputy game wardens should be appointed regardless of political affiliations and should be required to pass civil service examinations, showing that they possess the necessary knowledge as to game animals and birds, and that they are otherwise capable of discharging the duties of the office efficiently and effectively.

Under present conditions we find men wearing wardens' badges who have been appointed on account of political pull, who scarcely know the difference between a quail and a ruffed grouse, or between a deer and an elk, or between a rifle and a shotgun. Men should be fitted for these positions by education, and if not so fitted should not be appointed.

It is one thing to have good game laws and another thing to enforce them. Those who dance should pay the fiddler, and those who hunt should provide the means for enforcing game laws. Furthermore, if game farms are to be conducted and birds raised every year to furnish fall shooting, the shooters should pay the expense of these farms.

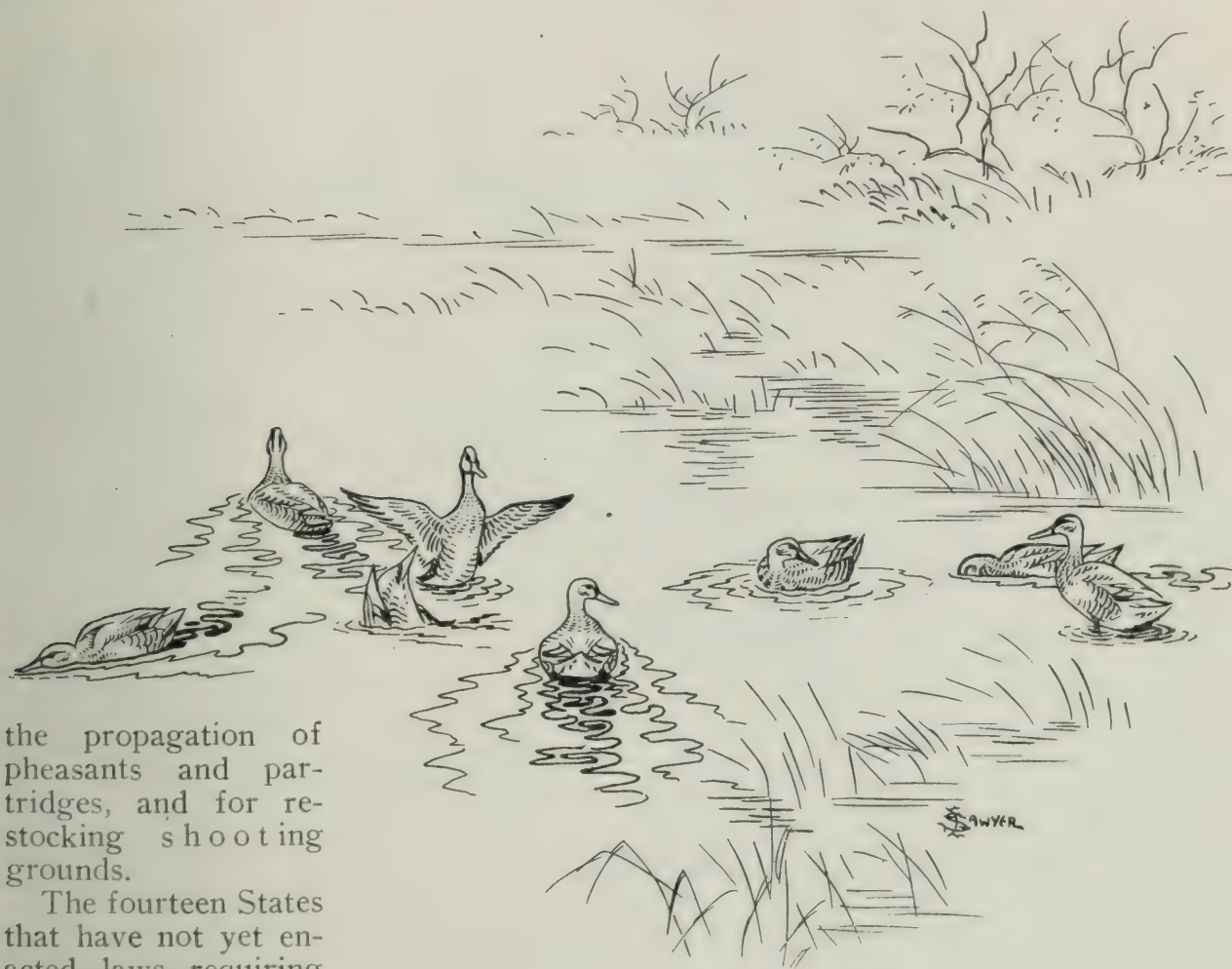
Funds for these purposes can best be produced by assessing hunters for the privilege of hunting; in other words, by licensing the hunters. This plan has been thoroly worked out in many States and it has proven eminently successful.

Thirty-four States now issue resident hunting licenses at a cost of 50 cents to \$2.50 a head. These and non-resident licenses produce anywhere from \$50,000 to \$200,000 a year in the various States. New York realized over \$165,000 from licenses last year, nearly all from those

of the resident form, which cost the shooters \$1 a year each. Wisconsin collects \$135,000 from its resident hunters, Iowa, \$75,000, and Massachusetts, \$60,000.

These funds prove ample for the payment of salaries of game wardens, and in most cases leave liberal amounts for

ing season, is regarded as a game bird in the South. Some States make an open season of three to six months on it, while others do not protect it at any time. Nearly every Southern sportsman delights in killing large numbers of robins whenever he can get out. The bobolink, one of our sweetest singers and one



GREEN-WINGED TEAL

Something freezes your ambition to put salt on their tails

the propagation of pheasants and partridges, and for restocking shooting grounds.

The fourteen States that have not yet enacted laws requiring resident hunters to be licensed should do so at once and should provide that all funds accruing from such licenses should go into the game protection fund of the State.

The Southern people are far behind those of the North in the matter of game protection. Several of the Southern States make no adequate provision for the protection of game of any kind, while others protect only certain species.

Many of our most valuable song and insect-eating birds are considered game in the South and are slaughtered by the thousands. The sweet-voiced robin, which thousands of people in the North love and foster carefully thru its breed-

ing season, is regarded as a game bird in the South. Some States make an open season of three to six months on it, while others do not protect it at any time. Nearly every Southern sportsman delights in killing large numbers of robins whenever he can get out. The bobolink, one of our sweetest singers and one

of our most valuable insect eaters, is called in certain Southern States the rice bird and in others the reed bird. These birds congregate in great numbers on the tide marshes of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, and so-called sportsmen go out and kill them at the rate of from 100 to 300 a day to each gun. There is no close season on the birds in any Southern State, and no limit to the bag!

winter, and you will find great strings of robins, blackbirds, bobolinks, meadow-larks, and even bluebirds, orioles and tanagers, hanging in front of the markets and selling at 10 to 30 cents a dozen. Meantime our farm crops and fruits are being destroyed at the rate of over \$1,000,000,000 a year because there

are not birds enough to keep down the insects.

An extended educational campaign in the South, to teach the people the value of the insectivorous birds and the necessity of preserving them carefully is now the most urgent thing before all bird lovers.

NEW YORK CITY.



Ahoy

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

SOMETIMES on seas where no great fleets deploy,
 Lone from horizon to horizon line
 Save for the wheeling planets and the whine
 Of the invisible winds that know no joy
 Of peace, but must forevermore destroy
 All quietude, across the midnight brine,
 Where a lost wanderer seeks some harbor sign,
 There rings the heartening hail-cry—"Ship, ahoy!"

Will it be thus when I across the night
 Whereto life leads—the inevitable dark
 Beyond our mortal bliss and sad annoy—
 Will some good pilot my blind voyaging mark,
 And lead me, lonely, to the welcome light
 With kindred heartening hail-cry—"Soul, ahoy!"

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Greatest Desire of the Filipinos

BY MANUEL I. QUEZON, LL.D.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED STATES.

ARE the Filipinos contented under American control?

This is a question which is almost invariably put to me by every American whom I meet, as soon as he learns that I am representing the Filipino people in the United States.

My answer is always in the negative.

No; the Filipinos are not contented, they cannot be contented, and they will never be contented under American or any other foreign rule. I often wonder why an American asks such a question when undoubtedly he is familiar with these well-known words of Daniel Webster:

"No matter how easy is the yoke of a foreign power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoulders, if it is not imposed by the voice of its own nation and of its own people, he cannot, he must not, and he will not be happy under its burden."

This statement is not an empty, high-sounding proposition. It is the utterance of a profound student of human nature; it is learned from all the fields of history. The Filipinos, as a subject people, are not an exception to this political principle.

There are, moreover, some other reasons. So long as the United States Constitution remains as it is, it cannot properly govern a foreign people, because it is not framed for foreign subjects. Indeed, the spirit of the Constitution, if not the letter, is plainly against the subjugation of a foreign people.

Besides, the constant ebb and flow of American politics is hardly fitted for the creation of great colonial statesmen at home and wise administrators in the colonies. Whatever the department in charge of the colonies may be, its head is appointed and kept in office only thru the exigencies of the metropoly, without any consideration as to his familiarity with colonial affairs. Of course it may so happen, and it does happen, that the man appointed for the place is well equipt to deal with the colonies; but

what I mean is, that the equipment of such a man is not the first, nor even one of the prime conditions required.

Americans are sent to the Philippine Islands who have never had any special interest in Philippine affairs. Naturally the first two or three years spent by them in their positions are devoted to the work of familiarizing themselves with the affairs they have in their hands. When these two or three years are over they are ready to go or to be sent home, and new men fill their places, who go thru the same process.

These evils will not be remedied, for the obvious reason that the Philippines will never be a real national issue in the United States. The islands are so far away, the Filipinos such strangers, and the Americans so busy, so much concerned about their own vital problems at home that even if they wanted to they could not give their time to our troubles.

Finally, all governments imposed by force are essentially wrong, because they are not founded upon the only just basis of government—the consent of the governed—and are not responsible to the people.

But are not the Filipinos better off now than they were under Spain? In other words, are they not more prosperous, do they not have more schools, better roads and other means of communication, more freedom and more participation in the government of the islands?

This is the second question I am generally asked.

As to the present prosperity of the Filipinos, there are certain unfavorable facts to be considered outside the growing imports and exports, such as the lack of working oxen owing to the rinderpest and the high duties on our exports, etc. Lack of time and space prevents my discussing those questions at present.

It is true, however, that we have more and better schools, a better system of education, better and more roads, etc.,

more freedom, and more participation in the government of the islands. Is this a credit to the American administration of the Philippines?

Yes, and we gratefully acknowledge it: that the government has given us the opportunity, and even helped us, to do certain things which we would have done were we free and independent.

Note that we pay for our schools, roads, etc.; that there has never been any objection on our part to the expenditure of our revenue for such purposes, except in a few instances, when the road to be built was not justified by the public benefit to be derived from it, considering its expense. Note also that, altho education is not compulsory in the Islands, the number of pupils attending or desirous of attending the schools is more than the Government can afford to educate; that town roads, town schools, etc., are often built by voluntary popular contributions. Even the maintenance of public order rests largely upon the Filipinos themselves. In fact, the improvements along these lines clearly demonstrate the Filipinos to be a progressive people, because it would have been impossible for the Government to do half as much as it has done, in such a short time, without the enthusiastic co-operation of the people.

The fact that the Filipinos have now more participation in the government of their country than they ever had under Spain is not enough to make them contented with their present situation, for they do not have all that they are entitled to have. Nothing but the complete control of their affairs will make the Filipinos happy, because this is their due.

The success of the Filipinos in every branch of the government in which they have been allowed to take part has convinced them, more than ever, that they are right in their contention that if they

were given the chance they could run by themselves their whole national government.

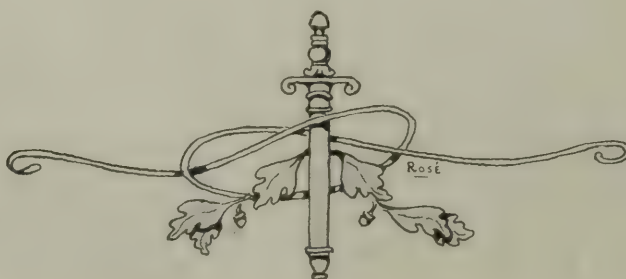
Then what do the Filipinos want from the United States? I am asked again. The American people mean to do them justice, I am told.

After two years of residence in Washington, after having been to several States, after having met Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Americans, I gladly admit that the American people mean well toward my people.

There is only one thing which the Filipinos ask of the United States, and that is, to free them from all foreign intervention. This is the only thing which will make them a prosperous and happy people. They have attained that stage of national life when a foreign control, instead of being a help, is a handicap to their proper progress and development, both political and social. They assert that they are competent to establish and maintain a good, liberal government. Their assertion is fully justified by their actions during the short-lived Philippine Republic, when they had in their hands the government of the whole Philippine territory, with the exception of Manila, and also by their achievements under American rule.

Let not the American people overlook the fact that the Filipinos were their allies in the Spanish-American War; that the only reason why the Filipinos took the American side was that they had been led to believe that the independence which they had all but achieved from Spain would be recognized by the United States after the war was over; and that the Filipinos have long regretted the "inexplicable stroke of fate" which converted their allies of yesterday into their masters of today.

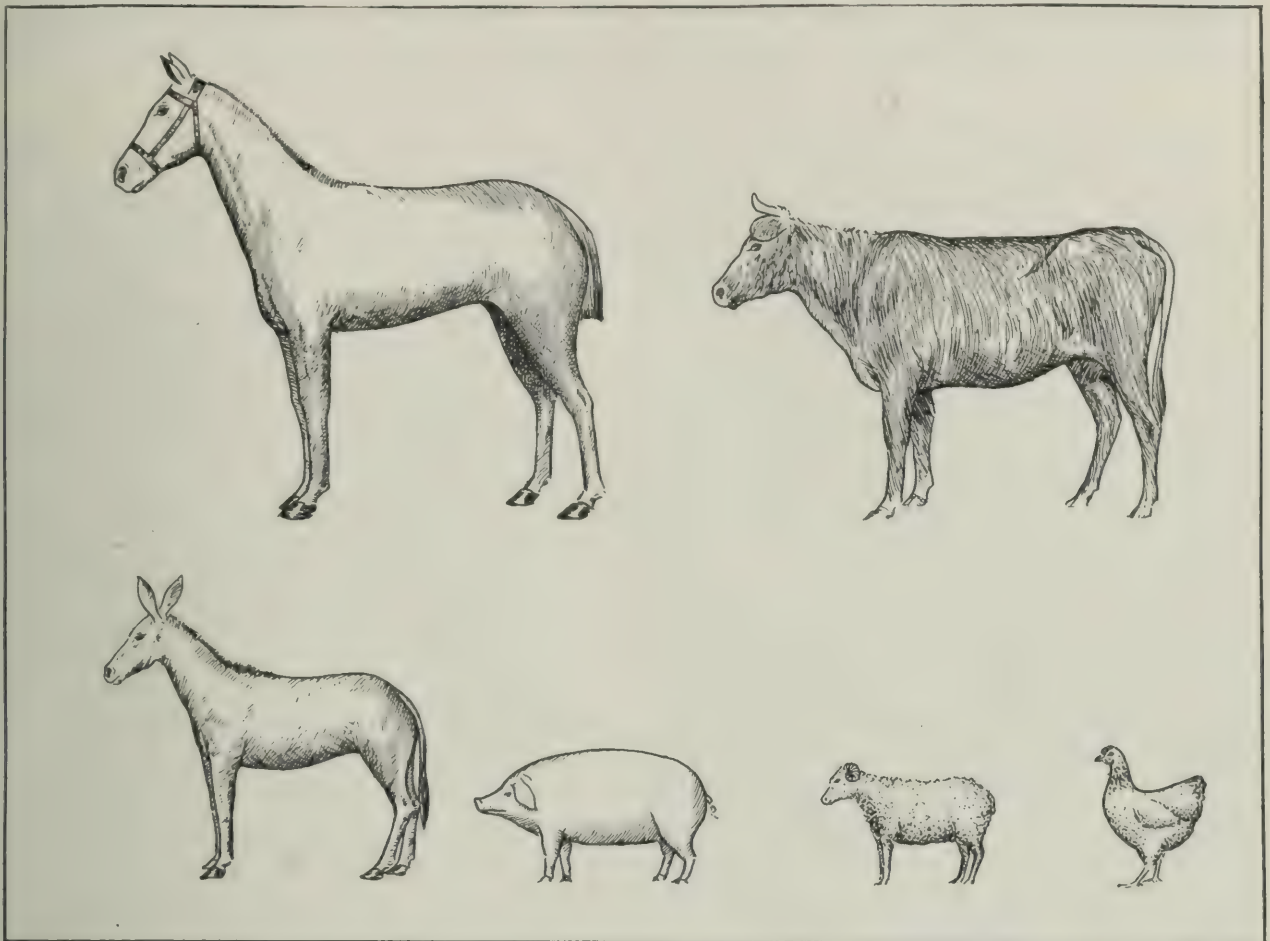
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Farm Animals in 1910

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IN the accompanying chart the domestic animals upon the farms and ranges of this country vary in size according to their value on April 15, 1910:

Horses	.....	2,076	million dollars
Cattle	.....	1,485	" "
Mules	.....	522	" "
Swine	.....	398	" "
Sheep	.....	231	" "
Chickens	.....	140	" "

In 1900 cattle constituted 48 per cent. of the value of all live stock on farms, whereas at present they represent but 30 per cent. Their value has increased less than \$10,000,000 during this decade. On the other hand the value of horses has increased over \$1,180,000,000, or 131 per cent., since 1900, in spite of the great increase in the use of automobiles and power machinery upon the farms of this country. With the increase in population of this country during the last decade we might have looked for the increased demand for fresh beef, milk and butter to be reflected in a large increase in the number and value of cattle. Instead of this we find a decrease of about seven

millions in the total number of cattle. The only class under this head to show any increase was the dairy cows. During the last decade the value of the swine has increased about 70 per cent., and of poultry nearly 80 per cent. But there are only about 3.7 millions of turkeys for about 90,000,000 of population.

The average value of the horses upon the farms was \$112, and of the mules \$131. The cows were quoted at \$34, the swine at about \$10 and the sheep at about \$5 each. Although the number of farms reporting bees has decreased since 1900, there are still over 590,000 to report colonies of them in 1910.

How far these figures concerning the domestic animals which form the basis of the meat supply of this country may explain the rise in the cost of living is problematical, but the fact that the population is increasing more rapidly than the supply of animals used for food purposes would lead us to think that the price of meat is not likely to fall much below its present level for some time.

Literature

A Likely Story

IT is no easy matter to give life and substance to a romance in which two separate groups of actors, living four hundred years apart, are to be set afloat in one sparkling stream, where realism in its sweeter, human and humorous aspects shall appear at its best, where the various and acceptable personages are to be landed at last on one or more of the Islands of the Blest. Mr. De Morgan accomplishes this difficult feat, in the judgment at least of the present reviewer, who would be willing to sit up late, even with a "three-decker" novel, for the sake of the charm of the later chapters of *A Likely Story*.^{*} It must be said at the start, however, that this is by no means a "three-decker," nor is the passenger list large. A heroine—two of them, in fact—one the eidolon or image of the other, seen only indifferently well at first, speaking out of a portrait by a dubious but worthy master, but gradually realizing the qualities of an enticing lady of an old century, if only the reader will be patient, and stop shouting for the excitement of a football match—such a duplex heroine, and a muzzy, bespectacled, dear old dreamer of dreams, with his counterpart in the background, to assist in the curtain-shifting. This double pair make the features on which the reader loves to dwell. The heroes are clearly drawn, but keep out of the way for the most part, while a short list of well-presented sub-characters, of the vividly realistic sort, support the story at every turn, keeping the stage as persistently as does the chorus in a Greek play. They occupy us with humor, wisdom, artists' jargon from the studios, psychic phenomena in the borderland of science and pseudo-science, all in Mr. De Morgan's best vein. The elderly reader will of course have acquired a taste for the author's peculiar ways; the new generation may experience a reluctance to start

out under the lead of that wandering voice from an old century. If he perseveres he will have the joys of the advancing chapters. And how realistically modern they are, with the exactness of finish, appositeness of delineation, humor in dialog, and condensed dramatic action! Dramatic to a degree is the whole method of the author. An ocean of words would not give the picture so vividly as he gives it, when he is ready; often in a hiatus merely, a query, a dash, we have attitude, emotion, action. The choice bit of the book is, however, in the deciphering of an old manuscript which is to elucidate the period when the portrait's face was turned to the wall for some hundreds of years, when its beautiful pictured lips could not speak of events with authority. The chief actors here are Mr. Pelly, the "little, gray-headed, wrinkled man, with gold spectacles," who may have "walked out of the last century but one," and the lovely and most lovable Madeline, hurrying up the reading that she may get at the meat of an old prison rescue scene of the period of the Medici. While he is puzzling over the lacunæ in the manuscript, "she went across to Mr. Pelly, and leant over him, which he liked, to get at the MS." When he lingers over a doubt which she has already resolved in her mind, she says: "It's no use your talking about evidence, because I know I'm right, and evidence is nonsense." When an interruption has gone beyond her patience: "Now, Mr. Pelly, go on again. I do so hope it's a plummy bit."

The prison rescue of that old time approaches completion. The general shape of it was made when the hills were made, but in its variations it outdoes Dumas. The balancing of light and shade in it recalls the chapters in Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," where Phoebe Pyncheon flashes her innocent beauty and sweetness over the gloom of a dying house, or in "The Scarlet Letter," where little Pearl dances out into

^{*}A LIKELY STORY. By William De Morgan. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

the black procession of ministerial spec-
ters with her unpuritanic feet. Mr. De
Morgan loves the borderland of meta-
physical speculation, but he frequents it
very much as Hawthorne frequented the
Utopias of the transcendental period,
that he may have his quiet shy at the
specter there.

**The Economic Principles of Confucius and
His School.** By Chen Huan-chang,
Ph. D. New York: Columbia University.
2 vols., 745 pp. Cloth \$6, paper \$5.

It is rare that a university monograph
makes so timely an appearance. Dr.
Chen's thoro analysis of the teachings of
Confucius and his discussion of their
economic effects will interest the wider
public, which has now come to realize
that the Chinese are not a senile and
fossilized race incapable of progress, but
are merely a belated people who are at
last aroused to the necessity of catching
up with the most advanced nations in
every respect. If men trained in the
methods of scientific research, such as the
author of this work shows himself to be,
can be placed in authority, the success of
the reform movement is assured. The
book concludes with a frank comparison
of the Chinese civilization with ours,
which is of peculiar interest as showing
what an intelligent Chinese who has
spent five years in New York thinks of
the achievements of his own country. We
summarize in his own words:

(1) The Chinese have the best religion—
Confucianism. All the good points of Chris-
tianity are found in Confucianism and besides
Confucianism gives still more.

(2) The Chinese have the highest system of
morality.

(3) The Chinese have the most widely
spoken language. Altho it is difficult for for-
eigners to learn it is the national language of
four hundred million people. In addition the
written language is used in Annam, Korea
and Japan.

(4) The Chinese have produced the best
literature of all kinds. This is beyond dis-
pute. Since the golden ages of the different
dynasties lasted for a long time—much longer
than the Periclean age, the Augustan, the
Elizabethan or the age of Louis XIV—and
since the Chinese language has been used
thruout the whole historical period, it is no
wonder that Chinese literature has reached
the highest development.

(5) In referring to the fine arts we may
take them up separately. The ancient music
of China is unknown, but the modern
music is inferior to that of the West. The

architecture of the present day is not good,
but the buildings of the Chin dynasty and the
Han dynasty were superior even to those of
Greece. Sculpture in China has not yet been
taken up by a high class of people. Similar
to the art of painting, the Chinese possess one
kind of fine art which is peculiar to them only
—penmanship. It is regarded as equal to
painting.

(6) The Chinese system of government is
moderate, democratic, centralized and perma-
nent.

If we take the whole history of China and
compare it with the whole history of the West,
the Chinese should not be ashamed. The civ-
ilization of the Chou dynasty was better than
that of Greece. The civilization of the Han
dynasty was better than that of Rome. We
need not make any comparison with the Dark
Ages. The great trouble has been that, when
the Chinese Government was at its worst, the
modern nations, rising just a little earlier than
China, entered her door and interfered with
her affairs. Therefore, China is inferior, in
some respects, to the West in the present day.

A Study of Southern Poetry. By Henry
Jerome Stockard. New York: The
Neale Publishing Co. \$2.50.

There are many centers of song. Pro-
fessor Stockard sees such a center in the
Southland. Maryland, Virginia, Georgia,
the Carolinas, each in its turn, has its in-
spired rhymester. Maryland alone epitom-
izes the life of our country in two
poems, having furnished in the "Star-
spangled Banner" a song for the march
of the general host, and in "Maryland,
My Maryland," that wild, endearing un-
dersong that nearly ended us as a nation.
In each case the inspiration was tempo-
rary. Not all the singers claimed for
the Southland were of Southern origin,
nor did all mature what gift they had in
the land of the mocking-bird. They
went; they came; and, coming and go-
ing, they took the note that was not al-
ways native to their birthplace. Profes-
sor Stockard's book is full of song for
Jackson and Lee and many other Con-
federate heroes. Of all these the editor
takes account as worthy to be read in
Southern schools, as indeed they are.

The Republic of Plato. Translated by Alex-
ander Kerr. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr
& Co. Parts I to VII.

We are accustomed to receive from
these publishers paper-bound literature
of a radical type, mostly by foreign
authors, but rarely anything so revolu-

tionary as this. The translator does not state what is the language of the original, and the author's name is not in "Who's Who," but he is presumably a young man, to judge from the rashness of his speculations and his evident desire to be up-to-date in all respects. He has adopted as a medium of expression for his political and educational theories the dialog form, which Dickinson, Mallock and Shaw have made popular. He is, of course, a Socialist, but so advanced in his views as to make Marx look like a back number. He has taken up with the eugenics idea, but, as usual, carries it to an extreme, advocating nothing less than the abolition of our present marriage system, which the British Eugenics Society is so careful to respect. We should be compelled to admit the justice of many of his criticisms of the educational methods now in vogue, but here again he goes too far. He would give natural sciences and physical culture almost a monopoly of the curriculum, thus crowding out entirely the ancient languages, literature and history. This shows that he is altogether ignorant of the generally accepted principle of our foremost educators that no one can use his native language with force and propriety who is not familiar with its historic development from antiquity. Mr. Plato shows himself too narrowly pragmatic when he refuses to admit any study for which he can see no use in actual life. He seems to have no conception of pure culture and he understands "science for science's sake" as little as he does "art for art's sake." But he is in accord with the best pedagogic practice of today when he insists that force should not be used in the school, that studies for children should be a sort of play, and that their natural aptitudes should be discovered and developed. He is emphatic in his warning against the tendency of the times to pay too much attention to the industrial and commercial applications of a study, to the neglect of its higher aspects. Astronomy as now taught, he says, turns men's eyes to the ground instead of upward. This sounds like one of Chesterton's paradoxical remarks, but we would not accuse our author of plagiarism without looking it up. Mr. Plato is a strong suffragist and says that it is as absurd to

exclude women from full citizenship as to argue that if bald men are cobblers, we must forbid men with hair to follow the same trade. But he is not blind to the faults which have developed in democratic government, and has evidently acquainted himself with the recent literature on mob-psychology. As we have indicated, Mr. Plato touches on a great variety of topics, and his observations are frequently brilliant and suggestive. But the book is calculated to be unsettling to immature minds, and college authorities will doubtless see that it is not admitted to their libraries. We could not conscientiously refrain from criticism, but we hope that nothing we have said will discourage the author from continuing his promising work. He is undeniably a man of talent, perhaps even with a spark of genius, and we shall await the rest of the series with interest.



A Princess of Adventure: Marie Caroline, Duchesse de Berry. By H. Noël Williams. Pp. 391. With 17 illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.75.

The gay, courageous and not too fortunate Marie Caroline makes an ideal subject for the modern-day author of gossiping memoirs. If she was not beautiful she had at least her charms and her charm; if she was not discreet, she had for that very reason more than her share of adventures. A Neapolitan Bourbon, she was married to an heir to the French throne, and by her vivacity did something to redeem the dullness of the Restoration Court. After the murder of her Duke, and the expulsion of Charles X, she proved herself a campaigner of pluck and abandon; her capture by the servants of Louis-Philippe, after she had been smoked out of her hiding place in a Breton chimney, makes a fine subject for moving picture films. Her imprisonment, and the birth of a daughter in the prison where her unkind kinsman confined her: all this is well known and often recorded romance, but Mr. Williams retells it interestingly enough. The story is closed, not with her death—that did not occur until 1870—but with her release from the citadel of Blaye and her farewell to France in 1833.

Bashful Ballads. By Burges Johnson. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$1.

Mr. Johnson's *Bashful Ballads* have a salt flavor, the tang of the sea and of nautical wit. The ballads need not blush nor apologize. Most of them are frankly facetious, like "Alack a Yak" and "A Lyric of the Llama," but "The Little Yankee College" is better than mere fun: "The little Yankee colleges, God bless them heart and soul—
Each little lump of leaven that leaveneth the whole;
What need of mighty numbers it they fashion, one by one,
The men who do the little things a-needing to be done?"



Literary Notes

....Hints for the host of aspirants to print are to be found in a new monthly periodical, *The Magazine Maker*, edited by Homer Croy. (24 Fourth avenue, New York City. \$1 a year.)

....Dr. A. E. Dunning's little volume on *The Making of the Bible* (Pilgrim Press; 75 cents) may be commended to Sunday school teachers as a brief and teachable introduction to the Old Testament.

....Dr. James J. Walsh, of Fordham University, to whom our readers are indebted for much medical advice and information thru our editorial columns, has also assumed the position of medical editor of the *New York Herald*.

....Prof. James Denney, of Glasgow, has issued a new and revised edition of his book on *The Death of Christ* (Doran; \$1.50) in which he has included his lectures published under the title "The Atonement and the Modern Mind."

....*The Modern Man and the Church* (Revell; \$1.25), by Rev. John F. Dobbs, is a book of high ideals, practical suggestions, and earnest devotion of the aim of the Church which should be the establishment of the Kingdom of God among men.

....*The Common Cause* is a new monthly magazine published by the Social Reform Press, 154 East Twenty-third street, New York City, at \$2 a year. The management is largely Catholic and the object of the periodical is to carry on an aggressive campaign against socialism in all its forms, believing it to be "economically false, politically unsound, morally and ethically bankrupt." It is questionable if a magazine exclusively "anti" anything has a great future in this country. The best way to combat socialism is to reform the conditions that cause it

....The Macmillan Company have just imported an edition of Grimm's Fairy Tales (\$1.50) containing the introduction written by John Ruskin. The illustrations in color are by Charles Folkard. It is to be regretted that the volume does not include the drawings by George Cruikshank. Over-anxious moralists had best reread Ruskin's words concerning the fairy tale, for among his many excellent comments may be treasured the following: "The effect of the endeavor to make stories moral upon the literary merit of the work itself is as harmful as the motive of the effort is false."

....The two leading scholars of the dead language and literature of ancient Persia, still fostered by the Parsees of India, using the English language, are of American birth, the veteran Prof. L. H. Mills, of Oxford University, and Prof. A. V. W. Jackson, of Columbia University. Both are greatly honored by the Parsees. The other day those living in Great Britain presented Professor Mills with a laudatory address in a silver casket as a mark of their profound admiration of his studies of the Avestan literature. We learn from the account that at the age of seventy-five he is finishing a dictionary of the language of the Avestan Gathos, and also a translation of the Gathos into the Vedic Sanskrit.

....In the course of an article on "The Future of the American Novel," which the editor of the *North American Review* assures us was written in 1903, Mr. Arnold Bennett exclaims over the modern opportunity of the romancer:

"What would not Balzac have done with Pittsburgh, the sixteen-hour express between New York and Chicago, Wall Street, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and the wheat-growing States? He would have said: 'This country is simply steeped in romance; it lies about in heaps. Give me a pen, quick, for Heaven's sake!' And we should have had a second 'Comédie Humaine' compared to which the first was a story by Jane Austen for quietude."

To echo the distinguished critic—playwright—moralist—essayist—novelist (we wish he were *not* so many things), "what would not Balzac have done with Pittsburgh?"—and what, again, would not Pittsburgh have done with Balzac?

....We come to that delightful state of affairs when the best books are the cheapest. Not only are the standard works of the best accessible in such forms as Everyman's Library, but we have also new books by competent authorities on important questions issued in a form that is convenient and at a price that is so low that any one might buy them without hesitation. To the latter class belong *The Cambridge Manuals of Science and*

Literature, which will be welcomed by all who want to read books that are worth while. They are printed in large type, bound in cloth and sold in this country by Putnam's at 40 cents apiece, which tho not so cheap as the shilling which the Englishman pays, is still very low for this country. Some of them we shall have to consider in special reviews, but a few titles may be mentioned here to show the character and range of the series. Readers should send for the list of forthcoming volumes and order in advance such as they are interested in. The *Natural History of Coal*, by E. A. N. Arber; *History of the English Bible*, by John Brown; *The Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters* (in England and Wales), by G. Glover Alexander; *Plant-Life on Land Considered in Some of Its Biological Aspects*, by F. O. Bower; *Cash and Credit*, by D. A. Barker; *The Idea of God in Early Religions*, by F. B. Jevons.

....The leading article in the *Mercure de France* of December 16 is devoted to Robert Louis Stevenson, his art and his influence. M. Gabriel de Lautrec contributes it, and it takes the form of a review of Stevenson's correspondence, recently brought together in four volumes by the Scribners. Several translations of Stevensonian verse are attempted by the French reviewer:

"Le monde est si plein d'une foule de choses
Que je suis sûr que nous devrions tous être heureux
comme des rois,"

is not a remarkably happy rendering of the simple lines from "The Child's Garden." Yet the critic finds in this volume "perhaps the most delicious of ingenuous poems." This is a better translation than the one quoted above:

"Il pleut, il pleut tout alentour.
Il pleut sur les champs et les arbres,
Il pleut ici sur les parapluies.
Et sur le navire en pleine mer."

"The best definition of poets," writes M. de Lautrec "is that they remain children all their lives."

....As for Stevenson the novelist, the French critic quotes with some sympathy Mr. Moore's reproach that he is a champion of art for art, neglecting the representation of life as life is. We wonder if he is correct in his generalizations upon the modern English novel:

"Balzac inspired himself with the realist traditions of which Richardson and Fielding had been in England the authoritative representatives. The English novelists of the middle of the last century were the faithful disciples of Balzac. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, the current which bore the English novel toward realism was growing stronger every day. An accident alone could halt this movement. This happy accident was the work of Robert Louis Stevenson. After him, other writers, Rudyard Kipling and H. G. Wells, for example, to cite only the best known, have launched the English novel in the domain of fiction; have reaffirmed, with a rare felicity, the rights of profound fantasy and of imagination."

Is it true that from Stevenson "a whole literature can be dated"?

Pebbles

THE people are bound to be interested in murders which happen in their midst.—*Collier's*.

IN the midst of life we are in death.

"YOUR nephew is a college graduate, isn't he?"

"Yes," confessed honest Farmer Hornbeak; "but, in justice to the college, I'll own up that he had no sense beforehand."—*Woman's Home Companion*.

JENNIE—Everything he touches seems to turn to gold.

Jim—Yes; he touched me today for a sovereign.—*London Opinion*.

THE darky in question had simmered in the heat of St. Augustine all his life, and was decoyed by the report that colored men could make as much as \$4 a day in Duluth.

He headed North in a seersucker suit and into a hard winter. At Chicago, while waiting for a train, he shivered in an engine room, and on the way to Duluth sped by miles of snow fields.

On arriving he found the mercury at 18 below and promptly lost the use of his hands. Then his feet stiffened and he lost all sensation.

They picked him up and took him to a crematory for unknown dead. After he had been in the oven for a while somebody opened the door for inspection. Rastus came to and shouted:

"Shut dat do' and close dat draff!"—*Chicago Post*.

THE man from Punxsutawney and the man from Kokomo

Discussed the Chinese troubles, and the first said, "Don't you know, I think these Chinese names are queer enough to stop a clock."

"That's right!" replied another man from fair Caucomgomoc.

The man from Kokomo observed, "By ginger! that's a fact!

That's what my brother says—he lives down here in Hackensack."

And still another stranger said the man's comment was true;

And added, with a smile of pride, "My home's in Kal'mazoo."

Another man took up the strain. "Now, down Skowhegan way

And up at Ypsilanti we speak it every day. The names are all uncivilized and heathen in their ring,

That's what I told my uncle yesterday in Ishpeming."

"Hohokus is my native town," another stranger said;

"And I think all these Chinese names the worst I ever read."

"Quite true," agreed a quiet man; "they're certainly uncanny,

That's what my neighbors all assert in Tail Holt, Indianny."—*Baltimore American*.

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THE index of THE INDEPENDENT for the last six months is now ready, and will be sent free to any subscriber who notifies us that he wants a copy.

The Persian Executions

AT Tabriz last week the Russian invading force tried by court-martial and hanged at least sixteen leading Persian Moslems. Was this an exercise of right, or was it a violation of the law of nations?

This happened in Persian territory. Persia is an independent state. Not only so, but Great Britain and Russia had agreed to maintain its independence. Nevertheless, these two Powers had agreed between themselves to assume, without asking Persia's permission, a certain special influence within assigned spheres in Persia, for commercial purposes, such as railroads and telegraphs, and they had informed Persia that if she did not preserve order they would feel at liberty to do it. Tabriz came within the sphere assumed by Russia.

The brother of the exiled Shah had

engaged in a revolution and had been beaten and fled. Thereupon Persia seized his property, but the Russian consul resisted by force, and required its restitution. The ex-Shah's attempt was helped by Russian officials in every way, and after his defeat Russia sent an ultimatum to Persia requiring the dismissal of Mr. Shuster and submission to other demands, on penalty of a march on Teheran. At the last moment Persia submitted, but the march began, and Tabriz was occupied. Resistance having been made by the Constitutionalists, the Russians came in force and took the city, and have now tried by court-martial and hanged the leaders who defended their country from attack.

These are the plain facts. What defense, under international law, can Russia make for this drastic action? We do not now raise the primary question of the moral right of Russia to invade Persia, but, were we to concede this, what justification could there be for this apparently barbarous retribution on those who had resisted the invasion?

This was either an act of war or of peace. If of the latter Russia had no right when invading a foreign territory to condemn and execute Persian citizens by a court-martial. It is only on the claim that the Russian sphere of influence is Russian territory, and that these leaders were guilty of rebellion and treason, that they could be executed, altho even so such action would be too drastic to be approved by any civilized Power. But Tabriz is not Russian, and there was no treason.

We may, however, consider and do consider that this was a state of war, even altho no war was declared and Great Britain has not publicly admitted it. Under many precedents war may exist before it is formally declared. The war between Japan and Russia began four days before any declaration of war, but there had been an ultimatum, and Russia had received warning. Lawrence, in his "Principles of International Law," 1910, says:

"International morality does undoubtedly demand that no hostile operations shall commence without warning. This is, however, a very different thing from commencing without declaration."

The Second Hague Conference dealt with this subject, and laid down the principle that "hostilities must not commence without previous and explicit warning, in the form either of a declaration of war with the reasons assigned for it, or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war." This is exactly what Russia did. She delivered an ultimatum, and declared that if her demands were not satisfied she would march on the capital, and she did begin the march and fought the Persians at Tabriz. That was war, nothing less.

Now, if she was at war she had the right to take prisoners, but not to hang them, unless they were either Russian subjects or, perhaps, were guerrillas. These were not Russian subjects, but Persians fighting for their country; neither were they guerrillas. They held the citadel. They fought under leaders in the streets. The Russians were the attacking party, for there had been no disorder in Tabriz. These patriotic Persians did no more than did the embattled farmers of 1776, whose shot was heard round the world. It is ridiculous to call them guerrillas, but even if so called, they have rights of war under the Hague Conference, which makes guerrillas lawful, if they have responsible commanders, are recognizable as such, carry arms openly, and conform to the customs of war.

This act of Russia at Tabriz is a flagrant outrage. These men—the high Moslem ecclesiastic, Shegat-ul-Islam, and the scholar Sheik Salem, and the other fourteen leaders hanged with them—are patriot martyrs of liberty, and the action of Russia deserves the severe condemnation of the world.



An Extraordinary Biblical Discovery

THE meeting during the holidays of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis was notable by an announcement of interest to students of the biblical text and of Church history, made by Professor Hyvernât, of the Catholic University in Washington. It was nothing less than the account of the acquisition

by the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, in this city, of practically the entire library, consisting of about fifty volumes in good condition, of the old Coptic Monastery of St. Michael, in the Egyptian Fayyûm.

While grubbing in the ruins of this monastery a year ago a company of natives came across a receptacle of manuscripts, mostly of parchment, partly of papyrus, remaining uninjured where they had been hidden by the pious monks during an attack in which their monastery was destroyed. As usual, the Arabs divided the treasure among themselves, knowing that they could thus get a bigger price. When they began very quietly to seek purchasers the discovery became known to a few, as also its value. Thru his agent, Mr. Morgan gathered in very nearly the entire collection, and for about a year Professor Hyvernât has been engaged in its study. He is our principal American scholar of the Coptic language, the successor to the popular speech of the ancient Egyptians; and he is one of the chief editors of the magnificent series of the Oriental Church Fathers, Syriac, Coptic, etc., which is now being issued at Paris under Catholic auspices.

Professor Hyvernât found all these manuscripts to be in the Sahidic dialect of the Coptic language, and to belong to a period from the eighth to the tenth century of our era. The Sahidic was the dialect of Upper Egypt, as the Fayyûmic was of Middle Egypt, and the Bohairic of Lower Egypt. The larger portion of these manuscripts are, fortunately, of the Bible, and they cover all the New Testament except the Revelation, and large parts of the Old Testament. While extensive portions of the Bible in other Coptic dialects had been preserved, there had comparatively little been found of the Sahidic; and yet it is the most important of the three. This translation is supposed to have been made in the second century of our era, the Old Testament from the Greek Septuagint, and so is of about the age of the Syriac and the Old Latin, and is of prime value for the study of the original text of the New Testament and for that of the Septuagint, which is the oldest of

all translations of the Old Testament. The absence of the Revelation is of interest, for it was also absent from the Syriac Peshitto, and we have it in Syriac from a later translation, as it was the last book received into the Canon. The bulky nature of manuscripts of parchment required that the entire Bible should be broken up into a number of volumes, and these are written in large and generous script, and with illuminations, ornaments and elaborate bindings. These are the oldest dated Coptic manuscripts known, and the fine bindings are the choicest and oldest examples in any library.

Besides the biblical manuscripts, there are others of a liturgical character: a lectionary, a breviary and an antiphonary, all complete; also some nine or ten treatises by the ancient monks of Alexandria, which give us fresh knowledge of the saints and martyrs honored by them, such as the lives of St. John, and St. Pachomius, and one on the investiture of St. Michael, after whom the monastery was named, as the head of the heavenly host. These, with the full colophons, written not in the Sahidic, but in the colloquial Fayyumic dialect, will give us an immense amount of new knowledge as to the history of this early branch of the Christian Church, while the pictures of saints illustrate their art.

These remarkable treasures will be published by Mr. Morgan in his usual admirable way, and will form an important part of the series of volumes which have already begun to be issued from his extraordinary collection, which contains only the rarest and choicest objects. It is greatly to the credit of American scholarship that so wise and munificent a collector as Mr. Morgan is to be found among us, and that we have an American scholar, tho of French birth, as competent as is Professor Hyvernat to edit this new and most important collection of biblical and patristic manuscripts. We congratulate New York on the acquisition of this rich treasure, and the Catholic University at Washington on its possession of a scholar competent to edit it. To discover one ancient book is much; to find a whole library is most extraordinary.

Sanitation and Longer Life

THE New York City Department of Health is deservedly proud of the health statistics of the Greater City for the year that has just closed. The death rate for 1911 was only slightly above 15 per 1,000. As it is scarcely more than a decade since a death rate of over 20 per 1,000 was not unusual in large cities, and reductions below 20 were hailed as triumphs of sanitary science, it is easy to realize how highly satisfactory our last year's statistics for Greater New York must be considered. In one month of the year, that of October, the death rate was actually below 13 per 1,000 of population. Indeed, with the deaths of non-residents eliminated, for New York's hospitals and great physicians and surgeons attract many invalids to the city, the death rate was below 12.80 per 1,000. October is, of course, one of the healthiest months of the year, and it would be unfair to compare it with other months. It is quite fair, however, to compare its death rate with that of preceding Octobers. In its recent Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York (Vol. 1, No. 11) the Bureau of Records said: "Comparing the mortality in October, 1911, with the average of the corresponding month of the previous thirteen years—since the formation of the Greater City—corrected to correspond with the increase in population, the fact stands out prominently that the mortality during the past month was lower than that of any month of the period in question, the next lowest being that of October, 1910. The average death rate for the thirteen Octobers was 15.97 per 1,000, against 12.99 in that of 1911, the latter showing a decrease of 2.98 points per 1,000; that is, if the former rate prevailed during October, 1911, there would have been 6,718 deaths reported as against 5,495 which actually occurred." As a distinguished vital statistician once said under similar circumstances, there were actually 1,223 people alive at the end of October who, according to older ideas, had no business being alive; that is to say, if the death rate of the fore time, with which every one was quite satisfied,

had continued, they would not have been alive.

It is rather interesting to compare the improvement in New York's health as exhibited by the number of deaths during the past ten years. If the average death rate of the last ten years had prevailed there would have been a great many more deaths in New York during the year that has just closed. The decennial rate would have given us altogether 88,980 deaths. The actual number of deaths for the last year was 75,423. The statistician of the Department of Health makes a correction for increase of population during this time, so that what we have here are the actual figures. Altogether; then, during this single year of 1911, in spite of the intensely hot weather of July and most of August, there have been 13,527 less deaths than would have taken place if there had not been a great improvement in the health of New York City during the past decade.

That this saving of life and improvement in health has actually been due to sanitary regulations can be best judged from the fact that the greatest decrease in death rate has taken place among the contagious, infectious and preventable diseases. The mortality from typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and various forms of infectious sore throats and from tuberculosis is much less than during the past decennium. On the other hand, the diseases that do not come under sanitary regulation have considerably increased in their death rate. Among these the most noteworthy increases are in cancer, organic heart disease, the various kidney troubles that are grouped under the term nephritis, and cirrhosis of the liver. The death rate from pneumonia has decreased to a noteworthy degree, and this is probably due to a greatly lessened prevalence of influenza during the past year than during preceding years.

In general, New York may very well congratulate itself on the very satisfactory amelioration of living conditions within the city. The powers of the Department of Health have been gradually growing during the past decade, and it is indeed satisfying to find that its additional regulations are having the expect-

ed effect. New York's death rate now compares with that of any large city in the world that is in its own class of over a million of inhabitants, and only a few of the smaller cities, particularly favorably situated, surpass its record. It will surely give confidence to every inhabitant of the city to live up to the best that is in him to be told that the municipality is taking care that every possible hindrance to his success and happiness in the way of illness is being removed from his path.



Co-operation in Theological Instruction

THE movement toward consolidation of theological work made in the past few years is most significant. Since 1855 there has existed a liberal interchange of work between Northwestern University, of Evanston, Ill., and Garrett Biblical Institute, located on the university campus. A student candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, on the completion of two full years at the Institute, by a vote of the faculty of the Institute accepting him as a candidate for the degree, must complete his course by two full years' work. Of this work two-thirds must be taken in one department of the Institute, and the remaining one-third may be taken in not more than two departments of the Institute or of the College of Liberal Arts of the university. Students in the Swedish Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill., in co-operation with the Northwestern University, are admitted to all of the advantages of the university. The students of the Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary, affiliated with Garrett Biblical Institute, are admitted to classes of the College of Liberal Arts of the university for which they have proper preparation.

In the alliance of Harvard Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary the latter does not in any degree lose its autonomy or identity, but by the removal of Andover Seminary to a new site close to Harvard University a most intimate co-operative arrangement between the two institutions is established. The location of Berkeley Bible Semi-

nary, Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Seminary, Pacific Theological Seminary and Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry in close proximity to the University of California invites a co-operative arrangement that may work in two ways: The co-operation of each of the above-named institutions at Berkeley with the University of California is very cordial; the theological schools and the university with each other, especially in the case where a particularly strong man is the dean of a given department.

The establishment of Wesley College, providing instruction in biblical languages, philosophy, theology and Church history, adjoining the University of North Dakota, is another illustration of the movement. The university permits credit for work done in Wesley College, and on the completion of a prescribed course, together with credits earned in the university, the degree of the college may be conferred on the student. The affiliation of Union Theological Seminary and General Theological Seminary, New York City, with Columbia University and New York University along lines of sociology and philanthropic work, and the recent agitation of the question whether or not Meadville Theological School, Pennsylvania, shall be removed to the West, with the possibility of an affiliation with the University of Chicago, still further illustrates the trend in the movement toward the location of theological schools close to leading institutions of higher learning and within or near great centers of population. A large understanding of men of all classes and conditions can only be gained by such actual knowledge as can be found near large centers; and men trained merely in the seclusion of lecture and library will have great difficulty in holding their own in the new and severe competition.

Is Mr. Roosevelt a Candidate?

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S name was placed on the Democratic Presidential primary ballot in Nebraska, last week, by a petition filed with the Secretary of State. Immediately afterward, his brother, Charles W. Bryan, said:

"This was done against Mr. Bryan's wishes and without his knowledge. Both the Secretary of State and Mr. Arter [whose name stood first on the petition] will be asked to have the petition withdrawn. There will be no legal proceedings unless they should become necessary."

William J. Bryan was in the South. At Charleston, that night, he said:

"My brother did the proper thing in entering a protest. They have no business to put a man in as a candidate unless he wishes to be one."

He has declared that he "cannot conceive that any condition which could arise would induce" him "to become a candidate this year."

At an earlier date Mr. Roosevelt's name was placed by petition on the Republican Presidential primary ballot in Nebraska. He could have written to the Secretary of State, asking him to remove it, or he could have sought to compel the removal of it by legal proceedings. He has taken no such action. It is now asserted that his name will be on the primary ballots of Oregon, California, New Jersey and North Carolina. The prediction is made that it will be placed on the New Jersey ballot by the Progressive League of that State. Everett Colby, a prominent member of the League, says that this should be done.

Mr. Bryan desires it to be known that he is not a candidate and cannot be induced to become one. He asks that his name be crossed off. If Mr. Roosevelt is not a candidate and cannot be induced to become one, in opposition to Mr. Taft, the time has come for him to say so. An inviting opportunity was offered when his name was put upon the ballot in Nebraska. He failed to take advantage of it.

There is a widespread belief that he is a candidate. This belief tends to build up opposition in the national convention to the renomination of Mr. Taft. The movement in favor of Mr. La Follette will probably give him only a small minority of the convention's delegates, but, owing to the belief mentioned above, it is now expected that several States will send unpledged and unstructured delegations. Men who seek the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt are saying that they can already see enough of these unpledged delegates to make, with

those who will stand for La Follette, about one-third of the convention.

Mr. Roosevelt has declined to answer the question whether he is a candidate. One of his intimate friends, Mr. Lawrence Abbott, said, on the 4th inst., that he was not, that he did not desire to be one, and that he had discouraged all talk of his candidacy. If Mr. Roosevelt should ever again be elected President, he added, it would not be because he sought or wanted the office, but because the country wanted him "to perform a certain job." But when Mr. Abbott was asked a day later to say whether Mr. Roosevelt would accept a nomination, he replied: "I don't know. I don't believe Mr. Roosevelt himself knows." To a similar question, Mr. Gifford Pinchot makes the same response.

Some think that Mr. Roosevelt regards the declaration made by him immediately after his election in 1904 as a sufficient indication of his present attitude. He said then:

"On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and these three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits a President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

But Mr. Roosevelt knows that, in the opinion of many of his friends, this declaration should not prevent him from seeking a nomination now, or from accepting one now for a second "elective" term, which would not really be a third term, and which would be separated from his earlier service by the intervening term of Mr. Taft. Is his opinion about this in agreement with theirs? Many would like to know.

Mr. Taft is a candidate for renomination. There is no room for doubt about that. He has permitted it to be known that "nothing but death" can keep him "out of the fight." His renomination would be assured if there were no room for doubt as to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude and purpose. Even if Mr. Roosevelt should openly announce his own candidacy, he might not be able to overcome Mr. Taft in the June convention. So long as his attitude shall remain undisclosed, however, there must be some uncertainty about the convention's action.

There are indications that those who

desire his renomination are at work in many parts of the country to promote it and thus far there has been no evidence that they are doing this with his disapproval. It is asserted that the Progressive movement in the party is in some places a cover for a Roosevelt movement. Many see much significance in the successful opposition, at the recent meeting of the Ohio Progressives, to an indorsement of Mr. La Follette as a candidate, and in the fact that this opposition was led by Mr. Garfield and Mr. Pinchot. Press correspondents, in their dispatches from Washington, say the politicians there are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking the nomination. If he is not, and if he does not oppose the renomination of Mr. Taft, we think he ought to say so.



The Moving Picture Movement

It would take the kinematograph itself to record the rapid development of this newest of the fine arts. In taking editorial cognizance of its progress every few months we can only call attention to a few of the more striking novelties. Most conspicuous among these is the solving of the problem of color reproduction. We believe it may be fairly called solved, for moving objects are now photographed in their natural colors, altho not all of them are correctly represented. To obtain a perfect reproduction of all shades would require an exposure three times as rapid as the ordinary, that is to say, about a fiftieth of a second, and this is practically impossible, since the photographs have to be taken thru colored ray filters, which absorb a great deal of the light. The three-color process has, therefore, not yet been successfully commercialized, but a very fair substitute is found for it in the two-color process called the "kinemacolor." The two colors selected for this purpose are orange and its complement, which can only be defined as "white minus orange," a bluish green. The photographs are taken on a single roll of film alternately thru filters of these tints and afterward projected thru screens of the complementary color. These successive views ordinarily fuse together to the eye, altho there is some-

what more flickering than in good black and white work. But when an object moves too quickly, the separate colors appear. Sometimes this produces a curious effect, for when a man walks across the foreground one leg is red and the other blue, as tho he were a soldier in a motley Franco-American uniform. The kinemacolor comes as near to catching all tints as a two-color printing process, and is of course smoother in detail because it is photographic, not lithographic. In the pageants and reviews connected with the Coronation, where it was first employed, the scarlet coats of the British soldier, the green of the grass, the brown of the ground, and the blue of the waves, were admirably rendered, but nobody would have suspected that there was any gold or brass about uniforms and armament, for yellow is left out from the kinemacolor spectrum.

The Italians have taken most enthusiastically to the motion picture. Convenient and attractive little theaters are to be found everywhere in Italy, and regularly attended, for the kinoscope journal presents the news daily in the form of pictorial scenes, often more interesting and always more accurate than the best reporter could do it thru type. The visits of royalty, the marching of troops, the launching of ships, the flights of aeroplanes, the burning of buildings, the racing of horses, the unveiling of monuments, anything of a spectacular nature, which can be reached in time, is promptly produced on the screens everywhere, and often seen to much better advantage than by the most favored spectators. How seriously the Italians take the subject is shown by their efforts to reproduce worthily in it their great national epic, the Divine Comedy. A group of Milan artists are said to have expended a year's time and \$100,000 in the preparation of these films. They certainly show the marvelous capabilities of the new art. The grottos of the Bay of Naples and the smoking craters of Vesuvius afford a suitable setting for some of the infernal scenes, and we see Virgil and Dante passing thru acres of naked human forms writhing upon the lava beds, or ferried across a lake filled with despairing sinners that cling to the boat with

hands and teeth. As in the poem, so in the pictures, Inferno is more easily depicted than Paradiso. The kinoscopist seems competent to make real anything in the lower regions that Dante or Doré could imagine; the demons fight in mid-air, doomed souls see visions of the sins that brought them there, the giant Anteus picks up Virgil and Dante on his palm and lowers them into the ninth circle, the decapitated Bertran de Born carries his grimacing head in his hand like a lantern, and finally at the center of the earth there is Lucifer, eternally Fletcherizing that tough morsel, the head of Judas, whose feet are kicking out between his teeth. Demonology always contains an element of the ludicrous, and the torments invented by medieval theologians fail to frighten us nowadays. Still, the scenes thus vividly presented retain sufficient of the horrible to send women of very sensitive nerves into a faint or out of the theater.

But kinoscopy is not only a new form of the drama and a new method of journalism, it is a new instrument of science, comparable in importance to the telescope and microscope. For, just as the unaided eye is incapable of seeing things far distant or very minute, so it is also restricted in the scope of its perception of motion. Change is imperceptible to us when it is either too fast or too slow. When man acquired control of spacial relations by means of lenses enabling him to enlarge or reduce to suit his purpose, the realm of the invisible was opened to his gaze in both directions, toward the stars and toward the atoms. Now he has for the first time brought time under the same control as space, and by means of the magic strip of film he can retard, accelerate or reverse the course of events at will. He has acquired a "time machine" almost equal to that imagined by Wells years ago. The growth of a plant, the progress of a disease, the development of an embryo, the engulfing of a microbe by a phagocyte, the formation of a crystal, the erection of a building, the expansion of a railroad system or of an empire, all such changes, too slow for actual appreciation, can be speeded up and brought within the scope of a few minutes by taking the photographs at sufficiently long intervals and running them off at any rate desired. On the other

hand, motion too swift for human eye, the legs of a racehorse, the arm of a baseball pitcher, the passage of a bullet, the breaking of a bubble, the beating of an insect's wing, can be slowed down and studied step by step. It is wrong to regard such an instrument as this as a mere means of entertainment, and it is a great mistake to impose upon it, now in its infancy, such legislative restrictions as would confine it to the theater and practically exclude it from the school, the church and the family circle.



The Tamagami Tenderfoot

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Josiah Quincy and their associates in the Tamagami-Cobalt Mines, Limited, may be convicted in the criminal branch of the United States District Court of conspiracy to defraud and fraudulent use of the mails, or they may not be. The thousands of tenderfoot investors who have contributed \$3,000,000, more or less, to the literary and academic exploitation of Canadian resources will presumably escape with such damages as they have already sustained. This is a pity. There ought to be due process of law thru which their names should appear in the trial of the defendants now at the bar.

Mr. Hawthorne is a son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who sat at the receipt of custom in the town of Salem, Mass., and wrote novels. Josiah Quincy also comes of Puritan stock and Harvard University. He has been a member of Congress, was First Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland, was for four years Mayor of Boston, and is now a member of the Boston Transit Commission. That men of such ancestry and social standing should be compromised by the inordinate desire of inexperienced investors to get rich quick is deplorable in the extreme.

It would be an undue extension of the paternal functions of government, we suppose, to forbid college professors, high school teachers and the literary element in ladies' clubs to excite their imaginations by reading mining stock fiction, but there are less drastic ways of shielding them from mental and moral—and incidentally economic—ruin, and some way should be found. The public

has long been familiar with the kid who buys a bowie knife and a belt and goes forth to slaughter Indians because he has been allowed to read dime novels, and many excellent devices have been invented to catch and save him before he is utterly lost. Surely, if philanthropic effort is worth while in his case, it is even more important in behalf of the tenderfoot investor, because, as the sorry instance now under consideration proves, the ruin of the tenderfoot investor inevitably involves and compromises distinguished reputations. It would have been far better that every one of the investors in the Tamagami-Cobalt enterprise should have been personally appealed to and perhaps even impertinently instructed by his pastor (or other discreet friend) than that Mr. Julian Hawthorne and Mr. Josiah Quincy should have been indicted as common criminals in a Federal court.

It is plain that education in America has not yet accomplished all that we have a right to demand of it. It should not be possible for children to get thru all the grades of the public schools—and the Sunday schools—and become themselves instructors of youth and leaders of the literary element in ladies' clubs, with minds and characters so little disciplined that they can by thousands be led astray by such crudely sensational fiction as Mr. Julian Hawthorne's abhorrent story of "The Secret of Solomon."

It is true that anonymous critics have described this work as "delightfully written" and as containing "many pithy epigrams." The quotations that have appeared do not bear out this judgment. One of them is: "The only way to get money is to dig it out of the ground." Another is: "Nathaniel said to Julian, 'Whatever else you do, don't try to make a living by authorship.'" Now, these epigrams are not, strictly speaking, pithy. They are examples of the trick of meaning the opposite of what you say, and the quality of this trick, when employed for literary purposes, depends entirely upon the subtlety with which the humorous idea is exprest. In this case there is no subtlety at all. Mr. Hawthorne has not dug any money out of the ground. That is why he now stands indicted. Moreover, it is clear that, what-

ever else he has done, he has disregarded his father's warning and has tried to make his living by authorship.

No, the case is clear, and it is a sorry business. American education is a pretentious thing. It is portentously organized and it costs a great deal of money. But for some reason or other it is not delivering the goods. It permits youth to struggle thru its labyrinthine curricula and grades, and when they are thru and out to mistake "The Secret of Solomon" for a true account of how to get something for nothing. Then their lives are embittered by failure, and, worse than all, their folly and ignorance tempt their cleverer fellowmen really to get something for nothing, including now and then an indictment.

The Monetary Commission's Plan

At the meeting which preceded the completion of its report and bill, the National Monetary Commission added to the latter a provision restricting the power, in the proposed Reserve Association, of any combination or chain of banks. A group of banks controlled by one man or by a syndicate of capitalists can have but one vote. Within the last few months the commission's original plan has been repeatedly modified and revised, the purpose of these changes having been to set up all possible safeguards against control of the Reserve Association by powerful financial interests and to meet the objections of those who asserted that the plan was designed to give such control to "Wall Street." So it has come about that New York, with more than 30 per cent. of the country's banking power, has only 10 per cent. representative power; that all the Northeastern States have less than 25 per cent. and that the South, whose banking power is 10 per cent., has 23 per cent. in the association. Surely the commission cannot justly be accused of favoring the banking interests of the New World's money center. It is unfortunate that the revised and perfected plan must encounter in the halls of legislation the opposition of so much prejudice and partisan hostility that acceptance of it, even with amendments, cannot be expected during the

term of the present Congress. Reform of our patchwork currency system is sorely needed. The character of much of the opposition is indicated by the attempts of a House committee to show that the panic of 1907 was "manufactured" by New York bankers and capitalists to serve their selfish purposes, and by the movement for an investigation of what Representative Lindburgh calls the Money Trust. It is indicated also by the speeches of Mr. La Follette, who asserted last week that the panic had been "manufactured" in order that the Steel Corporation might get possession of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and that the entire business interests of the country are controlled by less than 100 men, who dictate prices for buyers and sellers. Legislators who ask the public to believe such assertions, which are their political stock in trade, would not consent to the adoption of the best currency and banking system that could be devised by competent men.

Restraint of Religious Liberty

Last week the woman who let her child die without any medical treatment except the present and absent treatment of a Christian Science healer was released on the ground that she meant no ill and did not know any better. But the child died, and the jury thought we ought to have some law to prevent such deaths. A few days before, the fanatic Sandford was sent to prison because he let the dupes in his vessel die for lack of food; for he said and believed that God told him to pass on without stopping at a port for fresh provisions. In both of these cases religion was concerned. In one case the man was imprisoned, and properly, for following his religion; and in the other the woman was not punished, but blamed, and the jury advised that the action taught by the religion be limited by law; and yet we believe in religious liberty. But religious liberty, like other liberty, must have its limits. It is religion which made Hindu widows burn themselves on their husbands' funeral pyre and Hindu mothers throw their babes to the crocodiles; but the British Government forbids the free exercise of such religious liberty. Gov-

ernment has rights as well as has religion, and one right is to defend the lives and welfare of its people. When religion is beneficent or innocent it must be protected; but when religion disturbs the peace or menaces health or life, and thus runs athwart the one object for which government exists, such overt acts cannot be allowed, and such pernicious religious liberty has to be put under restraint.



Government Forestry That our Government is engaged in agricultural work on its own responsibility, altho it is looking for its crop only once in forty years, the people hardly realize. Ten thousand acres of trees are planted by the United States as a corporation every year, and it has been doing this sort of work for some time. This year fir trees are almost altogether the choice of the planter, but last year walnuts and hickories were planted. The intention is to keep on the heels of disastrous fires and other destructive forces, and set the trees at work again before erosion has made our hillsides incapable of growing any vegetation whatever. This is a practical sort of conservation, and there is a vast profit in it, by and by. It is an investment of the people, and for the people. It costs less than \$2 to plant an acre of barren land, with the trees 7 feet apart. Along the Coast Range, where fogs are the rule, it is estimated that every tree planted will return an average of 1,000 feet of lumber, worth \$2, as stumpage, inside forty years. It takes ninety trees to the acre, and this means that the lumber will be worth \$180 to the acre. Today this land is not worth \$1 an acre. The planting is done by lines of fifteen men, each armed with a heavy hoe and a bag of seed. They aim to keep a space of about seven feet from each other, leaving the hills 7 feet apart; in this way making a sort of orchard of fir trees, all in lines and easily cultivated. These men cost the Government about \$3 a day and, working as they do systematically, each acre planted will cost less than half a dollar. The plan of setting out young trees is considerably more expensive. The work that has been done during the

last three years shows scarcely the loss of a single hill, and trees started from seed, as a rule, make the best trees.



The Deadly Automobile

It is the general impression that of the species of vehicular traffic the automobile is more deadly than the mail and other wagons. Perhaps it is, for even yet there are not in our cities as many automobiles as of vehicles drawn by horses, altho on the main streets they seem to fill the way. But in the number of accidents and deaths caused in this city automobiles fall behind the wagons. Last year there were 142 deaths caused by automobiles, while wagons caused 172 deaths and trolley cars 109. Of course many of these accidents were caused by carelessness of chauffeurs and drivers, but half of them were of children under sixteen, and when children play in the streets, as they have to, and run in front of a vehicle, the most careful driver cannot avoid hitting them. We need laws and judges which will see to it that carelessness is punished. Those on foot have the first right of way, and it is the double duty of drivers to take care not to hit them. Yet civilization and improvement cannot be halted by such mortality. We must not blame a useful business because it kills some people. The fishing city of Gloucester, Mass., is an illustration of the fact. It is full of the widows and orphans of men drowned on the fishing banks. The Gloucester fishermen took a hundred million pounds of fish in 1911, and it cost the lives of sixty-two seamen, who left twenty-two widows and forty-four orphans. And yet we must have fish. Those who eat it should provide for those widows and orphans.



The Carnegie Peace Foundation

The organization to which Mr. Carnegie gave ten million dollars to aid the cause of international peace has presented a reasonable program. It does not propose to act as a rival to existing societies, but will rather aid them. Large plans are in view to make good use of the near half a million of annual income. The larger part of

the expenditure will be in foreign lands. There will be three divisions of work, one of Intercourse and Education, one of International Law and a third of Economics and History. The first of these will be directed by President Butler, of Columbia University, but will work chiefly thru the reorganized American Peace Society. The division of International Law is directed by James B. Scott, late of the Department of State in Washington; and Prof. John Bassett Moore has been invited to prepare a collection of all arbitration treaties as a basis of precedents for future arbitration. There will also be a school of international law at The Hague, with lectures by the most distinguished scholars. Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia, will be in charge of the department of Economics and History, and will study the historical and economic causes of war. Such questions as international loans and their use for gaining influence over other states, the position of organized labor and of Socialism on war and armaments, the effects of war on the supply of the world's food, the influence of the open door, the burden of armaments, and the relation of military to civil expenditures, indicate the scope of this department. This peace foundation cannot buy off war, but it can educate the nations to see its evils and avoid it.

Dickens The life of Dickens began in a grim year—1812—and ended in another grim year—1870. The year of his birth was darkened by the war between America and England, and by Bonaparte's disastrous campaign in Russia. The year of his death was that of the Franco-Prussian War. But the life of Dickens, bounded by these years, was not a sinister one. On the last page of one of Arnold Bennett's novels, two men discuss the character of the hero: "What has he ever done?" the first inquires; "he never did a day's work in his life." To which the other responds: "He is engaged in the great work of cheering us all up." That was Dickens's work—as Professor Phelps, in quoting the Bennett book in a centenary essay on the great English humorist, most aptly remarks;

"Life was inexpressively sweet to him, and he had a veritable zest for it. He loved the streets of London because they were filled with crowds of men, women and children. His zest for life is shown in the way he describes a frosty winter morning, the pleasant excitement of the departure of a coach, and the naïve delight he takes in the enormous meals his characters devour."

Now that there remains no **Ireland** urgent reason for a reduction in the population of Ireland—for Ireland is now underpopulated—the movement still flows on, to the alarm of Irish patriots. To many Irish folk America is far nearer in imagination than is England. A Nationalist member of Parliament, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, tells of being unable to find any penny postage stamps at a post office in Connemara. That was before two-cent postage between the United States and the United Kingdom was fixt upon, and all the village's correspondence was with the States. The depopulation of Ireland has its sad side. A great while ago, Lady Wilde, in a poem called "The Exodus," wrote:

"'A million a decade!' Calmly and cold
The units are read by our statesmen sage;
Little they think of a Nation old,
Fading away from history's page;
Outcast weeds by a desolate sea—
Fallen leaves of humanity.

"'A million a decade!' What does it mean?
A nation dying of inner decay—
A churchyard silence where life has been—
The base of the pyramid crumbling away:
A drift of men gone over the sea,
A drift of the dead where men should be."
America is the new Ireland—as Dion Boucicault recognized fifty years ago in his "Peasant Woman's Song":

"I'm very happy where I am,
Far across the say,
I'm very happy far from home,
In North Amerikay."

America is the new Ireland—as it has been the new Sweden and the new Germany and the new Italy; and as it is fast becoming the new Russia, and—shall we add?—the new Jerusalem.

Ulster Defiance The Unionists of Ulster, who would have it that home rule for Ireland meant disunion and secession, now are organizing rebellion themselves. The

Unionist Council of Ulster has issued a manifesto declaring that never, never will they submit, now that home rule seems to be near at hand. They declare that as soon as a home rule measure has been passed by the Parliament, a provisional government will be constituted which will refuse to recognize the act of Parliament, and that "the most extreme measures" will be resorted to for the defense of Ulster. What are "the most extreme measures"? Does that mean resistance by arms? It sounds like it, as the Ulster Orangemen have enjoyed fights in the past. We cannot but believe that all this is bluster and braggadocio. Such action would be as revolutionary and seditious as anything attributed to the Clan-na-Gael. There is no sort of danger that an Irish Parliament would do any wrong to the Ulster Protestants, and the world is old enough to let religious wars come to an end. In this country Protestants and Catholics can live together in peace in the same State, even Irishmen, and why not in Ireland?

Sunny England The English papers are commenting upon the astonishing amount of sunshine in December. Some of them are inclined to view with favor the climatic change; others, truer to the traditions of the British press, complain of the "unseasonable weather." During the first three weeks of December the sun was sufficiently bright to make its mark upon the sensitive paper in the sunshine recorder at Westminster for an hour and a quarter a day on the average. This is ahead of the record years of 1893 and 1909, when there was a little less than an hour a day of bright sunshine. The average for the past twenty Decembers or more is only twenty-five minutes a day, and some have fallen much below this, for example, 1903, when the sundials were working only seven minutes; 1884, when they had a three-minute day; and 1880 and 1890, when they were laid off the whole month on account of a lockout by the clouds. No wonder that the inhabitants of "the City of Dreadful Night" are astonished at such an unprecedented clearing of the atmosphere,

but we will try not to be envious of their good fortune.

Parcels Post Abroad In Switzerland they have parcels post, and it is very popular. Parcels weighing one pound or less are carried for three cents, and one weighing 40 pounds can be carried for 30 cents. We are told that the small shopkeepers like it. Parcels weighing 10 pounds can be carried from Switzerland to Chicago for 83 cents, and they would come by a fast mail steamer, but to send such a parcel from Chicago to Switzerland would cost several dollars, for it would have to go by express, and that means by freight steamers and freight trains in Europe. The parcels post is very popular in Europe. So small a country as Denmark reports 5,890,446 parcels sent in the year 1909-10, with a value of \$57,333,023. In the provision for the convenience of the country by parcels post we are behind the civilized world, but we can retort to other countries that we have large and rich express companies to beat the world.

The Russian Way in Persia The Russian way in Persia is less blustering, as shown by Dr. Cochrane's letters, and, we imagine, more effective:

"The Russian priests have so far visited ten villages. In all of these they have called the people together and have invited them to enroll themselves as candidates for membership in the Greek Church. They inform the people that they have been sent in response to numerous invitations from the Nestorians, who are desirous of joining their Church. Then they read to them the 'Confession of their Faith' and tell all those who desire to do so, freely and of their own will, to give them their names. If this were all, they would do little harm and would get but few followers. But, on the one hand, there is an in-born conviction on the part of the Christians here that political salvation is to come to them at the hands of the Russians, and that it is now at hand. . . . They promise the most delightful conditions of citizenship to those who give their names, absolute freedom from all oppression and from all fear, while at the same time they threaten with all manner of evils those who do not come over to the Russian side."

Again:

"Whatever the Russian Church does in Persia, and it is likely to do more and not less

than it has already done, politically. Russia is tightening its hold upon the country and government. The railroad of Erivan is now completed and the contracts for work on to Julfa are being given. In Eastern Persia, along the Afghan border, there are railroads planned, and even on the Persian Gulf the Russians are more or less active. But where their influence and power are felt most is thru the representatives at the Court in Teheran and in the larger cities and in the loans which they make to them."

This is from a letter dated December 18, 1901. And once more:

"Already the Russians control the administration of the customs, with the Belgians as their agents. Also of the postal service. The large loans which the Persian Government has secured in Russia and Belgium give the Russians again a powerful hold upon this country. . . . Strong feeling prevails among the ruling classes as well as among the peasants, that Persia is practically in the hands of the great Czar, to do as he pleases with it."

This is dated from Urumia, June 3, 1903. These extracts are sufficient to show that the situation that exists today has long been preparing. And the world is invited to look upon what will evidently be the end of a nation, if not of a people, that has had a distinguished career in the past, and played a great role in the destiny of the ancient world.

Very properly President Taft let it be known that he intended to nominate Judge Hook, of Kansas, for promotion to the Supreme Court, for that gives the public the chance to criticise or approve the selection. The President will judge of the criticisms, and we trust him to do it wisely. Yet the question with him will not be whether the decisions rendered by Judge Hook are what the President or the people would desire them to be, but whether they are in accordance with the law and the Constitution. Those who ride in the cars will like a two-cent-a-mile State law, but it is not the question what they would like, but whether such a law meets justice and the Constitution, which is quite a different thing. To say that a decision of a judge does not allow what the people want is no argument against it. That is not what judges are for. We would all like a one-cent fare.

Japan takes the lead of the nations in reducing its appropriations for the army and navy, and it is to be wished that other

nations might follow the example. But not for the same reason, for we judge that pacificism has nothing to do with it. The Japanese have been taxed to the very limit of endurance. The revenue and expenditure of the country are estimated at \$530,000,000 yen annually (\$265,000,000), while the total exports are only about 400,000,000 yen (\$200,000,000). The revenue of Great Britain is only one-fourth of the exports; that of France is about the same, and only in Spain, Italy and Russia does the revenue slightly exceed the exports, while in no other country is the excess equal to 20 per cent., as in Japan. The present Cabinet is absolutely compelled to retrench, in fear of bankruptcy. A shortage of money is a deterrent to war.

In an interesting article in the new *International Review of Missions* President Harada, of the Doshisha College, discusses "Christianity in Japan," its obstacles and its hopefulness. We are specially interested that among the things desirable is visits to Japan of men of standing, not Christian teachers alone, but leaders in the business and political world, in industry and applied science. As Christian men they would have influence with Japanese in similar lines of enterprise. And, again, he believes that Christian forces should pay more attention to international peace. Deep-seated international prejudices, says President Harada, are not confined to the Japanese, and from the standpoint of both religion and politics it is a prime duty to remove these prejudices which stand in the way of peace.

In a chest at the Naval Academy in Annapolis there have been stored 150 flags and ensigns taken in battle or after battle since 1798. That period covers the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish War. They are invaluable historical relics, but they are ill-preserved, some much moth-eaten, and Commander Cole, U. S. N., of the Committee on Memorials and Exhibits, after a careful study, finds that they need to be backed with fine linen sewn on with silk, which for material and labor would cost over \$25,000. Then they could be displayed, and might last

as long as the Bayeux Tapestries, which were embroidered nearly a thousand years ago. The sentiment is worth the money, and Congress should appropriate it.

Academic exchange is effective today, not only between the universities of the United States and those of Europe, but between the latter and South American institutions. Prof. Antonio Dellepiane, of the University of Buenos Aires, is the guest of the University of Paris, and has just concluded a series of lectures on "The Theory of Progress." Two French professors have visited the younger institution: MM. Martinenche, of Paris, and Duguit, of Bordeaux. But there is nothing new about this cosmopolitanization of culture. The Middle Ages had the ragged cosmopolitan, the student who walked his way from faculty to faculty. Distances are greater nowadays, and scholars voyage by ocean greyhound and cattleship.

Vocational education is all right, and the Illinois Bankers' Association is quite right in demanding that the next session of Congress advance such education from a national standpoint. Farmers endorse the movement, and believe it should be applied along the line of conservation of our national resources. There is no call for national agricultural universities, or anything of that sort—not at present. The Agricultural Department at Washington sufficiently correlates the State colleges and experiment stations. There might, however, be a change about, giving to agriculture the \$300,000,000 that now goes to war, and to war the \$30,000,000 that has gone to agriculture. Why not?

At the Royal Academy art schools last year the women pupils gained most of the prizes, ten out of fourteen for painting; the men's prizes went for sculpture and architecture. The president, Edward Poynter, does not like it, and in bestowing the prizes he scored the men roundly. He said to them:

"The female students are in earnest and work hard; the men are slack, and either do not know how to work, or do not sufficiently care. . . . I believe that while the men talk

and believe themselves superior the women are busy and win."

We have heard similar reports in our co-educational institutions.

The Englishman who made his first visit to New York recently by the "Lusitania," and went back on the same boat thirty hours later saw all he could in a bird's-eye view of the city; but he was beaten by that other stranger from up the river who went down in the subway and returned by the same route, boasting that he had had a worm's-eye view of New York.

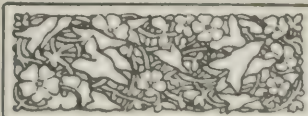
Count Boni de Castellane went prancing to Rome confident that he would get an annulment from the Pope of his marriage to Anna Gould; and he has had to return crestfallen. It was she that got the divorce and was given charge of the children, and for good reason; and it is to the credit of the Church that the Count's influences did not prevail.

Our attention is called to the fact, which we overlooked, that there is a monument to the mother of Abraham Lincoln in the Nancy Hanks Memorial Park in Indianapolis, for whose maintenance the State appropriates \$1,000 a year. The grounds and the pavilion are open the year around for visitors and meetings.

Not only the labor unions contributed for the defense of the McNamara brothers, but the *Catholic Fortnightly Review* tells us that they "were professed Catholics and members in good standing of the Order of Knights of Columbus, at whose behest, we understand, Mr. Joseph Scott, of Los Angeles, became one of their chief counsels in court."

A telling point in favor of diversified agriculture in the South is thus formulated: If it takes eighteen bales of cotton to buy a mule, would it not be better to raise the mule?

Those Chinese rebels who melted a big bronze image of Buddha to replenish their war chest had evidently lost their faith in the power of their gods.



Life Insurance and Public Health

PEOPLE are learning to realize more and more year by year that concerted action is necessary for public health and the prolongation of life, in the matter of intelligent supervision over and regulation of food and water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Already the national Government is bestirring itself to protect the people from impure food and the various town and State authorities are displaying interest in such questions as dairy inspection, mosquito extermination, safe water supply, disposal works for drainage, the prevention of contamination of rivers, open air schools and the proper nourishment of public school children. A nation-wide fight against tuberculosis is now well under way and even the concoction of patent medicines is being critically scrutinized.

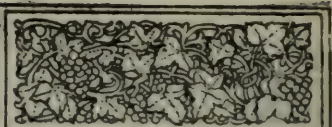
Should our American life insurance companies take any active part in this vast work and interest themselves in the many needed reforms? It is axiomatic that the better the mortality record of a company, the better it is for the company. A company whose policies have an average life of fifteen years naturally cannot do so well as one whose average is eighteen or twenty years. It would seem, therefore, at first glance, that the business of life insurance as a whole would be benefited by a general increase in longevity. A number of American companies have recently been seriously considering the question of taking up aggressive work for better health conditions, and at the recent convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held in New York last month, a committee was appointed, called the Life Conservation Committee, and a sum of money was appropriated so that this question might be thoroly investigated.

The question as to what part a life insurance company should take in this movement for the betterment of public health does not seem to be a difficult one to answer. A purely stock company has a perfect right to spend some of its earnings in this way instead of apportioning

them among the stockholders. If the stockholders are willing thus to relinquish a portion of their dividends they have a right to do so. But it must be remembered that a life insurance company only insures selected, adult lives. Any money spent by it for the lessening of infant mortality, or for school hygiene, would be of no direct benefit. And, as the number of people insured in any one company is only an infinitesimal fraction of the population, any money spent for improving the health of the general community would only have a very slight effect upon that particular group of policyholders. It is safe to deduce that the only practical result from this expenditure would be from the advertising which that particular company would derive from the publicity.

In regard to mixed and mutual companies, the law expressly forbids the spending of the policyholders' money for any purpose whatever outside the business of life insurance. The law definitely fixes the legal reserve, and any profits made beyond this reserve must be divided among its policyholders. It can no more spend its profits in philanthropic or charitable or public welfare movements than it can contribute to political campaigns.

A large mutual company, however, with an enormous number of policyholders living all over the country—all of them selected lives and representing the better and provident class of society—can considerably help the cause of public health by publishing, for the benefit of its own members, practical articles on hygiene in the leaflets and periodicals which it issues to its policyholders and agents. Many of the mutual companies are now doing just this thing. Articles supervised by the medical departments are now appearing, urging policyholders to see that the dairies in their neighborhood are regularly inspected, that their children are sitting in well-ventilated schoolrooms, that their water supply is kept pure and that their homes are hygienic. Thus may a mutual company do much good in the cause of life extension.



Trade with Russia

OWING to the treaty controversy with Russia and to talk about a possible tariff war with that country, there have been many inquiries in Washington as to trade between Russia and the United States. An official statement shows that in the last fiscal year our exports to Russia were nearly \$25,000,000, against imports amounting to \$12,000,000. But Russia's official reports show greater imports from the United States, because many of our shipments, which ultimately go to Russia, are consigned to firms or middlemen in Germany or England. This is true of exports of cotton. Our trade with Russia has practically been doubled in the last ten years. The leading items in the list of our imports are hides and skins, \$5,409,000, and wool, \$2,097,000; at the head of the list of our exports are agricultural implements, \$8,126,000, cotton, \$6,240,000, and iron and steel manufactures, \$3,500,000. Thirty years ago the value of the agricultural machinery used in Russia was only \$15,000,000; in 1910 the value had risen to \$48,000,000, and Russia was manufacturing a little more than half of her supply. A large part of the remainder was imported from this country, and we understand that American capital is interested in the Russian manufacturing plants.

....All State records for production of oil were broken in 1911 by California, whose output, 73,010,560 barrels, was nearly 35 per cent. of the country's total.

....The capital of the new J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, a combination which will compete with the International Harvester Company, is \$40,000,000.

....Seven trust companies in Philadelphia have taken advantage of the recent offer of full membership in the Clearing House of that city. With a capital of \$10,000,000 they have \$90,000,000 of deposits and \$29,500,000 of surplus and undivided profits.

....Exports of American automobiles have increased from 8,440 cars, valued at \$13,190,296, in 1910, to about 18,500 cars, valued at a little more than \$20,000,000, in 1911.

....The directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have ordered that electric power, now used from New York to Stamford, be used between Stamford and New Haven, an additional distance of forty-one miles. The cost will be about \$4,000,000.

....The Guaranty Trust Company's statement shows substantial growth, deposits having increased from \$124,684,139, on December 31, 1910, to \$156,022,851 on December 21, 1911, while \$450,000 has been added to the undivided profits, altho the dividends of the year have been 40 per cent., or \$2,000,000.

....On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his connection with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, President Anton H. Raven was given a dinner of sixty-seven covers, last Thursday. His hosts were the members of the Institute of American Underwriters. The Atlantic Mutual was chartered by the State of New York in 1842, so that this was in effect a celebration of two anniversaries.

....The Windsor Trust Company has adopted, for the benefit of its employees, a profit-sharing plan which will take the place of the annual bonus given by many financial institutions. It provides for a graduated distribution of profits, ranging from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. of them, an increase of the total causing automatically an increase of the employees' proportionate share. Payments are measured by the year's salaries, without regard to longer terms of service. This is one of the projects by which President Clark Williams, formerly State Superintendent of Banks, and afterward State Comptroller, has sought to strengthen the company's working force and stimulate the interest of those employed. Since he became president the company's deposits have grown from about \$4,000,000 to \$7,200,000.

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Survey of the World

The Presidential Campaign

Baltimore will have the Democratic National Convention of June 25.

This was decided at last week's meeting of the National Committee, held at Washington. A certified check for \$100,000 was a part of the Baltimore argument. The Democratic conventions of 1844, 1848, 1852, 1860, and 1872 were held at Baltimore. In 1872 Horace Greeley received the nomination, altho he was a so-called "Liberal Republican."

—The resolution for Presidential preference primaries in States where they are not now held came out of the subcommittee slightly altered. Delegates and alternates "may, if not otherwise directed by the law," be elected directly "if, in the opinion of the respective [State or Territorial] committees, it is deemed desirable and possible." Mr. Bryan advocated Presidential preference primaries without reservations or loopholes. Mr. Bryan was defeated also in two test cases on the seating of National Committeemen from Alabama and Pennsylvania.

—Both the declaration on Presidential primaries and the selection of Baltimore as the convention city are regarded as favoring the chances of Governor Woodrow Wilson as a Presidential candidate. In Philadelphia Mr. Bryan was reported to have declared for Governor Wilson's candidacy, but in New York a few hours later, he denied having committed himself. He would not discuss the "cocked hat" letter of the New Jersey Governor. He repeated, however, his denial of his own candidacy. As to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan made this statement:

"I regard the third term objection to his candidacy as a very substantial objection; that no matter what opinion one might have of

Mr. Roosevelt, personally, or of his capacity, a third term would raise a very serious question, namely, if Mr. Roosevelt is able to overthrow a precedent—a two-term precedent—which has existed for more than a century, who would be able to establish a precedent more binding?

"I do not know of any Democrat living or dead whom I would be willing to support for a third term. I say this to show that I am not applying a rule to Mr. Roosevelt which I would not apply to a Democrat."

—William Allen White, the Kansas editor and Republican leader, has declared for the Roosevelt candidacy. "Unless the Republicans change leaders the country will change parties," he says; "it is Roosevelt or bust." A Washington despatch states that supporters of Mr. Roosevelt look to George W. Perkins to raise money for the promotion of his candidacy. Ex-Senator Beveridge is said to be working for the former President's nomination. On the other hand, Senator Townsend, of Michigan, supposed to favor Mr. Roosevelt, has declared for Mr. Taft; and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, has entered the race on his own account.—At St. Louis, Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, declared that economy and tariff revision would be the issues of the campaign. He regarded Democratic prospects as bright, and saw no indications of party disunion. The insurgent Republicans, on the other hand, seemed to have strayed so far from the fold that it was possible they might never return. "The present tariff law sticks out like a sore thumb," Governor Harmon said at Chicago. As for the regulation of trusts, this is a big question, he declared, reminding the public that he "was the first Attorney-General to make the Sherman anti-trust law stick."

The Arbitration Treaties

Senator Lodge, ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered in executive session, January 11, his resolution ratifying the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, but providing that nothing in the treaties shall be construed as weakening the Senate's powers. The advance toward general arbitration proposed by the treaties lay in the power conferred on the joint high commission, in Article III, to decree by unanimous voice, or by a vote lacking one of unanimity, that differences must be arbitrated. The majority report of the Senate committee, rendered last summer, recommended amendments eliminating that provision, and the Lodge resolution accomplishes the purposes proposed by that report. Last summer, however, the Massachusetts Senator was one of the most vigorous opponents of amendment. Secretary of State Knox denies that the resolution involves any material sacrifice. It is said that the Administration accepts the resolution because persuaded that the treaties as drawn up would not be ratified. The text of Senator Lodge's resolution is published in our editorial on the subject.



Diplomatic Questions

Robert Bacon, appointed Assistant Secretary of State by Mr. Roosevelt, and acting Secretary of State prior to Mr. Knox's appointment to that office, has resigned his post as Ambassador to France. Mr. Bacon received this appointment from President Taft, and has been found in Paris an acceptable successor to Mr. Henry White, who held the position during Mr. Roosevelt's term. Mr. Bacon announced his resignation in a letter addressed to the President, in which he stated that he had been elected a Fellow of Harvard University. As such his residence in or near Boston was imperative, and as he regarded Harvard University as the greatest single influence for good in America, he had made up his mind to throw up diplomacy to take up his duties as one of the governing body of his university. Mr. Bacon entered the State Department from the

banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. His resignation was perhaps desired by the President, who regarded him as a Roosevelt man, it was suggested in certain quarters. Colonel Roosevelt characterized this statement as absurd. The Minister to Belgium, Mr. Larz Anderson, of Ohio (formerly of Boston), is named as Mr. Bacon's probable successor at Paris.—According to a St. Petersburg despatch to the *Paris Temps*, President Taft wished to send Mr. Kamaiky, director of the *New York Jewish Daily News*, to Russia last summer to study the emigration of Russian Jews to America. Baron Rosen, then Russian Ambassador to the United States, was notified of the project, but informed our State Department that, as Mr. Kamaiky was a Russian subject and a Jew, the Russian embassy could not indorse his passport. Mr. Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, next wrote to the President, criticising the position of the Ambassador and the denunciation of the commercial treaty of 1832 followed.—On January 9 the President sent to the House of Representatives a message furnishing information in response to a resolution voted December 8 in regard to the wood pulp situation. Under Section 2 of the reciprocity agreement with Canada, which became operative on July 1, 1911, wood pulp and print paper are admitted from Canada duty free, independently of the result of the negotiations for general reciprocity. Several months ago Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Sweden made formal application for concessions similar to those granted to Canada, under the favored nation clauses of existing customs treaties. This application was denied by the Treasury Department, pending a decision on moot points by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. Mr. Taft so reported to the House of Representatives.—The organization of the international joint commission created by the United States and Great Britain to adjust differences between this country and Canada over the uses of the boundary waters was last week perfected. At a meeting of the American section of the commission

today James A. Tawney was named chairman to succeed the late Thomas H. Carter, of Montana. The other American commissioners are George Turner (Washington) and Frank S. Streeter (New Hampshire). The Canadian commissioners are Thomas C. Casgrain, Henry A. Powell and Charles A. Magrath. Among the problems that will have consideration at the hands of the commission are the application of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company to construct a canal wholly within Canadian territory, regulating works to be erected in the Richelieu River, which will impound the flood water in Lake Champlain and raise the level of that body of water on this side of the line; and the application of the Long Sault Development Company to construct a dam across the Long Sault, in the St. Lawrence River, to improve navigation and develop power.



Postmaster General
Various Items Hitchcock announced on January 14 that he will recommend to Congress that the Federal Government acquire all the American telegraph lines and run them thru the Post Office Department. Mr. Hitchcock has unearthed a statute enacted by Congress some forty years ago, under which, he contends, this action is legal. It is estimated unofficially that this undertaking would cost the Government somewhere between \$300,000,000 and \$500,000,000. But the service would be a source of profit to the Government if efficiently managed, and Mr. Hitchcock says that the prices of telegraphic service could be cheapened. Certain newspapers suggest that the President was not consulted before Mr. Hitchcock made his project public. One result of government ownership of telegraphs would be the creation of another army of officeholders. —Unrest among the 25,000 textile operatives of Lawrence, Mass., developed into violence on January 12, when strikers at the Washington and Wood mills of the American Woolen Company took possession of the big plant, where more than 10,000 persons are employed. The outbreak followed a reduction in wages, necessitated, the mill owners say, by a cut in the running time from fifty-

six to fifty-four hours a week, under the new Satter law, in force since January 1. On January 15 the militia was called out to suppress disorder. —On January 9, William Lorimer, of Illinois, took the witness stand in his own defense before the Senate committee investigating his election. He prefaced his testimony by a sweeping denial of personal responsibility for corruption in connection with his election to the Senate, and disclaimed any knowledge that money had been used corruptly to influence his election. Lorimer's testimony tended to establish the fact that Governor Deneen and his friends in the Legislature were primarily responsible for the failure of the Republicans in the Legislature to elect Senator Hopkins on the first two days of the balloting. Next day, the Illinois man charged the *Chicago Tribune* with corruptly conspiring to prove him guilty of bribery. But he confessed having lent \$10,000 to Lee O'Neill Browne, the Democratic leader in the Assembly. The money has not been repaid.



Mexico There was peace in Mexico last week, except where Zapata's bandit army was at work, and in Tabasco, where arbitrary imprisonments by the Governor caused a revolt against his authority. Officers of the National Railways say that since the surrender of General Reyes foreign capital has been coming into the country and there have been inquiries from abroad relating to projects for making immigrant colonies in two or three States. At Brownsville, Tex., on the 8th, thirteen men about to be tried for violating the neutrality laws by assisting General Reyes pleaded guilty. Colonel F. A. Chapa, who is on Governor Colquitt's staff, was tried and convicted. Chapa is a wholesale druggist of San Antonio, who aided Reyes in getting arms and a few soldiers. Reyes's revolutionary proclamations were printed in a shop owned by him.



Hostilities in South America There have been two or three battles in Ecuador between the forces supporting Gen. Flavio Alfaro and those commanded by General Plaza. In one fought on the 11th, Alfaro was victori-

ous. Ex-President Eloy Alfaro has issued a proclamation in which he proposes that both sides shall lay down their arms and elect a civilian to the Presidency. Our Government has warned both parties that American lives and property must be protected. The railroad connecting Guayaquil with Quito is controlled by American capital, and much of its property has been destroyed.—There are revolts in two or three Brazilian States. In Bahia, Federal warships shelled the capital last week, destroying the Palace and other Government buildings, killing twenty persons, and causing a loss of \$1,500,000. The State government had refused to obey a judgment of the Federal court granting writs of habeas corpus in the cases of several Opposition Deputies who were in prison. The Governor has resigned, and also the Federal Minister of Marine. In the State of Espirito Santo, the troops fired upon a meeting of the supporters of Señor Santor, nominee for Governor, and killed several men.—It is said that a syndicate of American and Canadian capitalists has bought 9,000,000 acres of land in Brazil, intending to compete with Argentina in the export beef trade.—The revolution continues in Paraguay, where the forces in revolt captured, last week, a Government warship.—Freight traffic in Argentina has been stopped by a strike on the railways and at the docks.—Our Minister in San Salvador reported last week that the Government there was alarmed by Guatemala's warlike action on the border, fearing invasion. Guatemala's Minister at Washington says that President Cabrera is an earnest supporter of the Central American peace agreements, and that his troops have been placed on the border to prevent the organization there of revolutionary expeditions against the present Government of San Salvador.—It is expected that President Diaz, of Nicaragua, will soon resign in favor of General Mena, who is supported by the army and has virtually been president for several months past.

English Labor Troubles Up to January 15 the great strike in the cotton mills of Lancashire had not been settled. The energetic efforts

of the Government, represented by Sir George Askwith, have not availed to bring about an acceptable compromise, or even the six months' truce requested by the employees. The employers declare that they will not open their mills until they get definite assurances from the operatives that they will not again strike on account of the employment of non-union labor. The whole trouble arose from the refusal of Mr. and Mrs. Riley, of Accrington, and Margaret Bury, of Great Harwood, to remain in the union. None of them were opposed to unionism on principle, but they objected to being coerced into joining, and the employers refused to compel them to join under penalty of discharge. The feeling against them was so strong that their lives were endangered. The Rileys fled from their home within a few days, but Miss Bury stuck it out longer, until the police advised her to leave on account of the difficulty of protecting her from the mobs besieging her house day and night. On January 10 she was escorted by a large force of police to the station. There are 150,000 cotton weavers idle and as many spinners on half time. The losses so far to both employers and employees amount to \$17,500,000.—The coal miners of Great Britain have taken a three days' ballot to determine whether they would strike in support of their demand for a fixed minimum wage, and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the strike. If no agreement is made with the companies before March 1 there will be 200,000 men out. The amount of coal available for private consumers would not last longer than a fortnight, and its exhaustion would result in great distress and probably serious disorders. The Admiralty has drawn upon all the coal it is entitled to under its contracts and has also availed itself of the emergency clauses to obtain more. A number of steamships have been chartered to replenish the supplies in the British naval stations during the next month and a half. Manufacturers, municipalities and householders have taken similar measures, so in consequence the price of coal has advanced enormously, thereby providing the mine owners with abundant funds to fight the strikers.

Fall of Caillaux Ministry

The Morocco question has developed into the Morocco scandal, thanks to the determination of the senatorial committee to unearth all the secrets of the negotiations between France and Germany. Clemenceau, who has the reputation for overthrowing more ministries than any other man, can now make another notch on his gunstock, for it was his persistent cross examination of the Premier and the Foreign Minister which disclosed and widened the crack of cleavage in the Cabinet. Premier Caillaux was asked if there was any truth in the charge that while M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, under the guidance of Foreign Minister de Selves, was officially conducting negotiations with the German Foreign Office, there were secret negotiations going on thru other channels. The Premier denied this and stated that he was happy to give his word of honor that there had been no negotiations except those of which M. de Selves and M. Cambon were fully cognizant. Clemenceau then rose, and addressing the Foreign Minister, asked him: "Will you confirm the statement of the Premier?" M. de Selves at first refused to answer and when pressed by the chairman of the committee, Senator Bourgeois, said: "I cannot answer the question. I am tied between a double duty—to stick to the truth and tell all and not to hurt the interests of the country by deserting the Cabinet." The committee immediately broke up in great confusion, and M. de Selves sent in his resignation to President Fallières. The Premier then offered the portfolio of the Foreign Office to Delcassé, who accepted it on condition that a man of distinction could be found to take the Ministry of Marine, which he had filled. But this the Premier was not able to do, so he resigned with the rest of the Cabinet the following day. The heated discussion of the incident in the newspapers has brought out many discrepant versions of unofficial *pourparlers*, more or less documentary and all somewhat discreditable to French political methods. It is alleged that Caillaux began his secret negotiations with German agents while he was Finance Minister under Monis and continued them after he became Premier

without the knowledge of the President, the French Ambassador to Germany, or the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The intermediary on the French side was M. Fondère, concessionaire in the Kongo, and on the German Herr Semler, a deputy in the Reichstag, who was seeking similar privileges. The negotiations are said to have taken a wide range, including such questions as the formal acquiescence of France in the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, the withdrawal of Germany from the Triple Alliance, the Turkish situation and the cession of the greater part of French Kongo or at least the grant of a railroad thru it which would make Germany the dominant power in Central Africa. These conferences between French and German financiers were begun before the German gunboat "Panther" was sent to Agadir and were continued afterwards. Public opinion in England is indignant that Great Britain should have been brought to the brink of war in defense of French interests while the Premier himself was willing to trade away French territory. —M. Raymond Poincaré, cousin of the mathematician and philosopher, Henri Poincaré, has accepted the task of forming a new cabinet, and has selected an exceptionally strong list of men: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Poincaré; Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand; Minister of the Interior, Jules A. J. Steeg; Minister of Marine, Théophile Delcassé; Minister of Colonies, Aubert François Lebrun; Minister of Finance, Louis Lucien Klotz; Minister of Public Works, Pierre Dupuy; Minister of Education, M. Guistau; Minister of Agriculture, Jules Pams; Minister of Commerce, Fernand David; Minister of Labor, Léon Bourgeois. M. Briand was unofficially announced as Minister of Justice, but as we go to press it is stated that he is not a member of the new ministry.

Socialist Gains in Germany

The election on Friday showed a large increase in the vote for the Social Democratic party, tho their victory is by no means so complete as was anticipated in some quarters. Probably the "blue black block," as the Conservative

Clerical coalition is called, will remain the dominant factor in the Reichstag, although it will not command a majority. The Socialist gains have been chiefly at the expense of the radicals and liberals, and apparently portends the division of the country into two large parties of extremely divergent aims. About one-third of the voters are Socialists, and the number of ballots cast for that party aggregates over 4,000,000. The chief Socialist gains are in the large cities. In Berlin all but one section of the city went Socialistic. This is the first district, known as the "Kaiser's seat," because it contains the palace and residences of officials. Here Duewell, a member of the staff of the Socialist newspaper *Vorwärts*, ran against Kämpf, a Radical, while the Conservative candidate in that district received only 500 votes. A second ballot will be necessary here, and there is a possibility of a Socialist victory. In that case the Kaiser has announced his intention of residing in Potsdam, rather than submit to the humiliation of being represented by a Socialist, but the veteran Socialist leader Liebknecht will contest Potsdam with a Conservative on the reballoting and may win there. In districts where no clear majority was obtained secondary elections will be necessary, so it is likely that the Socialists will raise their representation to 90 or even 100. When the Reichstag was dissolved in December, the Socialists held 53 seats. The former high water mark of the Socialist party was in 1903, when they held 81 seats. The returns reported, with only forty-seven districts missing, are as follows:

Socialists—Seats won, 62, with a net gain of 24; reballots, 113.

Conservatives—Seats won, 32, a net loss of 18; reballots, 65.

Centrists—Seats won, 82, a net loss of 6; reballots, 35.

National liberals—Seats won, 4, a net loss of 13; reballots, 59.

Radicals—Seats won, none, a net loss of 12; reballots, 51.

The Near East

The Italians destroyed a flotilla of Turkish gunboats in the Red Sea on January 7. It was suspected that an attempt would be made to transfer some

of the Ottoman troops now in Arabia across the Red Sea and so smuggle them into Tripoli, and for that reason Italian vessels have been cruising up and down the coast since the war began, occasionally bombarding a Turkish fort. The cruiser "Piemonte" and the destroyers "Garibaldi" and "Artigliere" sighted seven Turkish gunboats off the Bay of Kufida and opened fire on them from a distance of 6,000 yards. The fight continued until evening and all of the Turkish vessels were destroyed. Some of the Turks escaped by jumping into the water, but many more lost their lives. The Turkish fire was weak and misdirected, and did no damage whatever to the Italian ships. An armed yacht accompanying the gunboats was captured.—The Young Turks have succeeded in overthrowing the Government by preventing the Government bill for modifying the constitution from receiving two-thirds' majority. This will cause the dissolution of Parliament.



Russia Threatens Mongolia

Russian designs on Mongolia, which, as explained in the editorial columns of this issue, have been developing for many years, culminated this week in demands for Mongolian autonomy under Russian control. The exact contents of the note presented by the Russian chargé d'affaires, Mr. Shekine, to the Peking Government are unknown, but its purport is that China is not able to maintain order in outer Mongolia, and demands that the Chinese troops be withdrawn from that region, that no more Chinese colonists be sent there, that the Kutuku of Urga be recognized as the temporal as well as the spiritual ruler, and that Russia shall assist him in the maintenance of order. It is stipulated that in any case China is not to punish the Mongolian princes who have visited St. Petersburg for the purpose of asking Russia to support their interests. The note also brings forward the project for a trans-Mongolian railroad, which China has hitherto declined to accede. The plan was for this railroad to follow the old trade route across the Gobi Desert, from Kiakhta, near Lake

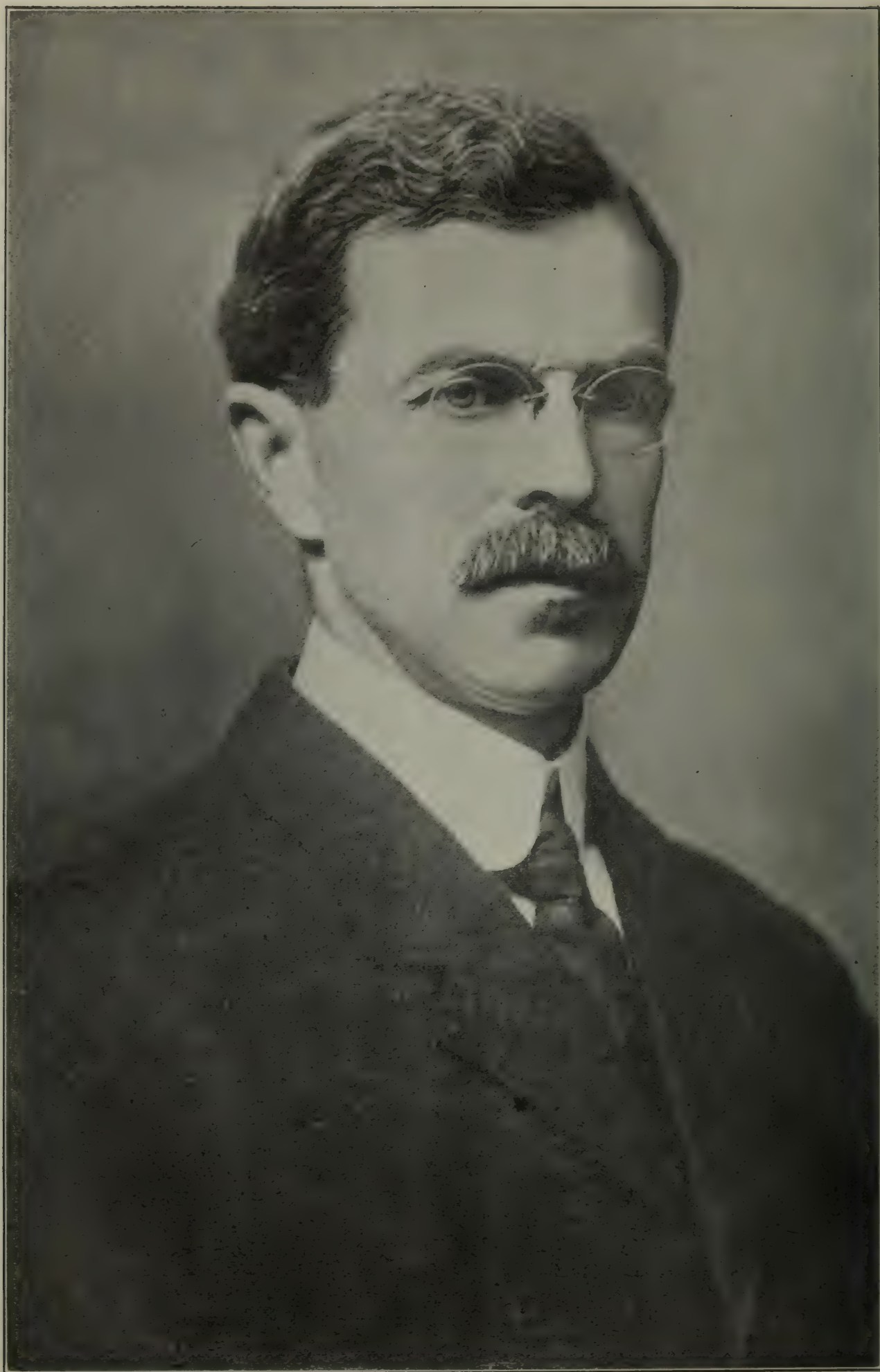
Baikal, in Siberia, to Urga, and thence southeast to Kalgan. The Chinese have themselves constructed a railroad from Kalgan to Peking, to which they appeal as proof of their ability to develop their own railway system without foreign aid. The capital for the Peking-Kalgan road was provided by Chinese, the material supplied from the iron works at Hanyang, and the planning and construction carried out by Chinese engineers, altho the line was a difficult one owing to the numerous bridges and tunnels required in the mountain passes. The railroad proposed by Russia could be a branch of the Trans-Siberian and would bring Peking within a few days of Europe. Russian troops are said to have already crossed the border at Kiakhta for the ostensible purpose of quelling riots that arose when the Mongolian authorities in Maimatchin, ordered the Chinese emigrants to go back to Manchuria. They refused, attacked the officials, disarmed the police and threatened to loot the market unless they were allowed to remain. The Chinese Government, in order to make real its hold upon Mongolia, has in recent years adopted the policy of establishing colonies beyond the Great Wall, and diverting to them some of the surplus population which formerly went to the United States and its island possessions. This action has been resented by the Mongolian princes, whose lands were confiscated and range curtailed. Their resentment has been stimulated and their resistance encouraged by Russian agents, who have also played upon the political aspirations of the ecclesiastical authorities. The Chinese Government has not always shown that reverence for the leaders of Lamaism to which they think they are entitled, and even the Grand Lama of Tibet met with somewhat of a cold reception at Peking last year when he left his own country for a long tour in Mongolia on account of the invasion of the Sacred City of Lhasa by the English.—According to Russian statements the inhabitants of the Ili Valley, in Chinese Turkestan, have petitioned for Russian protection. The Russians occupied this region from 1870 to 1887, and only a few months ago sent troops to Kulja to enforce their diplo-

matic demands for increased control over the trade routes of Mongolia. It is supposed that Russia and Japan have come to an agreement as to their respective shares of Mongolia and Manchuria in case of a break-up of China.



The Retirement of the Manchus

The Manchus have practically given up the struggle, and the leaders of the Imperial clan at Peking have decided upon the retirement of the court to Jehol, the former city of the family, beyond the Great Wall to the north of the capital. In preparation for the movement the troops were sent there some weeks ago and the palace buildings put in order. It is probable that the child Emperor will abdicate before long. Yuan Shi-kai has, by his threat of resignation, thrown the responsibility for these decisions upon the Manchus. He states that he is not fighting to maintain the Manchus in power, but to preserve law and order, and that his military plans are for the present purely defensive. He is willing to leave the decision of the form of government to a national convention if truly representative, but not to a packed convention at Nanking such as the revolutionists insisted upon. President Sun Yat-sen is organizing his Government and putting the revolutionary army and navy in a condition for an advance upon Peking in case an agreement is not reached before the expiration of the armistice, which now holds for two weeks longer. He declares his willingness to resign the presidency in favor of Yuan Shi-kai if the monarchy is abolished. The republican assembly at Nanking voted for the adoption of a gold standard and authorized the bond issue of \$70,000,000 security on the income of revenue for five years, with interest at 8 per cent. Republican notes circulate freely in the south.—The United States has decided that it cannot delay longer joining with the other Powers in protecting the railroad from Peking to the sea, so four companies from the Fifteenth Infantry, together with a machine gun detachment and hospital corps, were dispatched on the transport "Logan" from Manila on January 12.



JOHN GRIER HIBBEN

The professor of philosophy in Princeton University who succeeds Woodrow Wilson as President

The New President of Princeton

BY ANDREW F. WEST, LL.D.

DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

PRINCETON is a university which lives on two impulses—memory and hope. Its store of memories, antedating our national life, then helping to enrich it and ever growing with its growth, forms the accumulating tradition of Princeton, its invisible heritage, the family treasure yielding its increase from generation to generation. And a *living* self-renewing tradition, if it be a good one, is the greatest treasure a university can possess. The precious elements of the living Princeton tradition are four: In religion a clear Christian faith; in education a discipline in central studies of general value followed by gradual and progressive freedom of election; in patriotism a passionate devotion to American liberty from its very beginnings; in student life a clean straightforward delightful democracy, not only free from snobbery and pretense, but mercilessly hostile to it. These are the things in the tradition of Princeton which Princeton men think worth preserving at all hazards. And these are the things President Hibben conspicuously and most faithfully represents, not because they are traditional, but because they are invaluable—the life of whatever is good in Princeton.

Such a tradition, if it be alive, is a good basis for hope. And here President Hibben appears as singularly, perhaps uniquely, fitted for his task. It is not the task of “going back” to any former state of things, nor of galvanizing a moribund impulse into the semblance of new life, but it is the task of understanding, grasping and directing this living powerful tradition to the highest uses and to new progress. Only one who knows what this tradition is and means can so use it, unperturbed by passing misunderstandings. For Princeton has passed thru a storm, and in a storm the mist and spray sometimes hide the view, and things get “shaken up” a lit-

tle. The things that are easily shaken—surface things—have been shaken, but only in order “that the things that cannot be shaken may remain.” President Hibben is intimately familiar with all this recent history. He has figured in it with modest independence, winning from men of all shades of opinion high regard for his moderation and fairness. He may take part in a battle, but will never descend to a quarrel.

His personal fitness for the task is the only force which has elected him. It is partly a question of his social temperament. As he has always been—open, friendly tho not demonstrative, modest without being shy, approachable, considerate, unaffected, independent without being aggressive—so we believe he will always remain; never a “boss,” and always our hospitable counsellor and friendly leader. I do not know why friendship should not be added to the list of virtues. And the force of friendship will be a great upbuilder of President Hibben’s administration.

It is also a question of his intellectual temper. He has a clear, deliberate and quiet mind which never “jumps at conclusions,” but carefully works them out in balance and proportion, and finally with clean exactness. To this he adds a remarkable power of clear exposition—the art of stating the essentials very simply and unmingled with other things. He has honored his chair of Logic by being himself an example of logical clearness, and has honored his teaching of Ethics by his skill in revealing the inevitable moral bearings of complex pressing questions of thought and conduct. Of this his debate with Professor James on “Pragmatism” is a good example. Philosophically he is a thinker of logical method and ethical aim—orderly, clear and elevating.

Applied to questions of administration this means he will simplify and clarify

routine, will perceive and disentangle the main questions from the little ones, and will give definiteness, coherency and continuity to the movement of the university's life. He may thus be expected to make clearer and clearer from year to year the specific meaning of Princeton as a force in education.

Applied to the question of studies, it means that he may be depended on to maintain and develop the curriculum on the basis of the Princeton tradition. The liberal arts and sciences—the classics and mathematics, philosophy and science, history and modern literature—these will be required and exacted. Yet not all of them from everybody, but “according to his degree.” Not Greek for all—but Greek for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

President Hibben is also a determined friend of the preceptorial plan of teaching. This and the course of study and the discipline, and all else of good established or strengthened in the preceding administration, will be carried on and carried as far as the strength of the university permits.

Moreover, the much discussed and finally acquired graduate college will come into its own. It will not be, as it is sometimes misrepresented, an independent institution in any sense. It will be what it has always been planned to be, a distinguishable but inseparable part of the university. It will not be the home of “sumptuous luxury,” or social aloofness, or “undemocratic snobbery.” Not at all. It has the unreserved and enthusiastic sympathy of President Hibben, as it had of that most democratic democrat, who advocated it so earnestly, ex-President Grover Cleveland. And when this stately house of high scholar-

ship, whose foundation walls are now building, is peopled with young scholars doing advanced work in the liberal arts and sciences, and adding the capstone to the Princeton system of liberal studies, then the Princeton tradition will be invigorated anew and President Hibben's administration will reap rich fruitage as the just reward of his unshaken confidence.

There is an indefinable charm about a rural university like Princeton. It is the still air of studies, the sylvan shades, the exquisite architecture, the elms and ivies, every one living “in shouting distance,” the free comradeships which make a little world, the sense of withdrawal from the rush of worldly life so as to have once in a lifetime the time to learn, time to think, time to dream, time for youth and faith and friendship, time to look into wise books and the lore of nature and to “get wisdom and understanding” thereby, time to test one's powers, time to plan one's future, time to discover the true aims of life, time to test and judge the restless, shifting Spirit of the Age by the calm Spirit of the Ages. He who has so lived has had his eyes opened to see the things of greatest reality—the things invisible. And as he leaves the old place—informed, enlightened, elevated, ready for anything he is to meet—he is taking with him the living tradition of Princeton's best to help him live better in the world. To preside over this old home of faith and knowledge and patriotism and democracy, where he belongs and which he deeply loves, President Hibben has been summoned. He will do his part well.

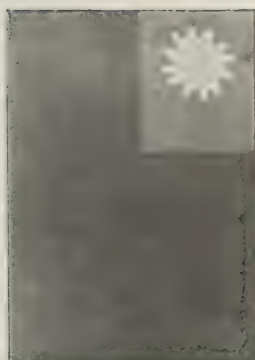
PRINCETON, N. J.





My Experiences in the Chinese Revolution

BY C. BROWNELL GAGE



[This graphic picture of the outbreak of the revolution in the province of Hunan is from the pen of the chairman of the governing board of the Yale Collegiate School and Hospital at Changsha. Mr. Gage was graduated from Yale College in 1898. He has been in China seven years and speaks the language. The flag adopted by the Chinese republicans is here reproduced. It consists of a red field and a blue union on which is displayed in white a twelve pointed star.—EDITOR.]

MOST characteristic of our point of view, here in the presence of the revolution, is the fact that we know so little about it. In Shanghai, where I am writing, with daily papers, and telegraph lines converging from many parts of the empire, we get a better perspective than at the scene of action. But in the interior, from Changsha to the coast, even at Hankow, the center of the stage, we found every one crammed with details about local events but gasping for news of *the revolution*—would it succeed or be crushed? Was it a series of local revolts or was it a rising of the people everywhere? This uncertainty is not simply due to isolation and the wildness of rumor. It is, with the revolution, as with most pieces of Chinese organization, from the movement of a tourist's baggage to the composition of the classics. There is the utmost apparent confusion of parts, but an effective principle of organization hidden somewhere which accomplishes the desired result. Every unit seems to work by itself in a haphazard fashion, but together they produce an irresistible mass movement. Only after the rebellion has been going on for several weeks is it evident that there are brains guiding it, and even now it is difficult to tell whether the wires are being pulled from Wuchang, from Shanghai, or some other place. Where unity of action exists, it seems to be due more to the strength of a common purpose than to organization by a central authority.

This quality of Chinese action appears

in the revolution as it occurred in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province. There were several days of uncertainty and wild rumor, with rushes on the banks and general excitement. The regular troops were known to be revolutionary, for their brothers, when sent to put down the revolt at Wuchang, had joined the rebels without a moment's hesitation, and had won great applause by marching direct from their transports into the city gates. So the provincial governor tried to offset danger from the regulars by strengthening the local militia. The regulars were deprived of ammunition and confined to their camps outside the city walls, while the militia, on the city wall, were supplied with a generous number of rounds. But the regulars seized the arsenal and helped themselves to ammunition. At the end of the Chinese month they were not paid, and the militia were. These conditions produced a situation that was nasty enough to cause general anxiety and the fear that Changsha was about to witness scenes like those which have since been seen in Nanking. But fears were disappointed, and the revolutionists were able to secure unmolested freedom for their actions, if they failed of general co-operation.

The change from the dragon flag to the white banner of the republic took place as quietly as the opening of a June rose. About eight in the morning of Sunday, October 22d, the regulars marched into the city unopposed by the militia on the wall or the governor's guard, took possession of the yamen and



REVOLUTIONARY FLAGS FLYING IN SHANGHAI

hoisted the white flag. His Excellency, seeing that resistance was hopeless, submitted quietly and retired thru a hole in his back wall. But he carried his seals of office with him, instead of surrendering them, and for several days the city was searched for him, and the gates kept closed. He ultimately escaped by a Japanese steamer. Of the other high officials, some escaped, some submitted. Only two were executed, a sturdy military taotai named Huang and the Changsha district magistrate, in whose hands was found a black list of revolutionists whom he was about to execute. A young military officer described to a foreigner with much gusto how the magistrate had been given a farewell feast by his executioners. At the appointed moment, the officer arose, seized the doomed official by the queue, severed the head from the body, and, catching the spouting blood in his hands, drank to the confusion of the enemies of the republic.

Revolting and unnecessary as these details were, a revolution from an ancient absolutism to a democracy, effected with only two deaths, seemed a very

temperate and self-controlled affair. The city settled down to the new order with general enthusiasm and confidence. This confidence was increased by the fact that the first proclamation of the new government was issued in the name of T'an Yen K'ai, president of the provincial assembly, a man of excellent ability and force of character. The proclamation was similar to those issued in Wuchang ordering the shops to keep open and business to go on, and threatening the death penalty for various offenses, especially for any harm done to a foreigner. A military government was proclaimed; but the chief posts were filled by the various Chinese who had received a Western education, chiefly teachers and students connected with the higher government schools.

I say "the posts were filled," but there were few regular appointments. The work of government was done by volunteers, with a minimum of organization. In spite of the lack of central authority, the individual units worked together for a while with more efficiency than was expected. Many of our Chinese friends who had been known as in-

conspicuous private citizens suddenly appeared in high offices, but their conduct of these elevated positions was marked by Jeffersonian simplicity and informality. Instead of the former taotai of maritime customs, with his nodding peacock feather, big green sedan chair, red umbrella and outriders, preceding

"Not faster than dateless Olympian leisure
Might pace with unblown ample garments
from pleasure to pleasure,"

the commissioner of customs was awaited upon by a gentleman in European dress, speaking excellent English, and coming unannounced with friendly and informal manners.

Every one in the new government was friendly to foreigners. On the afternoon of the day of revolution, I tried to reenter the city, whence all the foreigners had been summoned by consular authority when the soldiers entered. The city gates were fast barred, but at that moment a file of soldiers appeared with the white rag of revolution around their arms. I saluted the lieutenant in command, and asked if one might enter the city. "Certainly," he replied, "we will take you in." While we were waiting for the guard within the gates to respond to his summons, the officer noticed a handkerchief tied on my arm in respect of the revolution. He smiled and bowed low, with the polite Chinese response, "We dare not presume." For the next few days the city gates were kept closed, but the guards on the wall considerably provided a ladder, which they put down to allow foreigners who had business inside to go out and in.

The new government kept perfect order. Soldiers patrolled the streets, and every shop was open as usual, tho little business was done. On the morning of the 22d, you could scarcely have told whether the shopkeepers and householders sympathized with the revolution or not. Most of them would have given you an evasive answer. In the afternoon, not a one but had a white flag out, some the size of napkins; some as large as sheets, some plain, some marked with the character "Han" (a name distinguishing Chinese from Manchu) and others with the words, "Middle Flowery Republic."

In spite of this apparent harmony,

there was a rift in the lute. First there were rumors that the friends and relatives of the murdered taotai, Huang, were seeking vengeance. Then we were told that this quarrel was patched up, and the revolutionists responsible for his death were to give him a grand funeral, that his shade might be propitiated. Then there were rumors of other differences, especially between the military governor and lieutenant-governor, Chao and Ts'en. Chao resigned, but his resignation was not accepted. Then Ts'en was said to have been prevailed upon to resign. Suddenly, one afternoon, when people had begun to hope that a period of harmony and order was at hand, rifle shots were heard in the city. It was learned that Ts'en had been dragged from his horse and killed, and Chao had been shot in his headquarters in the governor's yamen. The president of the provincial assembly, T'an Yen K'ai, was led forth and installed as military governor. He entered the yamen weeping, it was said, at the bloody doings of the party with which he had thrown in his lot, but which he could not control.

Several explanations were given for the death of the generals, but the one which is probably nearest the truth, and the official explanation of the revolutionary party, was not heard until we reached Shanghai. A Chinese editor in close touch with Wu Ting Fang gave me the story that General Ts'en, the military lieutenant governor, had been bribed with \$10,000 to resign, and Chao connived at the transaction. So the apparent anarchy was only the stern effort of the new government to cleanse itself of the old official corruption. The revolutionists everywhere have made it clear that they would not tolerate the old system. One other Changsha official had been summarily degraded for giving appointments to a crowd of his relatives—a policy which was always expected under the imperial government. Nothing in the revolution has so commended it to American sympathy as this intolerance of corruption.

Whatever the true explanation of the killing of Chao and Ts'en, public confidence in the provisional government was badly shaken for a time. The ardent



THE HEIGHTS ABOVE WUCHANG

enthusiasts, who had been so ready to volunteer their help at the beginning, concluded that this kind of revolution was more than they had bargained for, and their turn might come next. A reign of terror was freely predicted, even by the friends of the new order. Many posts were suddenly left vacant, and even the new military governor could not be found for a time. Two of the gentry applied at the Yale Mission Hospital to buy Red Cross flags, which they thought had efficacy to protect them from both sides. One gentleman, with wise generosity, offered his spacious residence as headquarters for the new Red Cross Society, and after his offer was accepted, the society might have had a similar residence in every ward in the city.

It was only natural that the foreigners, who could not help sympathizing with the new order, should be somewhat discouraged by the apparent disintegration of the republican party. Their hopes had received a number of shocks. When the government was taken over by the new regime, the foreigners living inside the city walls were called to come outside for fear of disorder. A signal had been prearranged—a red flag on the customs flagstaff to indicate an impending riot and a black ball to show that a riot had already broken out. The red flag was raised prematurely, and the foreigners living in the city gathered, according to plan, at the residence of the commissioner of customs on an island in

the river. The commissioner's hospitality was equal to the occasion, and twenty-five or more people formed a sort of concentration camp in his house, the men sleeping on the floor of his large unused drawing room, and the ladies finding accommodations in the chambers above. The red flag caused great commotion among the Chinese, for this color had been adopted by the revolutionists, and the rumor spread that the maritime customs had gone over to the revolution, when the imperial officials still controlled the government. The customs taotai came down in high dudgeon to see the commissioner, and the signal was speedily removed, and the staff of the Standard Oil Company substituted at the foreign signal station.

When all remained quiet in the city, the men returned to their homes, only to be called out again, four days later, when the actual revolution took place. The new provisional military government, while keeping perfect order, did not feel itself secure enough to be responsible for the protection of foreigners, and requested them to remain outside the city. The community was patient for a time, but after a reasonable interval, the British Consul, Mr. Giles, pointed out to the new officials that they must accept the responsibilities of government, and we were allowed to return to our homes once more. Then came rumors of disagreement among the new leaders, and finally the killing of the two generals. The two consuls in the port,

British and Japanese, were again advised to withdraw their nationals from within the city, and the British advised all who were under his care, including Norwegians and Americans, to take all women and children to the coast.

The only steamer in port at the time was a Japanese boat, with a first or European cabin having three staterooms, a second cabin for Chinese, and steerage accommodations on the lower deck. The European cabin being full, and the Japanese passengers having taken all available space in the second cabin, there was nothing left but the steerage. A good party of us tried to charter the forward steerage compartment, thinking it might be made habitable if we had it to ourselves. There were fifty double decker bunks filling a low, dark room, with narrow aisles between them. But we had reckoned without our host. A regiment with gatling guns could scarcely have kept the Chinese from crowding in, and the best we could do in the end was to screen off one side of the room for the foreign women and children. The foreign men in the party slept on boxes or on deck, wherever space offered. We had to remain on board thirty-six mortal hours before sailing, to hold these elegant accommodations, and, to make matters worse, a horde of Chinese were admitted to the hold, an unventilated space below us, entered by a hatchway opening

in the middle of our quarters. The fumes of their smoking and breathing came up, and added to the density of the atmosphere, in a room where the utmost vigilance of our party could scarcely keep the one window and door open, in the face of the Chinese love of cosiness. The humor of the situation was increased by the presence of some of the recent republican officials in the passenger list.

On arriving at Hankow, however, the situation assumed a different aspect. The native city, to be sure, had been recaptured by the imperial army, and two-thirds of it were a mass of smoking ashes, as we passed. The concessions were only slightly injured, though shells had been bursting in their boundaries for several days, in some cases entering buildings and wrecking or injuring rooms. The landing hulks of the steamship companies had gone several miles down river, with most of the native employees and domestic servants of the port on board. Westerners in the Orient are not accustomed to live without servants, and it was odd to see gentlemen buying their own bread (at famine prices) and carrying it home under their arms to eat without help of cook or waiter. Coolies to move our baggage could only be obtained at five times the regular rates. If famine was imminent, an epidemic was also threatening, for the river banks



REVOLUTIONARY FIELD GUNS READY FOR ACTION

below the city were lined with the unburied dead, and numerous corpses could be seen in the water.

But even these signs of warfare were evidence, to some extent, that the revolutionists were in earnest and that the imperialists were not having it all their own way. And this impression was strengthened by a visit to the Red Cross hospitals. Most interesting of these was the Chinese cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Nave and transepts were filled with improvised beds made from the pews, which could be easily moved about on the stone pavement. The smell of iodoform had taken the place of the odor of incense. Instead of the choir boys one was accustomed to see, marching down the aisles, there was a large staff of doctors and trained and volunteer nurses. One good soul among the last declared she "could wash their feet but couldn't see them put the cloth in the wounds." So while the "cloth" was being packed in some of the patients, she introduced us to a revolutionary "general," who told us how he was fighting to have a country like our "Great Beautiful Country," as the Chinese call America. This prostrate congregation of imperialist and republican soldiers, lying peacefully side by side, brought the seriousness of revolution home to us, and left it no longer the stage comedy it had sometimes seemed in Changsha.

The most impressive thing to be seen was the spirit of the revolutionary soldiers. There was no mistaking the fact that they were fighting for their country as truly as the heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill. One of them could scarcely wait while the surgeon dressed his wound, so eager was he to get back to the ranks. Another had just broken down and wept because he was told he could not return to the firing line for several days. The same eager, fighting spirit animated them all, according to the hospital staff. The "grays" or "imps," on the other hand, were apathetic and content to obey orders, and many were deserting. One felt that the earnestness of the "rebs" more than offset the disadvantage they suffered as raw recruits opposed to trained soldiers. The "imps" might recapture Hanyang and Wuchang (and they have succeeded in tak-

ing the former at the date on which I am writing), but the trained troops at the disposal of the Emperor are too few to conquer half the country, if the people are in earnest.

The popular interest in the revolution, especially in the cities, is shown in many ways. The humble bobby on the beat comes up to the foreigner and inquires anxiously for news, showing by tone and words that his hopes are with the republican armies. The other day a Chinese newspaper was mobbed for publishing the news of the fall of Hanyang to the imperialists. The Chinese papers did not dare publish this news until it was four days old, and the first paper to announce the unwelcome tidings was thought to have been bribed by the imperialists. The same spirit was shown in another way at Hankow in the early stages of the fighting, when the populace ran on to the field of battle, reckless of bullets, to carry refreshments and dainties to their fighting heroes. The members of the Christian mission churches are unanimously for the cause, and it is difficult for the foreigners associated with them to maintain that neutrality which has been thought to be our role. One church took up a collection last Sunday for the revolution. A missionary from Wusih, a city near Soochow, told me that one of his clergy came to him the other day and asked,

"What are you going to do about the prayer for the Emperor?"

"We shall read the prayer as usual."

"But he is no longer Emperor!"

"O yes, he is still on the throne."

"We can't pray for him as *our* ruler."

"All right, I'll take that part of the service myself."

"Well, nobody will say 'amen.'"

This last shot was too much for a man who believed in *common prayer*, and the prayer for the Emperor was omitted from the service.

One quality which will stand the people in good stead is their genius for compromise. Already, the defeated army of General Li and the victorious troops of Yuan Shi-kai have agreed to an armistice at Wuchang, in the hope of compromising their differences. Arbitration and compromise are better methods of settling political differences than the appeal to "reeking tube and



THE BURNING CITY OF HANKOW

iron shard." One cannot help feeling that warfare is an un-Chinese way of settling differences, and the feeling is strengthened by seeing the way they fight. The raw recruits, firing from the hip, gun tilted in air, imagining that their work is done if only the gun goes off, may be only evidence of inexperience. But this banging away for an hour and then stopping for breakfast, banging on again till dusk and then stopping because an eight hour day has been finished; this starting a rebellion and then sitting inactive instead of seizing or destroying the railroad by which your opponent can concentrate troops against you; this recapture of strongholds like Hankow and Hanyang, and then stopping to parley with a dangerous rebellion when its army is at your mercy—are these things not evidence that the Chinese do not believe in the appeal to arms as the *ultimate* arbitrator of their differences? I do not mean that their warriors are not in earnest, or that they are lacking in courage. The Chinese, of all people, can die for a cause.

But the use of force is approved by their morals only when it is a necessary first step, a kind of jockeying for position, to secure justice in the negotiations. Rebellions like the Taiping, which were fought out to the bitter end, are condemned less because rebellion is wrong in general, or because their particular cause was evil, than because they were so obstinate and uncompromising. The Confucian ideals regarding the use of force must be taken into account as one asset of this people in establishing self-government. They will be spared many of the experiences of our neighbors of Central and South America.

We cannot expect this people to do things in the Anglo-Saxon way, but they may find a Chinese way equally effective. They may find new solutions for the problems of self-government which we have vainly struggled to solve in the West without success. We look at our own revolution thru a halo of idealization. Let us look at the Chinese revolution with eyes of sympathy.

SHAN TAI CHUNG.

The New Postal Savings Banks

BY FRANK H. HITCHCOCK

[This article has been prepared for THE INDEPENDENT under the direction of the Postmaster General of the United States and reviewed and authorized by him.—EDITOR.]

POSTAL savings banks are not new to the world at large. Many important countries have flourishing systems long established. Neither is the demand new in the United States. For years the question has been mooted, both in and out of Congress; but strong opposition in various quarters, and some grave fears as to its desirability, forced the advocates thru a long and earnest struggle before the consent of Congress was obtained, in the act of June 25, 1910, appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of a postal savings system in this country. Both the doubtful and enthusiastic have eagerly awaited the result of the initial efforts of the Postmaster General and his assistants to establish the depositories—and it is not too much to feel that to all they must be astonishingly satisfactory.

Briefly put, the situation is this: A year ago the postal savings bank system existed only in the words of the Act of Congress referred to, while today it is a successful banking institution of the United States, receiving, through five thousand cities and towns, deposits aggregating a million dollars a week; stimulating the commercial life of the whole country by bringing out into circulation the hoarded savings of numberless people who could not or would not trust their treasure to ordinary banks; by tempting the saving of small sums from many who would never have attempted to open an account in a bank; by encouraging women and children to avail themselves of the opportunity for independent bank accounts, however small, guarded and secured by the United States; and further helpful because the money thus collected is deposited by the postal savings banks with the local banks of the community where it is collected, for which deposit local improvement bonds are accepted as security.

But the passage of the act authorizing the establishment of postal savings banks

was only the beginning. It is doubtless impossible for one who has not been intimate with the work to imagine the task involved. The experience and methods of other countries were helpful and suggestive, but none were adapted to the peculiar conditions and demands of our vast and varied country. After the approval of the act the Postmaster General appointed a committee of officers of the Post Office Department to go over the ground, considering carefully all the other systems and the requirement which must be met in this country, and devise the best possible plan for putting the law into effect. The result was a complete system of accounting, and proposed regulations, and instructions for postmasters, unique in several respects, prepared by this committee and approved December, 1910. Following this plan experimental depositories were opened January 3, 1911—just one year ago—in forty-eight second-class post offices; one in each State and Territory; and the immediate returns and favorable working of the system assured those most anxious for the success of the undertaking that the plan devised was not only satisfactory but in many respects far better, for this country at least, than any in operation in other nations.

After testing the system for four months with these initial offices, and finding the operation to be undoubtedly practicable, the service was extended as rapidly as possible to all Presidential offices. On May 1 forty-five offices were designated and then in groups of fifty to one hundred at intervals of only a few days, thru subsequent months. August 1 offices were opened for deposits in New York, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis, and during the two months following in nearly all of the larger cities.

The law places the designation of these depositories in the hands of the Postmaster General and provides that

persons from ten years old may open accounts and deposit amounts in multiples of \$1, not to exceed \$100 dollars a month in the case of any one depositor, or a deposit larger than \$500 to any one account. The depositors receive interest at the rate of two per cent. a year to be credited to their accounts once a year, on all amounts remaining on deposit thruout the year.

The receipts of each office are to be deposited, apportioned according to the capital and surplus of each, among all the National and State banks in the community which are willing to observe the regulations and furnish as security public bonds approved by the Board of Trustees. These deposits are to bear interest at the rate of not less than two and one-quarter per cent. No bank, however, is allowed to receive a sum greater than its capital and one-half of its surplus; and in the absence of qualified local banks the money is to be deposited in other banks most convenient to the locality.

The Act requires that the Board of Trustees shall withdraw five per cent. of the total receipts to be held as a reserve fund and at its discretion may withdraw thirty per cent. more for investment in bonds and other securities of the United States. The remaining sixty-five per cent. is to be kept as a working balance and may only be withdrawn by order of the President under extraordinary public conditions. All of the funds must be available, at all times, for the payment of depositors.

The limit of \$500 as the account of any one depositor does not, however, limit the possibility of utilizing the postal savings banks to any extent, for the law provides for the purchase, by depositors, of United States postal savings bonds, bearing two and one-half per cent. interest and payable in twenty years. These bonds can be issued whenever there are outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call or in lieu of part of a bond issue under other authority. They are exempt from taxation, either Federal or local.

The first issue of these postal savings bonds took place on July 1, 1911, and the amount of deposits immediately exchanged for bonds was \$41,900, a little

more than six per cent. of the balance to the credit of depositors on June 30. Application for the exchange of deposits for bonds at the time of the second issue, January 1, 1912, amounted to \$416,920. But large as the sum is it is a considerably smaller proportion of the amount on deposit January 1.

The Act also contains general pro-



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK
Postmaster-General of the United States

visions for the safeguarding of the postal savings funds, and the assurance "That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon."

In nearly all foreign countries the depositor in postal savings banks on opening an account receives a pass book, in which each deposit and withdrawal must be entered by the postmaster, and at certain intervals all of these pass books are called in and sent to the central office for inspection, where an account is kept with each individual depositor. The amount of ledger work necessitated by this system is evident in the fact that the British Post Office Savings Bank em-

employs about 3,300 clerks in the central office alone, while, even when our system has become fully developed, it is not believed that more than a few hundred clerks, at most, will be employed in the central office—chiefly engaged in the examination of the accounts of the postmasters and banks.

The passbook also appeared cumbersome to the depositor, for in making a withdrawal he must surrender his book and wait to have it sent to the head office where the transaction must be recorded and payment authorized. The Postmaster General gave much personal attention to the problem of devising a better method to evidence deposits and finally determined on a certificate of deposit. At his direction this was made the essential feature of the plan evolved by the departmental committee.

Certificates are furnished to postmasters in fixed denominations and they are required to render account for each of the forms by serial number. Each postmaster alone keeps account with the individual depositor, for whose identification he is personally responsible. The certificates are non-transferable and will be paid only at the office of issue. Withdrawals and accrued interest are paid to the depositors by the responsible postmasters, from current postal savings receipts, the surrendered certificates being sufficient vouchers and providing a complete check upon the postmasters. Thus, under ordinary circumstances it will be unnecessary for the depositor to give any notice whatever of his desire to withdraw any part of his savings on deposit. The certificate is a safe and substantial evidence of indebtedness and it is impossible for any person to obtain money on it wrongfully, from the postmaster, or for the postmaster to defraud either the depositor or the Government. The postmaster must keep on file a duplicate of each certificate issued, with certain notes for identification and a record of the issue and payment of all certificates.

This greatly reduces the complex bookkeeping of other systems and holds the postmaster to strict account for every certificate form and for all money passing through his hands in a way which appears to leave no opportunity for fraudulent transactions on the part

of post office employees, while it also protects him and estops any fraud being perpetrated upon the postal savings bank. When an application is made to open an account the postmaster or his clerk obtains the necessary information to fill out an identification blank which is signed by the applicant. As many certificates are issued as are necessary to cover the deposits, and the duplicates filed with the application. When he wishes to withdraw any amount the redeemed certificates are canceled and with the duplicates are forwarded to the central office with the postmaster's monthly account.

Besides the certificates, which are in multiples of one dollar, cards are issued with ten cent stamps, under the provision of the Act for the accumulation of sums less than a dollar. These cards and stamps are transferable and are sold to any one, in any amount desired. They will quite probably be kept on sale by druggists and other merchants, for the convenience of their patrons. The device is most helpful and popular among school children, and the card, with sufficient stamps affixed, is redeemed at the postal savings bank with regular certificates of deposit. The value of certificates issued in exchange for cards and stamps up to June 30, 1911, was less than four-tenths of one per cent. of the whole issue of certificates, but it will increase as it becomes better known and will encourage many small savings.

Under the law governing the postal savings banks, deposits made by married women are free from any control or interference by the husband; but it is an error to suppose that only small wage earners and children are interested in the postal savings banks. The total number of depositors on June 30, 1911, less than three months from the date of opening the first forty-eight depositories, was 13,869. Of these 3,984 were female—2,159, about fifteen per cent. of all the depositors, were married; 3,691—about twenty-seven per cent. of all—were foreign born; 1,062 of them came from the United Kingdom, where postal savings banks have been longest in operation and the people have become most familiar with the advantages of the system. Four hundred and sixty-six were Italians. Of 10,166 native born depositors,

364 were negroes; while the statistics concerning occupation show conclusively that the postal savings banks are not appealing to any limited class.

During the first month of their operation the deposits at the forty-eight offices amounted to \$61,805. At the end of six months \$778,129 had been deposited in our postal savings banks. Three months later the amount on deposit was more than \$4,000,000, and on the 1st of January, 1912, there was probably over \$15,000,000 deposited.

In the provisions for disposing of the postal savings funds by deposit in local banks, our system differs notably from the methods followed in foreign countries, where the funds are accumulated at the national capital and generally invested in government securities. The interest received from the banks where our postal savings receipts are deposited is first applied to the payment of interest due to depositors. The remainder, according to the Act, is to be converted into the postal revenues. It is probable that as soon as the total deposits amount to fifty million dollars, this item alone will defray the entire expense to the postal

service of administering the Postal Savings System. For notwithstanding the extra work involved in the designation of depository offices and the opening of accounts with such a large number of banks, the central office, at Washington, has up to the present time employed only 112 clerks, all under the immediate supervision of the Postmaster General, who thus far has given the development of the system his personal attention. But now that the vast work of extending the service to forty thousand fourth class offices is to be undertaken it has become necessary to organize the Postal Savings System on a more independent basis, coordinate with the other large bureaus of the Post Office Department. As a first step in this direction on January 3, 1912, the first anniversary, the Postmaster General announced the appointment of Theodore L. Weed, formerly Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, to be the first Director of the Postal Savings System, sure that he was placing it in good hands for continued growth and prosperity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



A Polite Argument

BY ELLIS O. JONES

"There is nothing new under the sun."

"Oh, pshaw. That trite old platitude makes me tired. It simply is not true. Everything is new under the sun."

"Oh, of course. I see what you mean. And you're quite right about it. If you look at it in a certain sense, everything under the sun is new."

"To be sure. But then, I don't want to be dogmatic about it. In a certain sense, of course, there is, as you said in the first place, nothing new under the sun."

"That's just it. In a certain sense, there is nothing new under the sun. That is to say, nothing under the sun is novel."

"That's the idea. And I was going to explain why. Now, any old proverb or adage like that, which has been uttered

over and over for so long, is pretty sure to be right. It has stood the test of time."

"Exactly. It has stood the test of time. People would not keep saying it if there weren't an element of truth in it."

"No. But then, on the other hand, you mustn't forget that the masses are superficial and proverbs like that really don't mean anything to them."

"That's true. When you come to think of it, in a certain sense, they are more liable to be wrong than right."

"I think I agree with you. Do you know it is a great delight to talk to a sensible man like you."

"Same here."

NEW YORK CITY.

The Winter Woods

BY O. W. SMITH



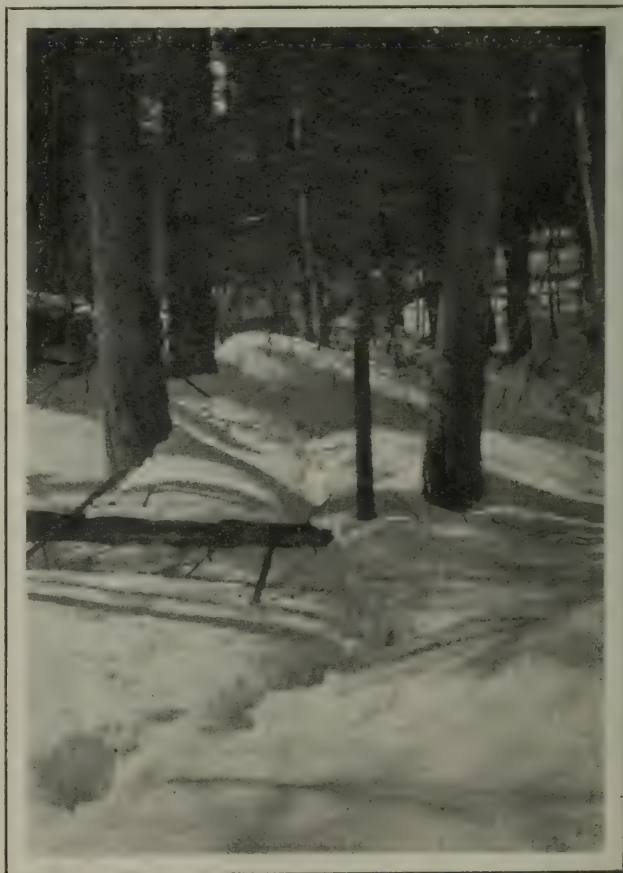
CROSS-COUNTRY tramping thru the winter woods is for the rugged, the red-blooded, the physically fit. I do not mean to say that this tonic would not do the pale-faced house-ling more good

than doctor's physic and artificial exercise, but that only the exuberantly healthy dare face Jack Frost in his lair. And Jack isn't a half bad fellow after all, even tho he has an unenviable reputation. He is only a boisterous, blustering bully. Run from him, lock yourself up in a close, stuffy house, and he howls about the corners like a veritable fiend; but face him boldly and he kisses your cheeks until they glow with life and color, while the good red blood finds its way to your very finger tips. A tramp thru the deep snows of the winter woods will do more toward conquering tuberculosis than will a dozen multi-colored stamps stuck on the back of a letter written in a hothouse. A pair of snow-shoes or skees will carry you over the drifts and into otherwise inaccessible corners of the white wilderness, but a simple walk along a highway, or better yet, a farmer's road to his wood-lot, will repay you a thousand fold in health and pleasure.

The architecture of new-fallen snow is beautiful beyond description. The woods are transformed by their white burden into a veritable fairyland, and you have only to gaze in one direction long enough to behold the glint of an evanescent wing, the glitter of priceless jewels. A black pine stump, capped with white, becomes an altar at which the purest white-robed priest might officiate without sacrilege; and a gnarled and deformed tree trunk becomes an ivory statue when mantled by the transforming snow. Even a brown weed, the

dried remnant of a midsummer golden-rod, lives again—a blending, airy, fairy thing of ineffable white, not less beautiful than in the days of its pristine loveliness. So the clinging snow works wonders, performs miracles in every nook and corner of the woodland. Strange figures, half completed statues, igloo-like domes press the wanderer upon every side; beautiful always, grotesque never.

Strange that one can live pent up all winter within a few miles of wonders as great, beauties as surpassing as those found within the Yellowstone Park, and yet not make an attempt to behold them. Stranger yet that some seem able to live amid the snow-transformed trees and not see them—at least, are unappreciative of their beauty. The woodchopper is but moved to profanity, for the overloaded branches will drop their white burden upon him in an unsuspecting moment, or



IN THE NORTHERN WOODS



Master Craftsman.
Would you behold cathedral
spires such as never
have climbed the skies in
haunts of men? Would
you behold beauties such
as are imagined by paint-
ers and poets only in
their maddest moments?
Then go to the winter
woods, where God lets
His imagination run riot.

effectually quench his fire at noontime. The weary huntsman returning to camp, dragging behind him the spoils of the chase, is thankful that the soft snow makes his labor less arduous, all unconscious that he is trailing thru a world more beautiful than that imagined by John when in a vision on Patmos, more beautiful than has yet been transferred to canvas by skilled painter. A single spruce tree, transformed into a white spire of immaculate purity by pounds and pounds of snow, is more productive of spiritual thought than the tallest church spire of smoke-begrimed city. The latter is man's attempt at soul expression, the former is the result of the labor of the



THE ARCHITECTURE OF NEW-FALLEN SNOW

"The woods are transformed by their white burden into a veritable fairyland"

building, and, like a child at play, destroying that He may build again.

And the winter woods are not bloodless and lifeless, as some would have us believe. Life, real life, is ever present. Cold indeed is the day when the red squirrels, loquacious and inquisitive, will not gather to berate you for daring to invade their domain. Even while they express their contempt for you, emphasizing their words with ludicrous contortions, they are not above stealing the last slice of bread and butter from your lunch basket. There are birds too in the winter woods, many birds if you know where to look for them. It is not in the province of this paper to catalog the birds one will meet on days when sky and tree-tops meet, but I must offer my tribute to courageous and friendly chickadees, those lively sprites of the midwinter woods. When you sit by your noon-day camp fire, give them slight encouragement and they will hop about your feet seeking for the crumbs that fall from your hand; show that you are friendly, scatter food with prodigal hand, and they will respond by perching about you and upon you with utter disregard of consequences. I know of no bird that will so quickly respond to a show of friendliness. If the day be slightly warm with a hint of storm in the air, the blue jays, brilliant and assertive,

will hunt you out, adding a dash of color to the sober white of the landscape. The nuthatches and woodpeckers, too, are hardy lovers of snowy woods, where they are "at home" to every caller who braves the fancied rigors of a winter day. Even in midwinter in northern Wisconsin I have found a stray robin hopping about in company with chickadees, apparently contented with his lot; and a few years ago, when walking toward the woods one cold January morning, I discovered a meadowlark sitting on a fence post and gazing disconsolately over the snow-buried fields. Why had he lingered behind his companions? Was he hungry? My question remained unanswered, for he repudiated my friendliness with scorn.

In conclusion, as the preachers say, not the least enjoyable part of a day in the snow-clad forest is the dinner eaten at the foot of some bluff, where, sheltered by pine trees, you forget the cold, and doze and dream, your nostrils filled with the piquant odors of wood smoke. The short day will slip away ere you are aware, and (the word of a lover of snows and cold for it!) you will return to the city at nightfall, rested mentally, tired physically, and ready to attack the problems of life with greater courage than before.

DURAND, WIS.



Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards.

A NAIL was never fairer hit upon the head than when General Clarence R. Edwards was recently dubbed "The Godfather of the Philippines." With a kind of personal pride—call it patriotism if you like—we note the reports of travelers, or of inspecting officials, hunting for words to express the marvelous strides in development of the 8,000,000 naked savages, gory head hunters, grinning Moros, and what-not, making up the mess which Dewey pulled out of the wet in under our star-spangled umbrella.

There may still be those who believe that we should be better off without the Philippines; but we have them, and that settles it; while few there are who today would venture the assertion that the Philippines would be better off without

us. We wander over the islands safer than in New York or Chicago, or London or Paris. We find more natives talking English than ever spoke a word of Spanish, tho Spain's domination lasted out ages, while ours has hardly covered its first decade. We find the hostile spearmen of ten years ago in fine white uniforms proudly patrolling as policemen, fierce barbarians peacefully cultivating vast areas which were rank jungles but a short while back—greatly increasing their own and the country's revenues. We find 6,000 graduated and

diplomaed natives teaching schools in English. We find the city of Manila able to expend six million dollars on improving her harbor—and everything in proportion.

We feel a personal pride in it all—tho goodness knows how many of us have spent the years in declaring the regeneration

preposterously impossible—we take a personal pride, rarely stopping to realize that somewhere in the background there must have been a personality equal to the task. It is, of course, the composite brain and brawn of many devoted men which has done this developing, but the man at the helm—in it from the first gunpowder to the last pacific energy—has been Clarence R. Edwards, Brigadier-General United States Army, now Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs—Godfather of the



BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLARENCE R. EDWARDS
"Godfather of the Philippines"

Philippines. He is a signal instance of the right man rightly placed—what tho he came to it all by accident and chance. He was passing thru Washington in January, 1899, on his way to Havana, when General Lawton held him up with the request that he be appointed his chief of staff, to go with him to the Philippines. He was under fire 112 times and was four times recommended by General Lawton for brevets "for distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy" while officiating at the birth of freedom in the

islands and preparing to stand as god-father.

General Edwards has just passed fifty-two, if the calendar is correct—which one who knows him must doubt—for he was born on New Year's Day, the year before the opening of the Civil War, in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a West Point graduate of 1883, and what he has not been in the army since then—from commissary to chaplain under various emergencies—it would be hard to say. Since July, 1902, he has been Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the development of the Philippines vitally near his heart. A born soldier—and a good one—he is also an unusually able business man. He has charge of the surplus money of the Philippines to such an extent that he has already collected nearly \$3,000,000 interest on funds placed in his hands, and has demonstrated his loyalty by recently declining an outside offer of \$30,000 a year.

Oscar W. Underwood, M. C.

When a man makes good he has the watching eyes of the world fixt on him,



OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and a Democratic candidate for the Presidency

regardless of parties and politics. He cannot help it. Oscar W. Underwood strikes one forcibly as a man who would rather help it if he could. He is charmingly cordial, with unaffected Southern gallantry, but he constantly impresses one as saying, *sub rosa*, "I have my business to attend to, and I propose to attend to it without fear or favor, to the best of my ability. I have no time for notoriety." But he can't help it—especially in times of tariff revision—for he is chairman of the potential House Committee on Ways and Means; the famous committee over which Sereno Payne presided with such Serenity for some years back, until the upheaval a year gone.

Underwood came from Alabama to the National House of Representatives some years ago, and began at once to make good in a way that sent him climbing, and in the upset left him chairman of the great committee. There he has followed out his *sub rosa* suggestion of himself—there and as floor leader of the new majority—in a way that has seemed to some rather bold and defiant, and accordingly pleased others beyond words. It has made him a national character, whether he would or no, and it is not surprising that from many places come whispers connecting his name with an event in 1912 over which there is much speculation.

Mr. Underwood is a thoro gentleman, of the South's best type. He was born in Louisville, Ky., fifty years ago. He is tall, with a strong—not too expressive—face, with thick, brown hair, and no end of inherent dignity which rarely allows him to exhibit impulsive qualities except in the exigencies of debate, on the floor, when he is capable, as he has proved, of rising to any occasion which has thus far presented itself. His voice is low and beguiling, when the other kind is not necessary. He speaks and moves deliberately, in a way which instinctively impresses one—whether from the floor of the House or in private conversation—that he understands the meaning and value of words and believes precisely what he says. His smooth-shaven face is always ready with smiles, but large, alert eyes, a solid jaw and firmly closing mouth indicate not only convictions, but the courage of them. It is only another

indorsement of the first impression that while he has not sought for notoriety and does not like it, he is capable of sustaining himself thru any kind of a tempest to the satisfaction of his own opinions, at least, and regardless of their effect upon his personal popularity. The Congressional Directory is another indication of the man. Members of Congress are given pretty well *carte blanche* to tell the world about themselves, and frequently take a half-page to write themselves up. Underwood found four lines enough—and two of those are a recount of the dates of his re-election to Congress.

The world knows Mr. Underwood—and obviously will know him better as time goes on—simply by what he accomplishes in the line of making good, which is quite in accord with his evident convictions. Socially he is a man who commands the warmest appreciation and confidence of his friends.

The Director-General of the Postal Savings Banks.

The long fight for postal savings banks in the United States was finished only a year ago, but the colossal labor of arranging an adequate system for our vast country has already been performed—savings banks galore have already been established, something like fourteen millions or more have been deposited and—a fact almost beyond belief—the system has already reached a self-supporting basis. It is therefore a system tried out and found not wanting, and the next thing incumbent upon the Postmaster-General was to secure a competent Director-General for the new bureau which will handle the postal savings business that will shortly comprise at least fifty thousand postal savings banks.

It is an office of grave responsibility and the interests of many thousands thruout the country center in the incumbent. Postmaster-General Hitchcock has been particularly happy in various important appointments which he has made, and there is little fear of this one being a disappointment. He has announced the name of Theodore L. Weed for the position and all who know Mr. Weed are confident that the vast business could not have been placed in better hands. In



THEODORE L. WEED

First Director General of the Postal Savings Banks

making the appointment Mr. Hitchcock declared his belief that before the end of the current year the deposits would reach fifty million dollars and the system be a source of profit to the Government.

Mr. Weed, the first director, is not untied. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1876, and graduated from the George Washington University. His entire career, thus far, has been in Government service, where he has made a rapid climb conspicuously suggestive of merit and ability. He began as stenographer in the War Department. He was chief of the Civil Division of the Military Government of Cuba from 1899 to 1902; private secretary to Secretary Straus, Commerce and Labor, for two years; private secretary to Postmaster-General Hitchcock while he was chairman of the Republican National Committee during the campaign of 1908; then Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and later Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, from which position Mr. Hitchcock has promoted him to his present office.

Mr. Weed is well prepared for the

duties he assumes. For some time he has been chairman of the Board of Trustees directing the establishment of the system and is largely responsible for its present organization and efficiency, so that he is no stranger to the work.

Intelligence, courtesy, keen common sense, and absolute devotion to the interests he represents are vivid characteristics of every word and act with Mr.

Weed, accounting for the rapid progress he has made and promising his success in the future. He is not a large man, but the personification of energy and cordial good will, making friends and keeping them. There is no doubt that Postmaster General Hitchcock has made a good selection for the first director of the new postal savings bank system.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Eugenics Movement

BY GERTRUDE C. DAVENPORT

[The eugenics movement has now reached a point where the interest and co-operation of the public may be invited without danger of injury to the cause thru popular misconception of its aims and perversion of its scientific ideals. The coming International Eugenics Congress will show to the world how much has been accomplished by the study of human heredity which has been so actively prosecuted in recent years. The chief center of this work in America is the Carnegie Laboratory for Experimental Evolution at Cold Springs Harbor, under the directorship of Charles B. Davenport. Mrs. Davenport has collaborated with him in many of these researches and is thoroly familiar with the movement whose meaning and method she here explains.—EDITOR.]

A HISTORY of Eugenics should begin not with primitive man, but with primitive protoplasm, with the first living beings; for nature was the first Eugenist and the instruments with which she wrought were the struggle for existence and selection in nature. Nature molded and discarded from this protoplasm for generations before she fashioned man. And not even with man as he was, or, for that matter, is now, is she content. Whenever and wherever man is left in the hands of nature he obeys her behests and is little menace to himself. Thus when primitive man struggled for very life with the soil, with climate, with wild beasts, with disease and with other men, nature saw to it that he who was incapable of contending with all or with any one of these adversaries was cut off and no longer could his "seed" "inhabit the earth." Thus nature fashioned men with endurance, keen sight and quick judgment. The blind, the lame, and the wavering fell prey to man or beast. When man ceased his nomadic life and settled in fixed habitats, his life began to depart from the ways of

nature and his heredity suffered in consequence. Then when he went to war he went as a selected body, the strong of brain and brawn, while the lame, the halt and the blind remained at home with the women and children. At this time there began to be a constant dropping off from the other end of the human scale and the timid, the lame, the halt, and the blind remained at home to increase their kind. And in this condition man remained for centuries and from it he had only recently begun to emerge. Of course there have been notable exceptions, as witness the Spartans. But in contrast to the Spartans was the Roman Empire in which the best were either killed outright in war or were sucked from the wholesome land into that glittering whirlpool of the city of Rome itself, only to succumb eventually to its struggles and vices.

When man became converted to the teaching of kindness and brotherly love it was not consistent with his faith to expose on the bleak hill sides the new born babe, be he ever so blighted. Indeed, in his happiness to be free from

constant physical contention, from the horrors of famine, cold and disease, man forgot that those who lived thru famine and epidemics of pestilential diseases were the strong and the immune; and, in his forgetfulness, he builded, at the expense of the state when necessary, shelters for the defectives and delinquents, where they have been permitted to live in security. Thus far nature smiled, for aught we know, but when man set the blighted free at the age of maturity to reproduce their kind, then nature commenced her reckoning with normal man by means of these same blighted men.

It is only in the present decade that we have begun, to any great extent, to realize that man, in his zeal to control his own destiny has failed to consider how beneficent are nature's laws and how terrible is nature when her workings are thwarted. It is the realization of these facts that has convinced man that some change is necessary in his management of his own affairs. It is the realization that five per cent. of our population is incompetent thru such bad heredity as imbecility, criminality and disease entail, and that the care of these incompetents is costing the taxpayers of the United States annually one hundred million dollars, that brings the private citizen and the politician to the realization that we must do something to stem this tide of incompetency and, we are told, this yearly toll of incompetents is increasing in proportion to the normal population and the money for their maintenance must, in consequence, increase in proportion to the whole budget. It is this realization that has brought about the so called Eugenics Movement.

It is little over a half century since we have known much concerning the laws of heredity in plants and animals despite the fact that man has controlled the reproduction, more or less, of many of them since before the dawn of history. Not much time has been lost in applying these laws to human beings. The stimulus to our present Eugenics Movement came from Francis Galton and from the rediscovery of the laws of heredity as formulated by Gregor Mendel. Forty-two years ago Galton published his "Hereditary Genius," in which he sets forth the part that heredity plays in the

production of great men and draws the obvious conclusion that man is uplifted by the mating of the best.

Thirty years ago Loring Moody of Boston wrote a booklet entitled "Heredity: its relation to human development. Correspondence between Elizabeth Thompson and Loring Moody." In this book Moody sets forth his "earnest hope and expectation" that colaborers will soon appear to aid him in founding an "Institute of Heredity which shall found a library, establish lectureships with schools of instruction, and take in hand the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of improving our race by the laws of physiology." These plans failed with the death of the projector.

A little less than a quarter of a century ago, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell established the Volta Fund which now amounts to over \$100,000. With this fund the Volta Bureau is maintained in Washington, D. C.. Here are housed the records of over twenty thousand deaf-mutes. The names and histories of these deaf are systematically arranged so that they can be turned to on a moment's notice. All these manuscripts and indices are kept in a fireproof vault.

About 1905 the late Sir Francis Galton again contributed to the advancement of Eugenics in England by founding a Eugenics Laboratory at University College, London, and at his death he made this laboratory his residuary legatee. This laboratory is publishing the "Treasury of Human Inheritance" under the direction of Professor Karl Pearson. Another English publication is *The Eugenics Review* now in its third volume. This is published quarterly in London by the Eugenics Education Society. The objects of this society are (1) "persistently to set forth the national importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals. (2) To spread a knowledge of the laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge might effect the improvement of the race. (3) To further Eugenic teaching, at home, in the schools, and elsewhere."

In Germany many splendid articles

and books dealing with human heredity are being published from time to time and the journal entitled *Archiv für Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-Biologie*, now in its eighth year, publishes a number of articles based on investigations upon and contemplations of human heredity.

The pendulum swings back again to America and in October, 1910, the Eugenics Record Office was started at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. This office is managed in connection with the Eugenics Section of the American Breeders' Association, organized a year or two previously. The Record Office is situated on a tract of eighty acres of land and is well housed in a large residence to which has been added a concrete, fireproof vault. Here a portion of the office staff is kept busy supplying heredity blanks to those who voluntarily offer to fill them out, and cataloguing the blanks when returned. Here, also, is being established a library of genealogical and town histories. It is hoped in time to make this library a very complete one for the United States. In addition this office maintains a considerable number of "Field Workers" whose duties are to go to localities, as directed by the office managers, and collect data concerning the inheritance of particular characteristics, both mental and physical. The reports of these field workers are either cataloged and filed for future use or when sufficiently voluminous and enlightening are published by the office. Thus the main work of the office "is investigation into the laws of inheritance of traits in human beings and their application to Eugenics." These investigations are published in two series of publications, an octavo series of bulletins of which five have appeared and a quarto series of memoirs. "The Eugenics Record Office wishes to cooperate with institutions and State boards of control in organizing the study of defectives and criminalistic strains in each State. It will offer suggestions as to the organization of local societies devoted to the study of Eugenics. It proffers its services free of charge to persons seeking

advice as to the consequences of proposed marriage matings. In a word it is devoted to the advancement of the science and practice of Eugenics." There are very few individuals who may not contribute at least to the accumulation of facts by giving their own hereditary histories and that of their families. Or they may call the attention of the record office to cases of the transmission of unusual mental and physical characteristics that they may have observed in others. It is important from the Eugenics standpoint to know the hereditary behavior of genius as well as that of crime and disease.

So rapidly is Eugenics making world-wide progress that it has been deemed expedient to hold the first International Eugenics Congress in London during the last week of July, 1912. The president of the congress is Major Leonard Darwin, son of Charles Darwin and kinsman of Sir Francis Galton. Seven of the twenty-eight vice-presidents are Americans, while Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy share largely this honor, too. The official announcement states that:

"At present the most urgent need is *more knowledge*, both of the facts of heredity and of the action of social institutions in causing racial change and the ways of modifying and controlling them." "It is necessary that those who are alive to the dangers of the present social situation should combine together for the purpose of exchange of views and mutual instruction and should agree upon a concerted scheme of action."

"It is hoped, by means of this Congress, to make more widely known the results of the investigations of those factors which are making for racial improvement or decay; to discuss to what extent existing knowledge warrants legislative action; and to organize the cooperation of existing societies and workers."

The congress proposes to receive papers that may be grouped in the four following sections:

1. The Bearing upon Eugenics of Biological Research.
2. The Bearing upon Eugenics of Sociological and Historical Research.
3. The Bearing upon Eugenics of Legislation and Social Customs.
4. Consideration of the Practical Applications of Eugenic Principles.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I.

In the Name of Christ

(Persia, December 1911)

BY C. H. CRANDALL

Softly the bells of St. Petersburg shiver the frosty air;
Softly, in silks and furs, the people flock to prayer,
Princes, nobles and ladies—jewels and cheeks aglow—
Standing in hushed devotion, watching the ikon's glow;
Prayers for the "Head of the Church"—the Czar—on every tongue;
Chimes for the gentle Christ—and the Czar—are sweetly rung.

(RUSSIAN NATIONAL HYMN)

*God save the noble Czar!
Long may he live in power,
In happiness, in peace to reign!
Dread of his enemies,
Faith's sure defender,
God save the Czar!
God save the Czar!*

Resht! Resht! Resht! whisper it low in dread!
Resht! Resht! Resht! city of ravaged and dead!
Women, and maids and children! What is your awful crime?
Just to be born in Persia, sunny and storied clime?
Only to love your vineyards, valleys of song and dream?
Daring to walk or breathe in sight of a bayonet's gleam?

(*God save the noble Czar!*)

Who is coming from northward over the mountain chains?
Is it the Bear, bloodthirsty, or is it the Christ who reigns?
Answer, dwellers of Tabriz, tenters of Ispahan!
Answer, cold brown faces, mute for the world to scan!
Are we gathering farthings to rescue a heathen soul,
Hearing our Christian cannon over their corpses roll?

(ENGLISH NATIONAL HYMN)

*O Lord, our God arise!
Scatter His enemies
And make them fall!
Confound their knavish tricks!
Frustrate their politics!
On Thee our hopes we fix!
God save us all!*

England! Is it all sleeping, blood of the days gone by,
Brain and brawn of the Saxon, springing once to the cry
Against the proud oppressor, wherever he levied toll,
Waterloo's awful vortex, or far Sebastopol?
Are ye buying vantage? Or, for your conscience, ease?
Watching this bloody pathway grow to the Southern seas?

(*O Lord, our God, arise!*)

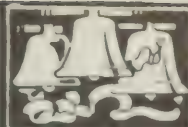
May not an ancient people dwell any more as of old?
Must they be thrown in the hopper, turning their flesh to gold?
What is your right, O Russia, haughty and proud and great?
What is their crime, or where is the man who sold you a State?
Who was it helped to loosen a brown hand from your throat?
Bear that fleeth the lions to ravage the kid and goat!

(*O Lord, our God, arise!*)

God of the Gathered Nations! Have you a tongue to speak?
Every eye averted? Red upon every cheek?
Where is the world of brothers, bonded in thought and life?
Where is the Court of Honor, to check the lustful strife?
Never in vain the rubies of innocent blood shall run;
"I will repay"—He says it—God and Allah in one.

(AMERICAN NATIONAL HYMN)

*Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing!
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might
Great God, our king!*



Literature

The Catholic Encyclopedia

ON opening these stately volumes the reviewer is first impressed with the wide circle from which the contributors have been drawn. In their advance announcements the promoters of the work claimed that twenty-seven different nationalities were represented. The three volumes under discussion* seem to bear out this assertion, their writers coming from many of the countries of Europe, and even from distant Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Most of the articles on the various dioceses are written by persons resident therein. This naturally makes for authoritativeness, especially in matters of statistics. In a Church so strongly centralized as the Roman Catholic Communion it is a great advantage to have articles written by those connected with the very innermost administration of ecclesiastical affairs. Thus in the article on "Monsignor" it is a domestic prelate who informs us as to the proper use of that title. It is a professor of the college of the propaganda who tells of the activities of the congregation of the same name. A similar observation may also be made concerning the articles on the various religious orders, most of which are written by members of the same.

One naturally turns to Protestant encyclopedias for information on Protestant subjects. If, however, the *Catholic Encyclopedia* is consulted on this, it will be manifest that the editors have aimed at fairness in their treatment of those outside the Roman Catholic Communion. Take, e. g., the article on "Protestantism." Bearing in mind the lofty claims of Romanism, the article is in the main as fair as Protestants could expect from a Catholic pen. Occasionally there are outbursts of the *odium theologicum*, as in the last sentence of this article. "Cath-

licism numbers some 270 millions of adherents, all professing the same faith, using the same sacraments, living under the same discipline; Protestantism claims roundly 100 millions of Christians, products of the Gospel and the fancies of a hundred reformers, people constantly bewailing their 'unhappy division,' and vainly crying for a union which is only possible under that very central authority, protestation against which is their only common denominator." The article on "The Reformation" is written with considerably less asperity, tho the opening sentence is a splendid illustration of what logicians call *petitio principii*, or the assumption in an argument of that which should first be proved. The Reformation is defined as "The usual term for the religious movement which made its appearance in Western Europe in the sixteenth century, and which, while ostensibly aiming at internal renewal of the Church, really led to a great revolt against it, and the *abandonment of the principal Christian beliefs*." (The italics are the reviewer's.) In the main the article is surprisingly fair in the frankness with which it admits "the various abuses in the lives of the clergy and the people." "In the Papal Curia political interests and a worldly life were often prominent." "The Pope's removal to Avignon in the fourteenth century was a grievous error." "The promulgation of indulgences for the new St. Peter's furnished Luther with an opportunity to attack openly indulgences in general, and this attack was the immediate occasion of the Reformation in Germany." In discussing the method of spreading the Reformation, naturally great stress is laid upon "the use of violence by the princes and municipal authorities." "The history of the Reformation shows incontestibly that the civil power was the chief factor in spreading it in all lands, and that in the last analysis it was not religious, but dynastic, political and social interests which proved decisive."

As a rule the various Protestant de-

*THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. Vol. X (Mass-Newman), XI (Newhull-Phil), XII (Philip-Reval). New York: Robert Appleton. \$6 to \$15 per volume. Earlier volumes were reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT, as follows: v. 62, pp. 1150; v. 64, pp. 103; v. 65, pp. 855, 962; v. 66, pp. 51; v. 67, pp. 657; v. 63, pp. 580.

nominations fare pretty well at the hands of the writers of the *Catholic Encyclopedia*. It is the unhappy Modernists who are under the hammer. Writers on other topics go out of their way to attack this latest heresy. Thus, under the heading "Present Day Protestantism," we read: "The modern 'Ritschl-Harnack' school, also called Modernism, has disciples everywhere and not only among Protestants. For an accurate and exhaustive survey of its main lines of thought we refer the reader to the encyclical 'Pasce Gregis' (September 8, 1907), the professed aim of which is to defend the Catholic Church against Protestant infiltrations." In the article on "Modernism", in agreement with encyclicals of the reigning Pontiff, "curiosity and pride" are assigned as "two remote causes" of the movement. Fifteen pontifical documents concerning Modernism are referred to, and a most useful bibliography of Protestant sources, Modernist sources and Catholic sources is appended.

Perhaps with the intention of warding off from the *Encyclopedia* all suspicion of Modernism, perhaps in accord with the tendency universal in Roman Catholic circles of exalting Petrine claims on every possible occasion, the Second Epistle of Peter is claimed for that Apostle (article Peter, Epistles Saint) in the following words: "In the present state of controversy over the authenticity it may be affirmed that it is solidly probable, tho it is difficult to prove with certainty." In the advance announcements the editors made this statement: "The scriptural department of the *Encyclopedia* furnishes the information needed by every one who claims to be an educated Catholic and who wishes to meet the educated non-Catholic on terms of equality on Biblical questions." Does such a statement concerning II Peter put the Catholic reader on terms of equality with the non-Catholic on questions of Biblical criticism?

It is interesting to note in this connection that the *Catholic Encyclopedia* is severely attacked for its Modernism in the *Ecclesiastical Review*, the leading Catholic quarterly in this country, by the Bishop of Victoria, B. C. He takes up the article "Patriarchs," and discovers that the writer does not believe that the

early patriarchs lived for hundreds of years, that he thinks the genealogy of the descendants of Cain is confused with that of Seth, and that these patriarchs take the place of demigods in other legendary accounts. This is higher criticism, which the bishop severely rebukes. We confess we are surprised to find it here, for Leo XIII laid down the doctrine:

"We must absolutely hold that God, speaking by the sacred writers, could not set down anything but what is true."

But after all has been said in the way of shortcomings, it must be stated that the sins of the *Catholic Encyclopedia* are those of omission rather than commission, venial rather than mortal transgressions—e. g., one searches in vain for an article on "Recluses" to compare with that found in the new Schaff-Herzog, nor is there even a cross reference in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*. Indeed, a much more frequent use of cross references would add greatly to the ease of consulting the work.

The articles on Necromancy and the Occult Sciences are a distinct disappointment. When one considers what a prominent part these played in the Middle Ages, how even the great Innocent III, according to Salimbene, dabbled in necromancy, one regrets that this picturesque phase of medieval life should have been passed over so lightly. Surely such writers as Stephen of Bourbon, Jacques de Vitry and Cæsar of Heisterbach might have been placed under contribution.

On the other hand, the articles on Pilgrimages and Relics are most interesting and exceedingly well done. Protestants will be interested to read this sentence from the latter article—for the *Catholic Encyclopedia* purposes to be authoritative: "Neither has the Church ever pronounced that any particular relic, not even that commonly venerated as the wood of the Cross, is authentic; but she approves of honor being paid to those relics which, with reasonable probability, are believed to be genuine, and which are invested with due ecclesiastical sanctions." One misses from the bibliography on Pilgrimages the useful book of John Gough Nichols entitled "Pilgrimages to Saint Mary of Walsingham and Saint Thomas of Canterbury."

The reviewer has reserved for a closing word of praise the bibliographies. These are, to his mind, a sufficient reason for any scholar, Protestant or Catholic, desiring to possess the *Encyclopedia*. Protestant works are cited in them, tho not as frequently at times as one could wish. It is, however, as an index to the Catholic writers thruout the world that these lists of books are invaluable.



The Works of George Meredith. Memorial Edition. Vol. XXVII "Various Readings and Bibliography." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. (Sold only by subscription.)

Messrs. Scribners' handsome and dignified subscription edition of George Meredith's writings reaches its completion with this volume, which exerts a potent appeal for all true Meredithians. Its larger part is devoted to the numerous changes the author made in his revisions of his novels and poems. Meredith was ever a fastidious worker, filing and revising time and again, going over his volumes with emendatory pen even after years of publication—in some cases deleting a whole chapter, in others only a word here and there. These deletions as well as all changed and added passages and words are given in this new volume, and they provide an interesting study in the author's growth in artistic sensitiveness, and to some extent an indication of his development in thought and opinion. The alterations he made in his earlier novels are extensive and important. The variants to "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" fill 105 pages; and about 50 pages each are required for those to "Evan Harrington" and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond." In the later works there are few changes. The variants to the poems fill 40 pages. "A Chronological List of George Meredith's Publications, 1849-1911," compiled by Arundell Esdaile, is a painstaking bibliography and notes both English and American publication in book form and in periodicals. The volume contains also two poems and has for frontispiece a portrait of Meredith at eighty, seated in a bath-chair and holding his dog Sandie in his arms. It worthily completes a beautiful, definitive edition which every lover of Meredith will wish to own.

The American Woman and Her Home. By Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

The American woman will not fail for lack of advice. She may be overwhelmed by the abundance of it. Mrs. Hillis tells of her successes and failures, her education, her various responsibilities to Church and State, but especially her duty of building her own home:

"The American is too busy for family life. Husband and wife take their ways separately. . . . In the meanwhile the State is losing its best service, the united effort of men and women; the home its best atmosphere, a quiet peace and harmony, men and women their greatest happiness, the interchange of perfect confidence and trust. The present agitation concerning the rights of woman, whether or not it results in giving her suffrage, should clarify the mind of woman so that she can see her own position clearly."

Mrs. Hillis's book is an attempt toward such a clarification. Her criticism of the American woman is often severe, but it is not unjust. Her strictures upon the busy-idleness of many women of the leisure class, who make a vocation of bridge and a life-work of social engagements, are no more scathing than they are deserved. She recognizes the stir and lift of the great movement for emancipation from the petty and stultifying interests:

"The 'woman question,' in its large meaning, is a vital subject, and is not confined to any one land, but is the expression of a distinct forward movement in civilization, and whether or not any particular individual is interested and sympathetic, or critical and annoyed, the movement will go on just the same. If it results in more intelligence, more ability, more strength and power, even more independence, society will be so much the richer by so much as she has really gained."



A Touch of Fantasy. By Arthur H. Adams. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.25.

A romance with the scene laid in Sydney, Australia, ought to have a freshness and novelty that would ensure an immediate interest. We are not sure that the author of *A Touch of Fantasy* has made the most of his good fortune in having the priceless material of a new field of fiction. We learn with a start that December 24 is midsummer in Sydney, and the people are hurrying home thru sultry streets, their arms laden with Christmas packages; but there is not

much else that is distinctively Australian in the book. It is a story of illusion, thinly veiled under the allegory of magic glasses; the idealization of love—or of being in love, rather—which blurs the actual image of the man or woman with the prismatic hues of imagination. Mr. Adams says some startlingly true things, like: "Only when a husband can laugh at his wife and she at him, is their love complete." But the story is also of disillusionment and is unnecessarily painful. Less sordid facts would have left the book cleaner as well as more probable and persuasive.

Literary Notes

....Printed in red and black, with many delightful illustrations, is Anne Macdonell's *Italian Fairy Book*, imported by Stokes. There are almost two score of good tales here.

....*The Living Church Annual*, just out for 1912, reports for the Protestant Episcopal Church 5,606 clergy and 947,320 communicants in 91 dioceses in the United States, besides 12 missionary dioceses in foreign parts (Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee).

...More than once we have taken pleasure in praising the Centenary Edition of Charles Dickens, published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons, at one dollar per volume. We now receive *Little Dorrit* (two volumes) and *Reprinted Pieces, etc.* One does not weary of this edition.

....As editor of a series of agricultural and horticultural books there is no one to compete with L. H. Bailey, whose *Farm and Garden Blue-Book* we now receive from Macmillan. It is a 12mo volume of 587 pages (\$2 net), and is very compact and comprises clear information on about everything that a farmer or a quasi-farmer or gardener ought to know, but usually does not know. We commend it to those who do not care to buy Professor Bailey's four-volume cyclopedias of American Agriculture and Horticulture.

....Rev. William V. Kelley, the scholarly and cultured editor of the *Methodist Review*, has collected a number of his scattered essays on various topics of literary and religious interest and published them under the title of *Down the Road and Other Essays of Nature, Life, Literature and Religion* (Eaton & Mains; \$1.50). Dr. Kelley's sensitiveness to the charm of nature, his graceful style, and

large appreciation of life and literature combine to make his writings pleasant and profitable reading. The longest essay is that devoted to "Emily Dickinson: The Hermit Thrush of Amherst."

....The Putnams are about to publish, in two volumes, the *Irish Folk History Plays* of Lady Gregory. These present, in the form of buoyant comedy and poignant tragedy, the spirit of Ireland. Lady Gregory was pronounced by George Bernard Shaw in a recent interview "the greatest living Irishwoman." The author of "Blanco Posnet," that Lady Gregory's friends the Abbey Theater players are acting in this country, glanced at recent events in adding:

"Even in the plays of Lady Gregory, penetrated as they are by that intense love of Ireland which is unintelligible to the many drunken blackguards with Irish names who make their nationality an excuse for their vices and their worthlessness, there is no flattery of the Irish; she writes about the Irish as Molière wrote about the French, having a talent curiously like Molière."

....Miss Margrete Münsterberg, daughter of Professor Münsterberg, has brought out in Berlin a German translation of Mrs. Marks's prize play, "The Piper." Miss Münsterberg's preface to the play enumerates the many versions and forms of treatment of the legend of the Rat Charmer, in German and English poetry and music, to remark that in the new American version, the Rat Charmer becomes "the spokesman of the socially disinherited. In his words is voiced a protest against the sordid mercantile spirit prevailing the narrow streets of Hamelin. The Piper sings there of rainbows, of happiness, and of the stars. He leads the town's children out into the open—into that world which he himself loves, as does a child. He thus brings enlightenment and enlargement of mind and heart to the anguished citizens, thru bereaving them of their children. Such is the spirit of American poetry, which is not yet appreciated in Germany. Among the Germans, the New World is supposed to be given over wholly to the pursuit of dollars. May this fairy play from America, irradiating the old German folk-lore with a new light, bring the unknown and unappreciated poetry of the New World nearer to the Old."

The translator dates this pretty and kindly note from "Cambridge bei Boston, U. S. A." which seems to the Boston editor who brings the translation to our attention "a happy invention, conveying new honor to either bank of the Charles."

....Raymond Patterson is a colored man who has written *The Negro and His Needs* (Revell; \$1.25). He was a classmate in Yale of President Taft, who has written a page to introduce him. Mr. Patterson has had unusual opportunities to learn the condition of the negro in all parts of the country, and he has given here the results of his studies with generous quotations from interviews with white men and black. He tells very freely the worst facts about negro conditions, and his conclusions are along the line that all educational efforts should be developed within the

grammar school, and that when illiteracy has thus been removed it will be time to develop higher education. We do not accept this view, but the book is well written and full of interest.

....What scholar would not try to translate, or imitate, Horace if he could? The last sympathetic attempt is by Prof. George M. Whicher, of the Normal College of this city, and his son George F. Whicher. (*The Tibur Road. "A Freshman's Horace."* Princeton University Press.) Some of those that are translations are done as nearly in Horatian meter as rhymes will allow, and are in good taste, while in others which give Horatian tone to modern events or situation is not a little real humor. It is a fair addition to the library of Flacciana.

....The fourth volume of Prof. Charles F. Kent's "Historical Bible" is concerned with the period extending from the fall of Jerusalem to the death of Herod the Great, a period in which the historical and literary materials are hard to untangle, but an understanding of which is very important as a preparation for the study of New Testament times. In *The Makers and Teachers of Judaism* (Scribners; \$1) Professor Kent gives a popular yet careful account of the canonical and apocryphal writings of this era with enough of the historical setting to make clear their origin and purpose. The abundance of literature discussed has made it impossible to give more than representative extracts in so small a volume.

....The desire for better guidance on the part of parents in training their children in religion and morals is constantly increasing. The careless neglect of the past is giving way to anxious inquiry into methods and ideals. In response to this awakening sense of responsibility many are taking in hand the careful study and elucidation of aims and the proper means of attaining them. *The Training of Children in Religion* (Appleton; \$1.50), by Dean Hodges, of Cambridge, is a careful survey of the conditions of religious culture in the home, the Sunday school and the church, with suggestions in regard to the best methods of inculcating and developing the true spirit of religion. This is one of the most inspiring and practical books of its kind in creating a proper ideal of what religion should be and how it should be manifested in children. Of quite a different kind, but equally suggestive and valuable, is Professor St. John's little volume on *Child Nature and Child Nurture* (Pilgrim Press; 50 cents). The topics are all related to the training of young children, and are confined to moral questions, but the principles involved have a much wider application.

....The intricacies of census taking are very graphically described in Francis Rolt Wheeler's *The Boy With the United States Census* (Lothrop; \$1.50). The record receives the endorsement of Washington. Told in the form of successive stories which constitute the hero's experiences in various parts of the United States, the reader is given an insight into the Kentucky feuds, child labor, the emigrant at Ellis Island, the negro of the South, hoboes on the tramp, dwellers in the frozen North, and is taken into the dangerous districts of a city. The narrative has a human value, and at times mounts to eloquence that is totally at variance with the fictional character of the book. When the child glass blower assistant quotes Jane Adams and sundry authorities, the artificiality of the method becomes apparent. But the reader learns much in these pages. *The Boy With the United States Census* is one of the "United States Service Series," the manuscript for each volume undergoing severe examination by the heads of departments in each government bureau. The United States Survey and Foresters were the foundations for former stories.

....*The Natural History of Religious Feeling* (Putnam; \$1.50), by Isaac A. Cornelison, D.D., attacks the doctrine of conversion as it has been quite generally held, and adduces a large amount of evidence, old and new, to show that the phenomenon is the result of natural forces that have been given a religious bent, and not at all the product of supernatural agencies. The book opens with a consideration of similar or related manifestations in nature and in social life outside of Christianity, and after a discussion of conversion, its causes and effects, the bearing of the author's conclusions on Christian organization and effort is pointed out. Dr. Cornelison does not deny the miraculous, but holds that miracles, even of conversion, are no longer needed, and to regard conversion as a miracle leads to the distortion of a perfectly natural religious process into a struggle and final settlement between the soul and an angry God. There is much of worth in the volume, altho the presentaion is disjointed and clumsy.

....Prof. Robert F. Harper, of the University of Chicago, is making good progress in his very considerable effort, the latest result of which we find in volumes x and xi of his *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters* belonging to the Kouyunjek collections of the British Museum (University of Chicago Press; \$6). These two octavo volumes include 198 letters in the cuneiform script, and without translation. A few have been previously published by Winckler & Thompson, but for information of the meaning of any of the rest

one would have to go to the catalog published by Strassmaier. It is well that these letters should be thus put within the reach of scholars who can read the original text, and the work of the eleven volumes already printed, with their nearly one thousand tablets, is a monument to the diligence of Professor Harper and the use he makes of his summer vacations in the British Museum. They will prove of value, when translated, to the historian and the student of social and business life. Such men as Harper, Clay and Jastrow, with their original labors in this difficult field of study, are an honor to indigenous American scholarship.

...Tudor Jenks is the originator of the "What Shall I Be" series, in which two volumes have just been published by the A. C. McClurg Company (\$1.25 each). These are *The Sailor* and *The Fireman*. Every boy has his wild dreams, and the nearest excitement is always the profession for him. Now he will be a policeman, again a conductor, and still again a motorman. Mr. Jenks takes this desire in serious vein and in a thorough manner analyzes the duties of the sailor and the fireman; he seeks to dignify the professions, to emphasize the details that call for thoroughness, for obedience, for quick action, and for strength of character. His little books are civic treatises, and after one has read *The Fireman* he understands everything connected with the routine of the life; he comprehends the importance of a well-organized department in city government. The text very well illustrates the science of putting out fires, of protecting property from loss. With the same thoroughness, Mr. Jenks approaches the subject of *The Sailor*. In the descriptive portions, the books are a little too matter of fact, and show evidences of hasty writing. Yet withal they are handy and will be welcomed by many boys on the brink of a profession.

...The memoir of the late Professor *Alexander Viets Griswold Allen* (Longmans; \$2) by Rev. Charles L. Slattery will be welcomed not only by Prof. Allen's former students and personal friends, but by a much wider circle of readers who knew the Cambridge divinity teacher thru his contributions to Christian literature. From the foundation of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge in 1867, for upwards of forty years he held the chair of Church History in that institution, during which period he wrote the books which entitle him to high rank among American theological writers. His "Continuity of Christian Thought" and "Jonathan Edwards" were followed by his volume in the International Theological Library on "Christian In-

stitutions." Before this task was completed he began work on "The Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," whose intimate friend and admirer he was. This great two volume work, together with the shorter life of Brooks, was in many ways the crowning achievement of his life. Mr. Slattery has told the story of his early struggles and later successes very largely in Prof. Allen's own words, selected from his letters and other writings, and it is an inspiring story to read. Prof. Allen was not a great scholar and his limitations in other ways are often noticeable, as, for example, his lack of appreciation of Emerson and Goethe or the modern school of German theology, but he had the happy faculty of seizing on the essential and significant and then going thoroly and enthusiastically over this limited area. In reading Mr. Slattery's book one feels that he is coming into touch with a fine spirit and sturdy will that made the most out of the gifts and opportunities of their possessor.

Pebbles

A Knight to Palestine did fare;
He had the colic; when and where?
In the middle of the (K)night.

"Do you know of any good remedy for a deadlock?"

"I should suggest a key to the situation."—*Baltimore American*.

"No," said Mr. Cumrox; "I don't in the least disapprove of my daughter's marrying a title."

"But you seem dissatisfied."

"I am. What I object to is the fellow that goes with it."—*Washington Star*.

THE APOLOGY FOR PLAGIARISM.

"He preacheth best who stealeth best
All thoughts both great and small;
For the great mind that preached them first
From Nature stole them all."

HARRY GRAHAM, in "Canned Classics," offers an amusing parody of Wordsworth's "Solitary Reaper":

I.

"Behold her single in the street,
Yon solitary Suffrage lass,
Where 'coppers' with enormous feet
Decline to let her pass.
Alone she kicks and bites her way
Thru crowds of constables at bay
O, listen, all the world it seems
Re-echoes with the maiden's screams.

II.

No peacock on a garden lawn
No infant girl attacked by bees
No rooster at the break of dawn
Can make such sounds as these," etc.

—and, as the *London Spectator* remarks, "every phrase of the noble original is tracked down, even to the line, 'And battles long ago.'"

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The Peace Treaties and the People

EVIDENTLY seeing the writing on the wall, Senator Lodge last week introduced into the Senate the following resolution to accompany the act of ratification of the peace treaties with England and France:

"The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the treaty, with the understanding, to be made a part of such ratification, that any Joint High Commission of Inquiry to which shall be referred the question as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I of the treaty, as provided by Article III thereof, the American members of such commission shall be appointed by the President, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, and with the further understanding that the reservation in Article I of the treaty, that the special agreement in each case shall be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate means the concurrence of the Senate in the full exercise of its constitutional powers in respect to every special agreement, whether submitted to the Senate as the result of the report of a Joint High Commission of Inquiry under Article III or otherwise."

There has never been the slightest doubt of the fact that the "special agreement" which refers each dispute to arbitration, whether resulting from the con-

currence of the executives of the countries in dispute or from the arbitral decision of the Joint High Commission, must be referred to the Senate for its "advice and consent," just as under certain conditions it must similarly be referred to a British colony or the French Parliament. We cannot see the slightest objection, therefore, to this resolution. It merely amplifies and states unequivocally what is manifestly implied in the wording of the treaties. Dispatches from Washington, undoubtedly inspired, would make it seem that the resolution is a "ladder by which the Administration can climb down," whereas it is a ladder upon which Senator Lodge can climb up. If it will appease recalcitrant members of the Senate and save the face of Senator Lodge and his followers, we will not begrudge them the satisfaction thus obtained.

We can thus consider the argument originally put forth that the treaties are "unconstitutional" as now abandoned. The only issue, therefore, before the Senate is the question whether England, France and the United States have yet reached that stage of civilization where they can with safety substitute a system of Christian for pagan ethics in their mutual relations. This is what the Senate must decide.

There is no doubt whatsoever as to what the overwhelming mass of the American people think about this matter. They are now quite ready and determined to settle all their disputes with these great sister nations by law rather than war. With the exception of Theodore Roosevelt and Richard Olney we recall nobody of importance in this country who opposes these treaties. Tho initiated by the Republican administration, they constitute no party measure. All the Democratic leaders are on record supporting them. Andrew Carnegie has done the country a conspicuous service in getting Champ Clark, W. J. Bryan, Alton B. Parker, Woodrow Wilson, Judson Harmon, John A. Dix, William J. Gaynor, Simeon E. Baldwin, Eugene N. Foss and George Gray to come out openly in their favor.

The entire body of Christian ministers of the land have been furnished with ma-

terial about the treaties by the peace societies. On a conservative estimate more than three-quarters of them have preached and prayed for ratification. Almost all the various denominational conventions have passed favoring resolutions. Every Congregational convention, for instance, North, South, East and West, has sent resolutions to the Senate urging ratification. Cardinal Gibbons, representing the great Catholic Church, is committed to the treaties, while the Vatican itself is understood to be favorable.

The powerful secular press is almost a unit for the treaties. The press clipping bureaus show that thousands and thousands of favorable editorials have been written.

The leading Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in at least 300 cities have passed resolutions urging their Senators to vote for the treaties. These cities are not the unimportant ones, but include New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, etc., etc. Thousands of business men—the ones who determine the economic policies of the country—have written personal letters to Senators.

The labor unions and granges are fully committed to the cause of peace. The workers of the world are at last beginning to realize who are the ones who suffer the horrors of war and pay the taxes of armed peace.

Probably from every American college and university presidents, professors and students have been pouring letters and resolutions in upon the Senate.

Every State in the Union has been organized by its public-spirited citizens for peace, while almost every large city has held a ratification mass meeting from which petitions have been forwarded to Washington.

Indeed, all classes and conditions of men have united to make their sentiments known to the Senate. No measure that has been proposed in a generation has been hailed everywhere with such universal delight and enthusiasm.

The people of this country are now in no mood to stand any partisan attempts to play Presidential politics with the

treaties. Nor have they the slightest sympathy with quibblings and pettifoggery over Senatorial precedence. Senators will be held individually and collectively responsible if they attempt to put petty politics or their supposed dignity above the cause of the world's peace. Above all, the Senate should discuss these treaties, not behind closed doors, but in open session. The people would know how their public servants vote and the reasons given therefor.

We remind the Senators that the peace movement is no longer a little "cult of cranks." It is now representative of all that is best in the life of our people. It is directed by some of the ablest men and women in the land and is munificently financed—not entirely by Mr. Carnegie either.

So let these great and righteous treaties be speedily ratified. The moral and material benefits which will accrue to our nation and to all mankind for this leadership in the cause of the ages will be beyond human computation.

After the Durbar

THE fifth of the Georges, but the first to give honor or credit to the name, is safely out of Calcutta and India, and Dame Britannia heaves a sigh of great relief. That King George and Queen Mary should visit India, discontented, sullen India, should have landed in Bombay, should have gone to the ancient capital Delhi, there to be proclaimed Emperor and Empress, required both courage and faith. And no less faith and courage were required, after Delhi had been proclaimed capital, then to go direct to Calcutta, from which the capital had been removed, thence to embark in the royal yacht for England. To be sure, a sop had been given to Calcutta in restoring it as the capital of the reunited Bengal, but the local feeling of pain must have been great at the loss of primacy, and it was feared that this would intensify the political bitterness which has been growing of late against the British rule, and which has shown itself in more than one assassination. "A happy escape!" said many a loyal heart

when their Majesties were safe on British timbers and on the wide sea.

To those who know little of India the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, regarded as the most important change announced at the Durbar, may seem a small matter, or one that might have an ill effect on the influential, even predominant, people of Bengal, of which Calcutta is the capital, as it has been of all India. But they would be mistaken who so think. Our forefathers were wise who moved the capital of the new nation from New York to Washington. There would be a jealousy in having our capital city in the metropolis of the country, and affected if not controlled by the public sentiment of the city and State. So they set the example of carving out a new District of Columbia, that should belong to no State, that had no population, that would be purely national and have no sectional interests, and that should be as nearly as possible in the central region of the then Atlantic Coast States. That example has since been followed by Canada and Australia. Calcutta has a million and a quarter population, Delhi has 200,000; Calcutta represented 75,000,000 Bengalis; Delhi represents nothing local, only the great history of all India. Calcutta is in one corner of India, and is the most unhealthy of all its cities; Delhi is in the center of India, on the highway from Calcutta to Bombay, and can be lived in by Europeans eight months of the year. Hitherto the Governor-General and his court could remain in Calcutta but two or three months of the year, and for the rest of the year they were in the hills at Simla. They will now have to be in Simla but three or four summer months.

But it is not the grand memories of Delhi, the capital of the Mogul Empire, nor its healthier and central location, which gives special importance to this change of capitals, nothing so sentimental as that; it is the tremendous political meaning of the change, accented in the reasons given for it in the document sent by the Government of India to Earl Crewe as Secretary for India, which announces the purpose of the Liberal Government of Great Britain, now irreversible; that India shall be governed for

the Indians, and as speedily as possible by the Indians. This document said:

"It is certain that, in the course of time, the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council.

"The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern."

This benevolent policy requires the separation of the capital of India from the provincial capitals, so that the provinces may develop self-government by their provincial councils in which already the native members have a strong, if not a controlling influence. The plan is that they shall become independent and learn how to govern, so that in time the total government of India shall belong to the people, as part of the British Empire, much as Canada, South Africa and Australia now are dominions, not colonies ruled from Downing Street. In 1909 the Indian Councils Act gave this new power to the people of India of taking their large share in legislation, and its incalculable importance is now seen. And the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi separates imperial from provincial interests while emphasizing the self-government of the provinces. India is not to be ruled by Bengal, but each province will carry its own share, and work out its own problems.

Delhi, while not a large city like Calcutta or Bombay, has historical memories which compare, for India, as Earl Crewe reminds us, with those of Constantinople or Rome. It has the imperial tradition. It returns to its old estate. It was the one place for the imperial durbars. Thither the princes and maharajas went up to pay honor. It is no new city of commerce like Calcutta, built up by British trade. It is pure Indian in history, and possesses the most magnificent monuments of pure Indian architecture. It is to be hoped that the more magnificent city which will be built there will not be

made a replica of European capitals, but that native architects will add their art to Western science, so that Delhi will become one of the most beautiful, one of the most magnificent cities of the world; while yet the removal of the capital into the very interior, the last retreat of the Sepoy Rebellion, will make it clear that India shall remain a part of the great world empire, and that the British overlordship is not camping on the coast, waiting the time when it shall have to sail away and leave chaos behind.

The removal to Delhi thus means good will, means more and more self-rule more and more consideration for the people of India. And this appears also in the reversal of Lord Curzon's unfortunate blunder in the division of Bengal. Britain will trust Bengal. She no longer divides to conquer. If the capital leaves Bengal for the Punjab, Bengal is pacified, for her people are again united in the way they would themselves choose, and form the greatest of the provincial divisions of India. The present Liberal Government of Great Britain proves itself supreme in its imperial policy, as it is in its domestic reforms.



Mr. Taft and the Offices

A DAILY newspaper which is the foremost representative in the East of the movement for the nomination of Senator La Follette published last week a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington, beginning as follows:

"Orders have gone forth from the White House that the Federal office holders in all Southern States must get busy at once organizing conventions and electing delegates pledged to the renomination of President Taft. It is the scheme devised by the President and his secretary, Hilles, to meet the threatened primary declarations in Western States for La Follette, and the growing demand among politicians for the nomination of Roosevelt in order that his popularity may hold them in their present jobs."

We believe that this correspondent has been misinformed.

At about the same time two or three prominent Democratic papers were predicting in their Washington dispatches that the President would, in the near future, use all "the power of patronage" to promote his renomination. One of these had said in December, with refer-

ence to the message in which the President made a memorable recommendation concerning the civil service:

"President Taft in this position is doing more for popular government and honesty and efficiency in the public service than all the advocates of 'progressive' nostrums can do put together. His great courage will be recognized by all, and his great patriotism, which loses sight of party in the welfare of the nation, will not be questioned."

What was the recommendation in the message of December 22? Simply that substantially all of the offices which can be used by a President for political or selfish purposes, in the Southern States or elsewhere, be taken away from him and from the Senators and Representatives who have assisted him in filling them; that all the postmasters (even those in our large cities), all the collectors of customs, all the collectors of internal revenue, and all the marshals of the Federal courts, be selected and appointed under the merit system, after competitive examinations. This is what he said:

"I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local officers thruout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners, and marshals, should be by law covered into the classified service, that the necessity for confirmation by the Senate be removed, and that the President and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Senators and Congressmen of the majority party, be relieved of this burden.

"I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the Government, and that it would add greatly to its efficiency. It would take away the power to use the patronage of the Government for political purposes. When officers are recommended by Senators and Congressmen from political motives and for political services rendered, it is impossible to expect that while in office the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service for their patrons, and no regulations, however stiff or rigid, will prevent this, because such regulations, in view of the method and motive for selection, are plainly inconsistent and deemed hardly worthy of respect."

If Congress should honor this recommendation by legislation it would increase by about 60,000 the number of officers and other employees in the classified service. More than 50,000 of those

so placed under the merit rules would be postmasters or postal clerks. With these would be 122 collectors of customs (the Collector of the Port of New York included), 67 collectors of internal revenue and 36 marshals. Mr. Taft did not make this recommendation in December last for the first time. And the Postmaster-General, Mr. Hitchcock, whose office is regarded as one in which much political influence may be exerted, recommended in 1910 that "the entire postal service be taken out of politics." He now says:

"It is apparent that the highest degree of effectiveness in the conduct of this tremendous business establishment cannot be attained while the thousands of postmasters continue to be political appointees. As an important reform, Presidential postmasters of all grades should be placed in the classified service."

If Mr. Taft desired to use the power of patronage for his own benefit and that of his party, why did he recently add 42,000 rural free delivery carriers to the number of employees who must be selected by competitive examinations?

If Democratic legislators and politicians and the friends of Senator La Follette have feared that the President would use this power for his party or against rival candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, they should have taken him at his word and should have enacted the law for which he asked, a law taking from him the power of appointment. Bills were introduced last year, but they came to nothing. The record of the year is given as follows by the National Civil Service Reform League:

"The Lowden bill in the House and the Lodge bill in the Senate, enacting into law the present merit system in the consular and diplomatic services, failed to pass. The Burton bill for the classification of first, second and third class postmasters, and the Frye bill for the classification of collectors, assistant collectors, surveyors and naval officers in the customs service, both of which were recommended by the President, failed to pass. Senator Smoot introduced a bill to classify collectors of internal revenue, auditors, treasurers, assistant treasurers, general and assistant inspectors, appraisers and assistant appraisers, examiners of drugs, and officers of the mint and assay. This also did not pass."

There is still time for the enactment of such bills before the beginning of the Presidential campaign. The Democratic

majority of the House should take them up, and we shall expect to see Mr. La Follette working for them in the Senate. As Mr. Taft has shown an earnest desire to be relieved of the burden of appointing so many officers whose influence can be used for political purposes, we shall not believe that he is using them to promote his renomination until convincing proof of this is shown.



China Without the Wall

WHILE the republicans of the south and the imperialists of the north are quarreling over what shall be the form of the future government of China, that portion of the empire which lies beyond the Great Wall is in danger of slipping away. The Mongol chiefs at Urga have shaken off their allegiance to China and chosen as their Great Khan the high priest of Lamaism, the perpetually reincarnated Buddha. What is more ominous, the Russian Ambassador has notified the Peking Government of the Czar's willingness—or determination—to assume a protectorate over Mongolia. A revolt in Urga is one thing and a protectorate by St. Petersburg is quite another. In the former case the lost ground could doubtless be recovered, as it has been many times in the past, but land that the Russian bear has once got his paws on will be hard to snatch away. The western frontier of the Chinese Empire, where it touches on Russian Turkestan, is 2,400 miles from Peking, and there are no railroads to reach it. On the other hand, the Russian railroad strategy has had obviously in view the ultimate absorption of Mongolia. One long line stretches along the northern border of Mongolia and curls about its eastern end. Another line runs straight from St. Petersburg to the western end and there stops short, waiting on the steps of China's back door. Just beyond the temporary terminus of this railroad, but inside the nominal boundary of Chinese Turkestan, there is Kulja, which Russia took possession of some months ago, to facilitate her negotiations with China, and has ever since neglected to let go.

The Russian advance on these outlying regions of the Chinese Empire be-

gan two hundred years ago, when a gentleman from Tobolsk went over into Mongolia and came back with twenty pounds of gold dust which he had gathered on the headwaters of the Yellow River. He presented the dust to Peter the Great, and that prompt sovereign had a fort built at Semipalatinsk, which then was a good way beyond and now is a good way within the Russian frontier.

In recent years Russian schemes have been advanced by commercial and diplomatic rather than military methods. The Buriats, who are Russian Buddhists, have been employed to gain over their coreligionists in Mongolia and Tibet, and it was only by a quick march of British troops over the Himalayas to Lhasa a few years ago that the Grand Lama was stopped from shifting his allegiance from the Celestial Emperor to the Great White Czar, as now his rival in sanctity, the Buddha of Urga, has done. The Mohammedans of Turkestan dislike their Chinese rulers even more than the Buddhists of Mongolia. Henry Lonsdell, who as a missionary scout was the first Englishman to enter China by the back door, found the people praying that either Russia or England would come and rescue them from the Chinese. Corrupt and cruel as the Russian administration has been, yet Turkestan, during the last forty years, has prospered under it more than that part of the country which is under Chinese control. It has established peace and order; it has brought in railroads and schools and the cultivation of cotton. The people are not squeezed by Russian officials any more than they were by the Chinese officials, and they get something for their money.

It is interesting to recall that the inhabitants of Kulja, who it appears are now willing to welcome the Russians, are in large part the descendants of the tribe of Torguts who migrated in mass from the Volga to the Ili in the eighteenth century to escape from Russian rule, under which they had lived for several generations. There is, said De Quincy, no great event in all recorded history more striking to the imagination than this flight of half a million men, women and children, who burned their

houses and journeyed for eight months to find a new home, while their numbers were daily reduced by the attacks of the Cossacks and the privations of the desert. At any rate, the event struck the imagination of De Quincy, since from the arid Chinese chronicle he developed the glowing pages of his "Revolt of a Tartar Tribe."

Even if China should in the course of her revolution be robbed of her colonies it would be no great loss. Two or three millions will not be missed from a nation of three or four hundred millions. The hold of China on the territory outside the Wall has always been slight and intermittent. Mongolia belongs to China, not because the Chinese conquered the Mongols, but because the Mongols conquered the Chinese. The Manchu Emperor claims the throne now as the successor of Jenghiz Khan, the Mongol chieftain who broke thru the Great Wall about the time the Magna Carta was signed. His grandson, Kublai Khan, was visited by Marco Polo and dreamed about by Coleridge. Near Urga was the Mongol capital, and the yak's tail banner waved over a territory extending from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan.

After a century the Chinese succeeded in expelling them, but in the course of time the Mongols and Manchus again swarmed over the Great Wall and established a dynasty which lasted two hundred and sixty-eight years—and how much longer, who can tell? The Great Wall has not served its purpose of keeping the Mongolians out. It remains to be seen whether it will suffice to keep the Chinese in.

New Light from Princeton on Jonah

THE INDEPENDENT takes great pleasure in announcing fresh discoveries, and particularly those bearing on the Bible. Last week we reported the discovery of the library of an old monastery in Egypt, with manuscripts of the Bible in an ancient Coptic dialect, to be edited by Professor Hyvernatt, of the Catholic University at Washington. This week we report quite new light from Princeton University on Jonah and the whale, given to us by Prof. George Macloskie, of the de-

partment of biology, now emeritus. He gives it to the world thru *The Bible Student Teacher*, organ of the "Bible League."

The new light was suggested to Professor Macloskie from a late work on the Japanese whale fishery. He tells us that a big whale weighs as much as 800 men. its mouth is big enough for ten men to stand abreast. It takes as much air at a breath as 800 men would take in twenty minutes. Here we must quote:

"As it [the whale] skims along the sea, it scoops in its food of jelly-fishes and small crustaceans and other surface animalcules, which quickly enter its stomach; but a larger object, Jonah's body, for example, must go the wrong road (that is, for the whale, but the right road for Jonah) into the air-chamber."

That is a bright thought which had not occurred to commentators who were not also zoologists. Just what the air chamber is we are not told. We take it that the learned professor assumes his readers will understand that with no more difficulty than they find in the whale's food of "crustaceans and other surface animalcules." He simply tells us that "the air chamber of a whale is large enough and convenient enough to serve as a harbor of refuge for anybody that might come in its way." We must conclude that as Jonah would have got tangled up in the lungs themselves, he must, after having fortunately escaped the gullet, have got safely lodged in the windpipe or in one of its divisions. But how was he to compose himself in his air chamber? Let Professor Macloskie tell:

"Here Jonah might be wide awake, able to meditate on the situation, and to pray to God, and to sleep over night."

Yes, "two days and three nights," the story tells us; and, we add, this gave him time to compose and commit to memory a prayer which is largely a cento from the Psalms. We take it that he need not have lacked food if he crawled near enough to the whale's gullet to seize some of the "jelly-fishes and small crustaceans and other surface animalcules" which his host was straining out for itself. But the reader will be anxious to know what light the professor of zoology has to cast on the manner of Jonah's escape:

"But tho not very inconvenient for him, the whale itself might feel discomfort, and might

seek relief by hurrying to shallows and sandy beaches where it coughed up the prophet on dry land."

This explanation gives no little relief, altho it raises some minor difficulties which we will help Professor Macloskie to resolve. That Jonah was in the "belly of the fish"—for the Bible does not say *whale*—has been a source of difficulty, for how could he live and breathe there "two days and three nights"; but any part of the whale's interior, lungs or windpipe, could loosely be spoken of as its belly; and if we are told that the fish "vomited out Jonah upon dry land," the word might include coughing. Those that watched the performance would not know the difference. The Macloskie theory is very happy in providing both food and air for the prophet.

Other minor difficulties can be easily explained by accepting facts previously unknown as to the behavior of whales. It had not been generally known that whales when choking "seek relief by hurrying to shallows and sandy beaches." Altho this fact is not definitely stated by the author on the Japanese whale fishery, quoted by the professor, he does tell us that whales are often "stranded on the Japanese coast." Very likely they have swallowed a fisherman and have hurried to the shore to cough him up, but we wait fuller observations. Another difficulty can perhaps be as easily explained. The Princeton professor supposes the whale when in distress to have been "hurrying" to the shore to cough up Jonah. But Jonah was in the whale's windpipe two days and three nights, and he was swallowed down when the ship was coasting along the shore, for the sailors "rowed hard to get them back to land," but the storm was too severe. We learn here a new fact about whales, that they may not notice for days so small a morsel as a man lodged in their windpipe, until, as was probably the case, the prophet moved into closer quarters, where the breath was obstructed, and then the whale began to "feel discomfort" and hurried to a convenient sandy beach where it could find relief by coughing.

We thank Professor Macloskie for this valuable biblical and biological study, and we echo the pleasure of *The Bible Stu-*

dent Teacher that this article "will help many to meet the scoffing skepticism of the day that voices itself in the sneering question, 'Did Jonah swallow the whale?'"



Our Vacation Number

ALREADY THE INDEPENDENT is planning its Vacation Number: an annual issue the annual success of which we credit to our readers. For what we especially like about these Vacation issues is the letters from subscribers that form a substantial part of each one of them. Letters simply written, with the genuineness of the letters of real friendship, it is a pleasure to receive, to read, and to print. We look, above all, for the personal touch, for intimate humor, for the picture of tangible things seen and enjoyed, for the account of experiences diverting or impressive or enlightening. We cannot print, in this department, more than 800 words from any one amateur contributor. We suggest 400 words as the best number. And we hope that the 1912 crop of letters will, much of it, come to us illustrated: whether with pen-and-ink or pencil sketches, or with photographs. Prizes will be awarded for the best letters—one prize of \$15 and one of \$10. Two yearly subscriptions will go to each writer of a letter published, but not receiving a prize. And we can use a good many letters! We hope that they will come to us from all parts of the world—since our readers are everywhere. But the prize-winning letters will just as likely as not come from the next street to ours, or from a farm somewhere in Iowa.

Apart from the letters and any illustrations which may accompany them, we want our readers to send us, in a second competition, their best vacation photographs. Prizes of the same amounts are offered—and two subscriptions will be entered for each photograph reproduced, but not awarded a prize. Our last set of Vacation pictures was limited to photographs illustrative of "Greater America." For 1912 we desire water pictures. We do not say "marines," for inland waters will furnish innumerable subjects. You, Mr. Fisherman; you, Mr. Rower, and you, Sir Canoeist, know the truth of this com-

monplace. There is no part of the world where photographs offering a share, at least, of their interest in *water* cannot be taken in abundance. And any picture that has water in it—even a bath tub scene or a water-wagon or an impression of Broadway on a rainy evening—will stand its chance of selection.

We do not say that you must send in the letter or the photographs which we hope you will submit *now*. But we hope you will do so—or at least before your plans for the coming summer drive out of memory your recollections of former vacation doings. In any case, send them to us before April. Naturally, we cannot undertake to report on manuscripts or photographs addressed to the Vacation Editor as promptly as we do on everyday offerings. The Vacation Editor is a leisurely person; he follows the cult of *mañana*. But he does not want readers of THE INDEPENDENT to put off their action because he is slothful. Indeed, the sooner their contributions reach us, the more likely will they be to score success. And may those of our readers fortunate enough to enjoy winter vacations find healthful and joyous recreation at the present season!



A Postal Telegraph System

At last we have from a Postmaster General the definite recommendation that our Government take over the telegraph service of the country, as all other civilized countries of the world have already done. The nation would have to buy at a fair rate the telegraph companies, paying perhaps \$250,000,000, but they would be a source of income, as they already are, even at reduced charges. In a multitude of cases the postmaster would be telegraph operator, and the telegraph service would be extended to many small towns which it does not now reach. We do not expect this advance—sure to come—to be immediate, for the extension of parcels post has the precedence, but we hope it will not have to wait so long as the postal banks had to wait after Postmaster General Wanamaker's first recommendation. Why should Spain and Japan leave us in the rear in providing for the convenience of their people? Already 950,000,000 people have government owned tele-

graphs, and in every case to the advantage of the people, while we give this public utility to the profit of millionaires. This proposal will not involve the simultaneous assumption by the Government of the telephone system, at least only in part, where telephone and telegraph are now interlocked, but the sooner the telephones also can be added to the postal service the less the purchase will cost the nation. With the beginning of the year Great Britain assumed control of all its telephones, but we are foolish enough to wait a while longer even for telegraph service.



Mr. Shuster's Associates As was to be expected, Russia has her way with Persia, crushes her brave attempt at self-government, forbids her to gain courage and strength, destroys the new parliament, drives out the financial controller, hangs the leaders who resisted, and makes the way easy to annex half the country, if she has not already annexed it, as she rules Teheran. It is a very serious fact that Mr. Shuster's assistants cabled to our State Department that Mr. Russell, our Minister to Persia, had not given them proper support. That is not improbable. He has not the reputation for independence and force such as are required. Directions have been sent him to do his duty, and our Government has its duty to protect these men, and to see that their claims are allowed, and that they be paid and allowed to leave the country. They were engaged as assistants to Mr. Shuster, and now that his office has been turned over to his opponent, who is a tool of Russia, it is only just that they should be relieved and properly provided for. We cannot doubt that our Government will support them with vigor.



Shade Trees A friend, referring to a brief editorial on trees for streets, which appeared recently in THE INDEPENDENT, doubts whether Southern California cannot do what our Northern cities are surely unable to do, plant every street with a distinct variety of tree. He tells us that there are in common use in Los Angeles and in other cities of Southern

California, many varieties of eucalyptus alone. In addition there is the camphor tree, the acacia, several varieties of palm, grevillea, locust, all of which can be used to distinguish and at the same time shade streets. Our correspondent seems to object to the prevailing system that it does not give symmetry to a street. He would have a uniformity on each single street if possible; a policy that has been successfully carried out in Washington. Our objection was not to uniformity on each street, but to the express determination to plant each street with a separate variety of tree. It certainly is possible to have half a dozen elm streets, half a dozen mulberry streets, half a dozen Norway maple streets, half a dozen scarlet oak streets, etc. It still remains to be made sure that we have any large number of trees that will come to their best in any one city. Southern California, of course, can collect from a much wider range. The chief trouble with lack of uniformity in our street planting, however, is not the selection of different varieties, but the use of those that give too sharp and unpleasant contrast. The maple is a uniformly shaped, round-headed tree, that must not be trimmed or meddled with after it has attained much height. In fact, it is a tree that in the street is always liable to be maimed or ruined entirely by the saw. With the maple can be easily planted the white ash, and several of the oaks; but with the maple cannot be wisely planted the overhanging white elm, nor the beech, nor the locust. In fact, we should much prefer to see one of our smaller cities select two or three trees that will surely thrive and do their best in its soil and with the conditions it can offer, and then make all of its streets sweet and shady. As for Southern California, we are not quite so sure. The camphor tree, which our correspondent names, is a tree that sits on the ground like a well grown spruce; some of the acacias make fairly good street trees; the locust, however, is brittle and short lived, or if the gleditschia is meant, surely the thornless sort must be secured. As for the palms, they certainly are Oriental and unique; but not all of them are to be preferred for shade. On the whole, we are in-

clined to adhere to our previously expressed opinion, that we have not more than half a dozen really prime varieties of shade trees in any one section of the country; and that street planting should be confined almost entirely to these. One or two sorts are fortunately to be found over a very large extent of territory, and half a dozen of the best of these would be basswood, Norway maple, sugar maple, ash, elm, oak in variety.

Luther on the Staircase

It has been a pretty story, that of Luther's climbing the "Pilate's Staircase" at Rome on his knees, repeating a *Pater Noster* at each step, and suddenly thinking of Paul's quotation from Habakkuk, "The just shall live by faith," and stopping the ascent in the middle as no way of appeasing God. The story has been questioned of late as depending on the word of Luther's son, who says he heard it from his father's lips. But the son was then very young, and Luther's enlightenment as to Paul's teaching came later. In the German *Zeitschrift* for Church History Dr. Buchwald gives a passage from an unpublished sermon of Luther's in which he gives his own account of the incident. It reads:

"So at Rome I wished to deliver my grandfather out of purgatory, and ascended Pilate's Staircase. I repeated the Lord's Prayer on every step. For it was believed that he who so prayed would redeem a soul. But on reaching the summit I thought 'Who knows whether this is true? This prayer is worthless, etc.'"

The indulgence allowed was to deliver any soul from purgatory in whose behalf one should repeat a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria* on every step. It appears, then, that Luther did climb the steps on his knees, did repeat the required prayers in behalf of his grandfather, and all the spiritual change in him at the time was one of doubt and not of sudden revelation. The story of the text that flashed on his mind must be given up.

That is an extraordinary riot that is calling out the militia in Lawrence, Mass. The Legislature reduced the hours of work in the mills, at the demand of labor, from fifty-six a week to fifty-four. Thereupon the mills reduced the wages proportionately. But what the operatives

wanted was less work and the same pay, and they struck, struck violently; and they invaded the mills and damaged the machines and attacked the foremen, marching with American and Italian flags, for the mob was largely Italian, and almost wholly foreign. Let them stop work, if they think it best, but no violence and no sabotage.

This is Cardinal Farley's week in New York City. He will own the city, return a conquering hero, and the streets will be filled with processions and the sidewalks lined with spectators, and all glory given to the Cardinal Archbishop. It is not wholly an unwise policy, and yet it does not seem exactly unworldly. No other Church would think of thus glorifying its leaders, as if they were more than human. We should hold the Church in more honor if it showed more modesty rather than barbaric splendor.

Robert Bacon, who was Secretary of State before he was made Ambassador at Paris, resigns this post to take what he considers a higher one, that of one of the six Fellows who rule Harvard University. He is quoted as saying that he regards Harvard as "the best single influence for good in America." Then he has done right in leaving the less for the greater field of usefulness, if not of honor. His new office gives much work, brings no salary, and is for life.

A more shameless act than that which has just passed the Maryland Legislature could hardly be conceived. It is intended to disfranchise ignorant voters, and it applies to twelve counties which it is desired to hold for the Democratic party. It forbids party emblems to be put on the ballots, and it also forbids the publication of sample ballots which can be examined beforehand. It can equally be used to disfranchise illiterate white voters.

It is an indefensible action of the Haitian Government by which it has revoked all licenses granted to Syrians, some of whom are American citizens, to do trading in the island. It is such an act as, if persisted in, might call for intervention on our part.

Insurance and Financial

The Prudential's New President

FORREST F. DRYDEN, first vice-president, was last week elected president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Dryden is the only son of the late Senator John F. Dryden, the founder of the company, and was born in Bedford, Ohio, in 1864. From 1882 to 1884 he served as an errand boy and clerk in the Prudential, and then entered Phillips Academy, Andover, returning to the service of the company as inspector in 1888. He later became acting superintendent, superintendent, assistant secretary, and in 1890 secretary. In 1903 he was elected third vice-president, in 1906 second vice-president, and in 1911 first vice-president. Mr. Dryden's training makes him eminently fitted to occupy the position of president.

The first vice-president and actuary is John K. Gore, who was born in Newark and was graduated from Columbia University in the first honor class in 1883. In 1891 he became a clerk in the actuarial department of the company. After serving as assistant actuary he was elected actuary in 1897, and ten years later became a member of the board of directors. In 1909 and 1910 he was president of the Actuarial Society of America. Jacob E. Ward, the new second vice-president, is

a brother of the late Dr. Leslie D. Ward, and for thirty years has been associated with the company. He was assistant counsel and then counsel. His special work has been in the legal and investment departments of the company's business. The third vice-president is Wilbur S. Johnson, who, born in 1857, was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and entered the service of the Prudential

as assistant bookkeeper in 1880. After serving as cashier a number of years he became comptroller in 1904 and fourth vice-president and comptroller in 1905. He was later elected third vice-president. The fourth vice-president is Edward Gray, who, born in England, has been in the service of the Prudential for twenty-nine years. He worked in the field with the late president, Senator Dryden, and nine years ago was elected secretary. He is now a director as well as vice-



FORREST F. DRYDEN
Newly elected president of the Prudential Insurance
Company of America

president. The new secretary is Willard I. Hamilton, promoted from the position of assistant secretary. All these promotions have the hearty approval of the large army of agents and workers of the Prudential. The Prudential Insurance Company of America was organized in 1875, and was the pioneer in industrial insurance. Its assets, which a year ago were \$227,000,000, now exceed \$250,000,000.

Destruction of the Equitable Building

THERE was a time in the history of New York City when the Equitable Building, which has just been destroyed by fire, was the most imposing edifice dedicated to business purposes within its boundaries. For its period it was so lofty that, in order to secure tenants for its office rooms, the then modern innovation called elevators, to the number of two—were put into it, greatly to the perturbation of the members of the society's building committee. Said the elder Hyde on that point afterward: "All the members of the building committee, except myself, were opposed to the introduction of elevators, but finally consented to have one erected. It required quite a struggle on my part to obtain their consent to put two in the building." The building itself, its elevators and all its attributes, were an expression of the character of the man who organized and made the Equitable Society—and marked a step forward in human activity.

For years the palatial residence of the society held a place among the objects of curiosity or admiration in the metropolis which visitors from all parts of the



THE EQUITABLE BUILDING ON JANUARY 10

country must not miss; and as such its advertising value was large. But the world—and New York leads it—has moved far since 1870, when the first portion of the Equitable Building was thrown open to occupancy; indeed, the distance covered since 1888, when it had been extensively enlarged and beautified, is great. Broadway's chief architectural jewel has long since suffered eclipse. Grander and more magnificent edifices completely surround and virtually obscure it, to the vision of even the way-faring stranger, who would be more likely to notice it than those familiar with the neighborhood.

This brings us to the stories which went about for years respecting its extravagant cost. Perhaps there really was great waste in its erection and equipment. The company's first years were years of struggle; it had fought hard for a place; it had buffeted many difficulties. It eventually waxed fat and prosperous and prodigal thru its rapidly developed tontine system of life insurance. It accumulated the income of a prince, and was not niggard in the spending thereof. Therefore it would not be surprising to know for a certainty

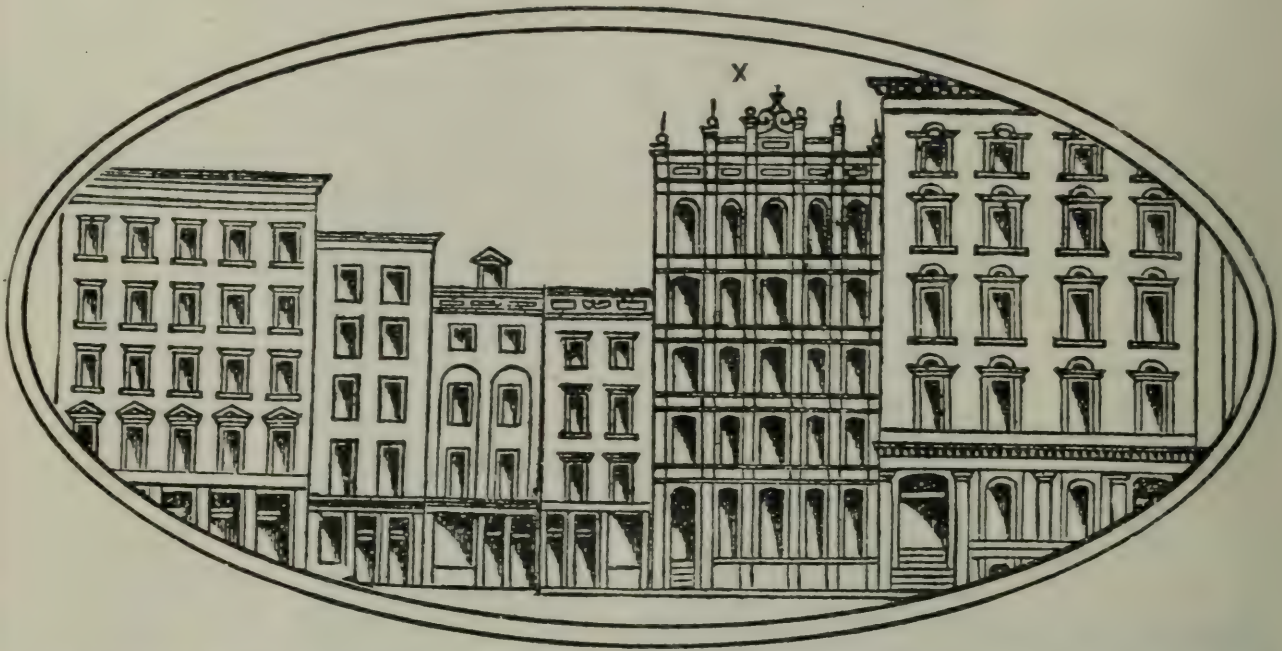


FIGHTING THE BIG FIRE FROM BROADWAY

that its building had cost a great deal more money than it was worth.

And the time finally came, particularly after the introduction of the skeleton steel model of architecture, when rapid depreciation was its fate. As a type of office building it long ago became obsolete. As an investment, occupying the valuable land it covered, it was probably not worth the materials of which it was composed. It is not strange, therefore, to learn that no insurance was carried

cial loss to the policyholders. True, it did cost the policyholders some millions of dollars—six, eight, perhaps ten millions. But it is quite probable that the present membership of the society have sustained no pecuniary loss; that burden fell upon their predecessors. The society's present financial condition is not in the least affected by the fire—if anything, it is improved, for the time was not distant when the great value of the land would demand the erection of a



This drawing shows Broadway in 1865 between Cedar and Pine Streets: the site of the Equitable Life Assurance Society building. The building at the corner of Pine Street on the right was the Metropolitan Bank building. Next to this building, marked with the cross, was the store erected in 1850 by Henry C. Bowen, head of the house of Bowen & McNamee and also founder of THE INDEPENDENT. This building was subsequently sold to the New York Life Insurance Company, who occupied the same, and was later used by Delmonico's. It was the first marble building erected on Broadway.

on it as a protection against loss by fire. Comparatively speaking, it was of little value. It has been described as fire-proof. This is a great error. It was not so much as of "slow burning construction," as the fire underwriters say, nor could it ever have been so considered by the latter. This fact is attested by the rapidity with which its interior was consumed only ten days ago.

Unless the general impression is erroneous, the value, whatever it actually may have been, of the building itself, has been written off the account books for some years. As it no longer figured as an asset, its destruction was no finan-

structure more modern in design and more profitable as an investment.

.... Henry M. Wells is now president of the National City Bank of Brooklyn. He has been connected with the bank for twenty-seven years, becoming a clerk in 1885 and cashier in 1897. He was born forty-five years ago in the parsonage of the old Dutch Reformed Church in Flatbush, of which his father, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, was pastor. The capital of the National City Bank of Brooklyn is \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$595,097; deposits, \$5,239,499; and the total resources, \$6,253,397.

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Survey of the World

A Presidential Message on Economy

The President sent another message to Congress on January 17. His subject is economy and administrative efficiency, and he asks Congress for a continued appropriation for the Commission of Economy now investigating the organization of governmental departments. Two hundred thousand dollars for the commission's work, and fifty thousand more for publishing its results, are asked for. There is need, the President informs Congress, of reorganization of the Government departments, and consolidation or weeding out of bureaus that overlap in their work. Scores of "local offices" thruout the country should be abolished, and hundreds of political appointees who do but little work should be taken off the payroll, and there should be an improvement in the personnel of Government employees thru the introduction of the civil service in practically every field. Business methods should be employed by the Administration just as big corporations use them. The Economy Commission, he said, had recommended the abolition of the revenue cutter service, which would mean a saving of \$1,000,000 a year. In one department it costs \$5.84 per thousand to handle incoming mail and in another department \$84.40 per thousand. For handling outgoing mail one department expends \$5.94 per thousand; another, \$69.89. Either one department pays too much or the other not enough, he said. In travel alone the Government expends about \$12,000,000 a year. Definite tests, he pointed out, have shown that a saving in this item alone of a little over half of one cent a mile probably could be effected. The President urges the adoption of the budget system, which would bring be-

fore Congress, the press and the people of the country not only the proposed expenditures of the Government, but its revenue.

"It is a matter of public record that the three largest insurance companies in New York, when under legislative investigation, spent more than \$500,000 for expert services to assist the Administration to put the business on a modern basis; but the economies the first year were more than tenfold the cost. I am informed that New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other cities are prosecuting inquiries, the cost of which is largely disproportionate to the cost incurred by the Federal Government. Furthermore, these inquiries have the vigorous support and direct cooperation of citizen agencies which alone are spending not less than \$200,000 per annum, and in several instances these combined agencies have been working not less than five years to put the cities on a businesslike basis, yet there is still much to be done."

Probably the most radical proposal advanced by the President is that all administrative officers of the Government in the departments at Washington and in the field be put under the civil service; be removed from the influence of politics, and that their terms of office be not limited, as at present, to four years. Such officers should not be appointed by the President with the necessity of Senate confirmation, he said, but upon merit. "The extension of the merit system to these officers and a needed readjustment of salaries," said he, "will have important effects in securing greater economy and efficiency." Harvey S. Chase, of Boston, a member of the President's Efficiency and Economy Commission, said last week that Mr. Taft would employ widespread publicity in his efforts to obtain from Congress the legislation necessary to carry into effect his plans of efficiency and economy in the Government's business. "The President doesn't expect

that the measures we have proposed and which he has approved will be received by Congress without opposition from some quarter or other," said Mr. Chase.

"For instance, the placing of the heads and other appointive officers of many departments under the civil service regulations would mean the abolition of the patronage of perhaps 10,000 offices, which will not please the politicians. But he believes that if the people once understand what 'scientific management' in Government administration means to the welfare of the country a public sentiment will be created which Congress cannot resist.

"The saving we are trying to bring about is in expenses, not expenditures, which is a distinction that needs to be understood. The saving must be effected by getting efficient return for every dollar expended."

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A Warning Note to Cuba The demands of the Veterans' Association in Cuba have been reported in this record of current events. It will be recalled that the veterans insisted upon the removal of all officeholders who had in past years opposed the movement for Cuban independence; that at first President Gomez refused to be guided by them; that Congress suspended the civil service law for eighteen months, in order that it should not protect the officeholders in question; that two Cabinet officers and one judge resigned because of the veterans' hostility; that the veterans threatened to lynch all Spaniards or "guerrillas" who should be retained in office, and that the Government and the veterans united in forming a "decapitation" commission to consider demands for removals. Recently officers of the army and rural guard have joined the veterans in this movement. At the beginning of last week our Minister in Havana, Mr. Beaupre, reported to the State Department that many of these officers had attended and taken part in the veterans' meetings, in defiance of a decree issued by President Gomez and also in violation of military law. The veterans had addressed to the President a demand that his decree should not be enforced. "The situation," said the State Department, "is regarded as the most serious that has presented itself since the veterans' movement began." On the 16th, Secretary Knox cabled to Mr. Beaupre the following note of warning, to be delivered by him to the Cuban Government:

"The situation in Cuba, as now reported,

causes grave concern to the Government of the United States. That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of the law, order and stability indispensable to the status of the Republic of Cuba, in the continued well-being of which the United States has always evinced and cannot escape a vital interest. The President of the United States looks to the President and Government of Cuba to prevent a threatened situation, which would compel the Government of the United States, much against its desires, to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba."

There were indications that a military party might be formed in Cuba. The veterans had even been threatening to start an armed revolt and to "destroy" the Congress. Altho it was not expected at Washington that intervention would be required, General Wood said that 8,000 soldiers could be placed on the island within five days. Much excitement was caused in Havana by the note. President Gomez said there was no warrant for intervention; he was in full control and could enforce the laws. General Nunez, the veterans' leader, said their only purpose was to purify the civil service; if the United States should intervene it would have to fight the veterans. The first effect of the note was a union of the two factions of the Liberal party. They decided to renominate Gomez and Zayas. There were several conferences at the palace, representatives of all parties and of the veterans' being present. The veterans' leaders undertook to issue a circular letter, urging the local veterans' clubs or lodges to become merely beneficial institutions, for the aid of veterans' families, and to co-operate with the Government in developing Cuba's resources. Two or three of the local clubs disbanded. It was agreed, according to public statements, that the campaign for removals should be discontinued, but in private some of the leaders said it would not be checked. All felt there was danger of intervention, and apparently desired to leave no excuse for it. On the 20th an agreement was signed. It required the veterans to decide whether the "decapitation" commission should be dissolved or should continue to serve; but in either case there should be no proceedings against officeholders after February 24, when the President

will ask Congress to revoke its suspension of the civil service law. The veterans are pledged to confine the activities of their association to the purposes defined in its constitution and bylaws; to act as guardians of the peace of the country, and to aid the Government.

Union Labor Thirteen hundred delegates, representing almost 300,000 out of some 750,000 coal miners, gathered at Indianapolis last week in the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Representatives came from the various States and from Canada; and John P. White, international president, and subsequently re-elected as such, called the convention to order on January 16. The convention has especial importance, since, for the first time in the history of the organization, the wage scale agreements in both the anthracite and the bituminous fields will expire synchronously (March 31). There has been no change in the mining rate since 1902. An effort was made to commit the convention to the Socialist party. The constitution of the United Mine Workers stipulates, however, that it shall be non-political, and the resolution was rejected; while action was deferred on a substitute resolution endorsing the policy of workingmen using their ballots in the interests of organized labor, tho Vice-President Hayes declared that the time had come "when labor must organize politically." The Berger bill providing for old age pensions for men and women past sixty years, introduced in Congress by the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, was, however, endorsed; and an invitation to Mr. Berger to come to Indianapolis to address the convention was extended. Action was deferred on a resolution providing that the United Mine Workers should withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, condemning the National Civic Federation as an agent of capitalists, and sharply criticising Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other leaders of the Federation of Labor for co-operating with the Civic Federation. Mitchell, tho attacked as "a labor leader in the grasp of capitalists," received more votes than any other candidate for delegate of the Mine Workers to the American Fed-

eration of Labor. At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association, held on January 16, it was decided to meet Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana coal operators at Pittsburgh, January 18. On the latter date the operators accepted the invitation of the president of the Mine Workers for a joint wage conference at Indianapolis, January 25, eight operators and eight miners from each State to attend. There is now little talk in the Pennsylvania field of striking for better wages. The fact that of the 150,000 mine workers in the anthracite region eligible to membership in the union fewer than 8,000 are actual dues-paying members is discouraging, and so is the fact, disclosed in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry, that on December 1, 1911, there remained in the national treasury only \$197,216.—The executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, admittedly because of troubles expected to arise from the dynamite cases, is keeping in force a special assessment levied against its members last September. This special assessment brings into the coffers of the union approximately \$7,000 a month more than the usual and ordinary revenues of the union. In addition to the general fund of the union and the special assessment, a "defense fund" of about \$35,000 is now available. This fund was created six years ago, not to become available until January 1, 1912. It was created the same year the execution of the dynamiting plots began, and, altho members of the executive board of the union have denied that J. J. McNamara had any more than other delegates to do with the creation of the special fund, it has been charged by detectives that McNamara was the power behind its establishment.—On January 17, Ortie E. McManisgal, the dynamiter, went before the United States grand jury at Indianapolis and began his story of how he was induced to enter the dynamiting business in 1907, of the trail of wrecked buildings, bridges and machinery he left behind him as he was sent from place to place by those at the head of the conspiracy, and of the local labor men in different cities who showed familiarity with the plans of the dynamiters.—By January 16, eight companies of mill-

tia had reached Lawrence, Mass., the seat of disorder in the woolen mills. That day the strikers, thru their executive committee, agreed to confer with the mill agents, in the presence of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. A clash between strikers carrying flags and the militiamen occurred, however, the next day. On January 18 it was stated that the mill owners would concede the modified demands of the 15,000 strikers, the latter having foregone additional demands of a 15 per cent. increase in wages over the fifty-four hour rate. They insist, however, on the abolition of the bonus and premium system. Prominent in the negotiations, which had been quietly carried on for two days, were Governor Foss, Col. E. Leloy Sweetser, commander of the State militia, who were called out to preserve peace; Max Mitchell, president of the Jewish Charities of Boston, and Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.—On January 20, eleven arrests were made at Lawrence after the discovery in the Syrian quarter and elsewhere of a quantity of dynamite fuses and detonating caps. There were then 1,200 soldiers in town; more were sent for.

Various Items Charles W. Morse, of New York, who has been serving a fifteen-year sentence at Atlanta for violation of the Federal banking laws, received a commutation from the President, to take immediate effect, on January 19. His wife carried the papers from Washington as a special messenger of the Department of Justice. Morse was too weak to be moved from the prison hospital at once. A statement issued at the White House explains that the President's action was taken on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, based on the following report of Surgeon-General Torney:

"He [Morse] is suffering from a combination of diseases due to degenerative changes which are incurable and progressive. . . . Both the condition of the kidneys and of the heart is growing worse. . . . In my opinion the prisoner's duration of life will in all probability be less than one month if kept in confinement, and in the event of his release under commutation of sentence it is not probable that he will live as long as six months."

—The Heyburn subcommittee of the Senate which has been investigating the re-election of Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, unanimously agreed, on January 18, upon a report holding that the charges of corruption and bribery have not been proved; and subsequently made their report to the Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections.—After holding conferences last week with various insurgent Senators, Senator A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, announced, on January 20, his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination.

Mexico Zapata's bandit army has not been subdued, but Congress has ordered a suspension of the constitutional guarantees in the States, near the capital, where it still defies the Government. The Maya Indians in Yucatan have gone on the war-path, and there is a revolt against the State government in Tabasco, but there was peace elsewhere in Mexico last week. Madero will ask Congress to abolish the national lottery. It has been decided that the case against General Reyes is one for the civil courts, and not for a military tribunal. Therefore it is predicted that the penalty will be nothing more than banishment for two or three years. Colonel Chapa, of Governor Colquitt's staff, who was found guilty, at Brownsville, Tex., of assisting Reyes in his revolutionary project, has been required to pay a fine of \$1,500. The sheriff of Webb County, Tex., pleaded guilty to a similar charge and paid a fine of \$1,200. Several other Texans, indicted at the same time, who pleaded guilty, were sent to jail for six months. It is asserted that Madero has discovered frauds amounting to several million dollars in connection with contracts and material for the construction of the National Theater and the new public buildings at the capital.

Wars in South America Much blood was shed last week in South America's civil wars. On the 15th, in Ecuador, the Quito Government's army, led by ex-President Plaza, won a victory at Hulgra, over the troops commanded by Gen. Flavio Alfaro, whose base is at Guaya-

quil. Three days later the Quito forces, this time commanded by Gen. Julio Andrade, attacked Alfaro at Yaguache, 15 miles from Guayaquil, and again were victorious. In this battle, the killed and wounded were about 1,000. Alfaro was disabled by wounds, and his place was taken by his uncle, ex-President Eloy Alfaro. There was fighting in Guayaquil on the 20th, the day when a peace commission, of which the American and British consuls are members, began its conferences with Andrade and Alfaro. Our Government has ordered the cruiser "Maryland" to join the "Yorktown" at that port, where Great Britain has asked our ships to protect British interests.—In Paraguay, on the 15th, the revolutionists entered Asuncion, the capital, and captured President Rojas, forcing him to resign. The garrison remained neutral, but other Government troops were approaching the city. The revolutionists called a session of Congress for the election of a President, and it was predicted that the office would be given to ex-President Baez. Four days later, however, after desperate fighting in the streets, the revolutionists were driven from the city by Government troops.—An arbitration treaty for Argentina and Colombia was signed last week by the Ministers of the two countries at Washington.—Argentina's Government attempted to end by mediation the strike which has checked railway traffic in that country. The companies refused to dismiss their strike-breakers, and the strikers insisted that all of their number must be taken back or none.

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British Affairs Sir George Askwith, of the Board of Trade, has succeeded in inducing the employers and operatives to consent to a truce, which, tho it does not settle the open-shop question, provides against strikes or lockouts on this issue for at least a year. At the end of six months Sir George Askwith will, if asked, submit suggestions aiming to provide means whereby both sides may maintain their principles without injuring the rights of each other. If this does not solve the problem neither side will do anything in-

volving a stoppage of work without six months' notice. This proposal was accepted by the strikers by a vote of two to one, and the cotton mills will be opened immediately.—The vote of the Miners' Federation on the question of a general strike at the earliest opportunity was 445,801 for the strike and 115,921 against it. Notice has been given to the employers that the present working agreement will be terminated February 29. There is some prospect that a settlement may be reached before that date and the strike averted. The chief demand of the men is for a guaranteed minimum daily wage for men underground such as is now assured to men above ground. They claim that the present piecework system works hardship on the miners who have hard places where they cannot get out the ordinary amount of coal. The employers, on the other hand, hold that it would be impossible to prevent shirking by the men if piecework were abolished and that where the fixt wage has been adopted the yield per man is half or less than when payment is made by results. They further point out that the bonus percentages have steadily increased for nearly thirty years and that the miners have had the benefit of favorable legislation, establishing the eight-hour day, providing for compensation for accidents, regulating mines and requiring insurance against sickness. The men are dissatisfied with the working of the eight-hour law, because it makes them go on duty at inconvenient hours, causes more frequent accidents thru speeding up and prevents their getting extra pay for overtime.—The Protestants of Ulster are becoming daily more infuriated over the prospect of the establishment of home rule in Ireland. Drilling is said to be going on and a provisional government organized to be put into effect the day that the Home Rule bill passes Parliament. The 50,000 women members of the Ulster Unionist Associations have issued a manifesto asking the aid of their British sisters to defeat the bill. Winston Churchill, John Redmond and other Liberal leaders are billed to speak at Belfast February 8, but an organized effort is being made to prevent their being heard. The Unionists are planning to

pack the hall and streets with thousands of their partisans for days in advance.

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French Vessels Seized A new question in neutrality has arisen which has strained the relations of France and Italy, that is, whether aeroplanes are to be regarded as contraband of war. Naturally the recognized codes of international law have nothing to say on the subject, and there are no precedents to appeal to, for the first appearance of aeroplanes in warfare was their use by the Italians in the present Tripolitan campaign. The French mail steamer "Carthage" was on her way to Tunis when she was overhauled by Italian destroyers and ordered to surrender an aeroplane belonging to the French aviator Duval, who was on board, and parts of another, belonging to the aviator Obré, who had gone to Tunis in advance. The commander of the "Carthage" refused to surrender the aeroplanes, so the vessel was taken to Cagliari, Sardinia, and kept there four days. The Italians held that the aeroplanes had been purchased by the Ottoman Government, and were to be turned over to the Turks in Tripoli for use against the Italians. The aviators, on the contrary, asserted that they were to be used for exhibition flights in Tunis, Cairo and Athens. The French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Raymond Poincaré, made immediate and emphatic protest against the retention of the "Carthage" or the removal of the aeroplanes and finally, upon the assurance of the French Government that they would not go into the hands of the Turks, the vessel was released with her cargo undisturbed. The French Government will make claim for damages and may appeal to The Hague on the grounds that mail-boats plying between neutral ports are not liable to search or seizure and that aeroplanes have never been specified as contraband even in the list prepared by Italy at the beginning of the war. It is said that the aeroplanes now being used by the Italians in Africa were ordered from France by way of Switzerland since the war began. The seizure of the "Carthage" caused great indignation in France, and this was increased by a sec-

ond incident of a similar character immediately following. The mail steamer "Manouba," from Marseilles, had almost reached Tunis when Italian destroyers stopped her and demanded the surrender of the twenty-nine nurses of the Red Crescent Society, which corresponds to the Red Cross of Christian nations. This being refused, the "Manouba" was also taken to Cagliari, where the Turks landed and were taken as prisoners of war and the vessel allowed to proceed. Their funds, amounting to \$50,000, were also seized. The Red Crescent nurses are, like those of the Red Cross, under the protection of international law, but the Italian Government claims that among them were several Turkish officers, who were to take command in Tripoli.—The British ship "Africa," bound for Aden, was held up by a gunboat in the Red Sea and relieved of twelve Turkish officers, among them Riza Bey. The Italian squadron has completely cleared the Red Sea of Turkish vessels, and has bombarded the Turkish forts on the Arabian coast.

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The Persian Situation W. Morgan Shuster, with his wife and two children, has left Persia and arrived at Vienna by way of Baku. He accepted dismissal from the new Persian Cabinet in accordance with the wish of Russia and Great Britain, but as no proper provision was made for turning over his office to M. Mornand, appointed as his successor, he left his assistant, F. E. Cairns, in charge. M. Mornand sent to the Americans, as well as the other officials, threats not only of dismissal, but also of punishment. When Mr. Cairns protested against such a letter he was informed that his translation was incorrect and that the threat of punishment was only intended for Persian officials. M. Mornand took possession of the treasury, ignoring the Americans, but one of the four Persian commissioners appointed to share the responsibilities of the office with him refused to serve. The mejliss has been dissolved, and the Government fears to call for elections lest the new parliament should be even more decidedly anti-Russian than the former. The Americans are bitter against our Minister to Persia, Mr. Russell, for not

supporting their claims. The following telegram was sent to Mr. Sulzer, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"The fourteen American officials affected by the Russian ultimatum equally with Shuster desire their release on the same terms. Have presented claims to the Persian Government for full salary unexpired terms, traveling expenses and allowances. The Anglo-Russian legations are supporting the claim in good faith. The Persian Cabinet will obey their instructions. Department of State is influenced by demented American Minister here who is endeavoring to destroy our claims and is obsessed with the idea to compel Americans to remain in Persia regardless of our desires and of the unbearable conditions. Your assistance thru State Department is imperative.

FRANK E. CAIRNS."

—The Russian hold on Persia is daily strengthening all along the northern provinces. Meshed, capital of the province of Khorassan on the northeast, was occupied by 2,000 Russian troops, and the whole province of Azerbaijan, to the northwest, is now in the possession of Russia. At Tabriz the court martials and executions still continue, among them prominent Armenian merchants and leading Mohammedan ecclesiastics. An attempt was made to assassinate Major Bruce, an American officer of Mr. Shuster's treasury guards. The Persian who shot at him on the street is said to have confessed that his motive was to force American intervention.

The Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, Wang

Chinese Republic

Chung-wei, on January 19, sent the following despatch to Washington, Tokyo, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg:

"The Manchu Government, having entered into negotiation with the Republic of China for the purpose of abdicating its entire sovereign rights, powers, and privileges, we fervently pray for recognition in order to avoid a disastrous interregnum."

No action is likely to be taken on this request at present, altho the foreign Powers, even those most anxious for the maintenance of the monarchy, seem to have become more dubious of the possibility than they were a month ago. How many of the Powers took part at that time in the attempt to check the republican movement and what form their interference took has not yet been divulged,

but the best informed Japanese papers stated repeatedly and authoritatively that the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Ijuin, assured Yuan Shi-kai, just previous to the Shanghai conference, of their sympathy and support and informed him that their Governments held a monarchical form of government preferable to a republic for China. According to the statements of the semi-official Japanese organs and of Premier Yuan, all the other Powers represented at Peking, including the United States, took the same view.—It was generally expected that an edict of abdication would be issued in the name of the child Emperor Pu Yi and that Yuan Shi-kai would be authorized to organize a republic, but there has been some hitch in the negotiations, perhaps owing to lack of confidence on the part of the Manchus in the promises of the republican leaders that a generous pension, said to be \$3,000,000 a year, would be paid to them. The republicans are willing that Pu Yi, after his retirement to Jehol, shall retain the title of "Manchu Emperor," but not "Emperor of China." They insist that all Manchus be excluded from the provisional government and that the capital be elsewhere than Peking.—An attempt was made to assassinate Yuan Shi-kai on January 16. He was driving by the residence of Dr. Morrison, correspondent of the *London Times*, when a young Chinaman standing on the corner threw a bomb at his carriage. The bomb fell short by about 30 feet and exploded, killing two of the guard and wounding 17 other soldiers, as well as many civilians and several horses. The carriage was preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry, and the entire route had been lined by police and soldiers, five yards apart, facing alternately inward and outward. Yuan was undisturbed by the attack, and after directing the care of the wounded was driven home by a side street, thereby escaping other conspirators stationed along the route. Three of them were arrested, including the bomb-thrower, and were strangled next day by the official executioner. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the republican president, disclaimed any knowledge of them, and sent a telegram of congratulation and sympathy to the Premier.



HON. CHAMP CLARK

• Democratic Congressman from Missouri and Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Duty of the Democrats

BY CHAMP CLARK

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HISTORY teaches that in a country whose institutions are based on suffrage the government will be a government by parties. It makes no difference whether we want it that way or not, that is the way it has been, and is, and perhaps will always be. History also teaches that in such a country there will generally be two great parties and never more than two simultaneously. It teaches, furthermore, that in a long lapse of years one party will conduct the government about as much as the other.

When President Taft was inaugurated the Government had existed 120 years under the Constitution. The Democrats had run it for sixty years, precisely one-half the time, and the Federalists, Whigs and Republicans the other half—that is if we count John Quincy Adams as a Democrat, John Tyler as a Whig and Andrew Johnson as a Republican.

During Queen Victoria's reign the political complexion of the British administration changed twenty odd times, which is a higher rate of change than with us. To put it moderately, the signs of the times indicate an impending change in the political complexion of our administration. While the present situation is by no means unprecedented, it is somewhat unusual. The Democrats have a working majority in the House, and the Republicans have the President and a precarious majority in the Senate. In the impending campaign both of the great parties, betwixt which there is now a division of power, will contend with might and main for control of the House, Senate and President—all three. Therefore everybody is on the *qui vive* to find out how the land lies and what the prospects are.

Until the inauguration of President Taft, the Republican party, considered simply as a machine, was perhaps never equaled in politics, certainly never in the politics of this country. Its discipline was superb, its audacity unequaled; it went into every contest confident of vic-

tory. On the other hand, the Democrats had been so often and utterly defeated that they had formed the habit of defeat. Now all this is changed. The parties appear to have swapped positions entirely. The Republicans are split up into bitter and irreconcilable factions. It seems impossible for them to get together in the comparatively short time between now and the election. Most of them appear to be hopeless of success. On the other hand, the Democrats are united, enthusiastic and confident. The truth appears to be that the only possible bar to a sweeping Democratic triumph is overconfidence.

The Republican party is divided into two great factions, the Regulars and the Progressives. The Democrats are unified. There is a large body of independent voters, not particularly tied to any party, and their votes will in all probability be decisive of the result.

Democrats desire progressive legislation. Independents and divers Republicans want it. The majority of the American people favor it. The only way to achieve it is at the hands of the Democrats. The insurgent Republicans would no doubt enact some remedial legislation if they could, but the standpatters are in the majority in that party, and it looks as tho they will continue to dominate it indefinitely; it may be for years and it may be forever. They have control of the Republican machine, and they will run it over the insurgents ruthlessly.

The independents, having no separate party organization, will make their influence felt at the polls by voting for those candidates who appear to most nearly approximate their standard, but as they can entertain no reasonable hope of remedial legislation from the Republican party so long as it is dominated by the standpatters, it is to be hoped that they will give us their aid and comfort by voting for Democratic candidates this year.

As the insurgent Republicans can achieve nothing except when working in

conjunction with Democrats, they would most easily and most certainly accomplish their purpose by voting for the Democrats all along the line.

The famous old recipe for cooking a hare applies with peculiar force to those desirous of progressive legislation. "First catch your hare." In this exigency first elect a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President. That is the *sine qua non* of progressive or remedial legislation.

In order to reach this consummation so devoutly to be wished, all those who are opposed to the standpatters and to standpat policies must stand together, pull together, work together. If they do this they will triumph together, otherwise they will go down to defeat together. We are politically somewhat in the same condition which wise old Ben Franklin described himself and his compatriots to be in when, after signing the Declaration of Independence, he exclaimed: "Now we must all hang together or we will all hang separately!"

Consequently I cordially invite all who desire to remedy existing evils to cooperate with us in our efforts to rescue the Government from the hands of the standpatters.

One thing is clear as crystal—in order to win we must hold all the voters we had in 1908 and draw to us about 800,000 who were against us then. Consequently it is of supreme importance that we enter the impending contest thoroughly united in purpose, in principle, in policy and in heart.

We owe the present Democratic House to the splendid record of the House Democrats of the Sixty-first Congress, and we owe our present improved—vastly improved—status in the country to that record plus the magnificent record of the Democrats in both House and Senate at the extraordinary session of the present Congress. It was a record characterized, illustrated and glorified by unparalleled unity of purpose and of action and by constructive statesmanship of highest character. We set the pace for future Congresses as to quantity and quality of legislative work done. It detracts nothing whatever from our record that the President nullified by his vetoes the beneficent results which would have

flowed from our enlightened and patriotic endeavors.

We made our record; he made his. The people—the court of last resort in politics—must decide the case upon those records next November.

There is no reason why the Democratic House should not make as good a record at this session as it did at the extra session. We were green hands at running a majority then; we are something of veterans now. At the extra session our conduct was such as to please nearly all Democrats and independents and a great many progressive Republicans. This is demonstrated, not only by individual opinions and the voice of the public press, but by the historical fact that on nearly every important bill and resolution our majority was much more than the normal Democratic majority in the House, which means that quite a number of progressive Republicans voted with us on many of these measures. We most cordially welcome their assistance.

In the very nature of things this session will be a long one in fact as well as in name. President Taft by vetoing our tariff bills prolonged this session by at least two months, and it bids fair to continue until far into August. At the long session a great deal of time is consumed—and properly consumed—in scrutinizing and debating the great appropriation bills. At the short session these are, from the necessity of the case, jammed thru with very little consideration, but at the long session, where time is not the essence of things, members insist on understanding and ventilating the various items in each bill. We intend to pass five or six tariff bills—perhaps more. We believe that we are right and that our cause is just, and that we have the people on our side. The results of the November elections demonstrate that where the tariff was the dominant issue the Democrats won. This was notably the case in Massachusetts, where Governor Foss, who was re-elected, made the tariff the sole issue, and in the special Congressional elections in Nebraska and Kansas. The Hon. Joseph Taggart, of Kansas City, Kan., is the first Democrat elected from Kansas since 1900. Another proof is that on the 9th of January we elected a Democrat in the "Big Seventh" dis-

trict of Kansas by 1,500 majority to succeed Judge Madison, a Republican, who was elected in 1910 by 5,000 majority. I am not guessing what was the issue in the Nebraska district and in the two Kansas districts. I speak from personal knowledge, because I stumped those districts myself, and revision of the tariff downward was the resounding theme of every tongue. These late elections demonstrate two incontrovertible facts: First, that the people endorse our scheme of revising the tariff, schedule by schedule. Second, that the people cannot any longer be scared by that ancient and overworked fable—that Democratic success means a panic. The standpatters have sedulously cultivated the story that Democrats are hostile to the business prosperity of the country. This has been utterly exploded. It is a thing incredible that any sane man desires to injure in any way or to any extent any legitimate business of the country. Consequently we propose to proceed as we have begun, revising the tariff schedule by schedule, taking the most objectionable schedules first. We will undoubtedly consider an anti-injunction bill; also a bill regulating proceedings in constructive contempt cases; a bill for the automatic compensation of employees in certain pursuits; a bill regulating tolls on the Panama Canal; river and harbor bills, and perhaps a bill amending the Sherman Anti-trust law. While I am not authorized to speak, either for Congress or for the House, I take it that the measures named, together with the ordinary run of small bills, will occupy the time of Congress until everybody is anxious to adjourn. Of course, there may be other important matters which do not occur to me now.

It ought to be stated here that so far the appropriation committees of the House have made considerable headway in reducing expenditures. If there is as much retrenchment in proportion in the bills which are yet to be reported as has been made in those which have been reported, we will be able to show retrenchment, which, in the aggregate, will amount to several millions of dollars. What the Senate will do about it I have no idea. The chief desire of the Democrats is to save to the taxpayers every dollar not necessary for the economical and effective administration of the Government. I put in the word "effective" because no good citizen, by whatever political name called, desires to see the Government crippled in any legitimate function, but we do not believe in expending two dollars to do a thing which can be accomplished just as well by spending one dollar judiciously. The tariff bills which we passed and which President Taft vetoed would have saved to the American people about \$500,000,000 a year and at the same time would have raised abundant revenue to support the Government. That is about \$5 per capita for the American people; \$27.50 to the family. This may seem to be a small saving to some people, but when it is remembered that the average head of a family in the United States receives only about \$420 annually on which to support five and a half people, it must be conceded that it is a gross outrage to take from him \$27.50 unnecessarily. No number of vetoes will budge us from the path we have determined to travel. We believe that we are on the right track, and that the American voters will support us in our line of conduct.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Chinese Revolutionary Methods

BY HENRY BLAIR GRAYBILL, M.A.

ACTING PRESIDENT OF CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

THE course of the revolution in Canton and its province has been especially interesting. Canton has been called the hotbed of revolution from of old, but it has been more remarkably a center of peaceful and steady progress in business, when the less energetic people of the northern provinces had not even begun to make steam launches or to stop footbinding. First to receive foreign trade and first to send out emigrants in large numbers, it has got experience, wealth and energy while the other provinces have maintained their reputations for conservatism and sloth. Farthest from Peking it was naturally first to call the Manchu rule to account. And having the largest number of men educated in America and returned from their foreign homes in other democratic countries, it first was ready to declare that both the dynasty and the type of government should be changed.

From days even earlier than the Taiping rebellion of the past century the Cantonese and their neighbors desired a change to a sufficient extent to organize some sort of anti-dynastic movement. This organization was not confined long to the South, and its widespread success explains the success of the present revolution. The societies assumed various names and differed at times in methods and aims. But lately there had been co-operation and consolidation on a large scale. To show how the Koh Ming Tong of South China worked will do something to explain this unique revolution. When has there ever been such sudden and surprising overturning of the government of tens of millions of people a day for weeks? How could it be done when the Imperial Government seemed to be stronger than it had been for centuries? The Chinese have not yet got to the place where you should think it so difficult. But it was easier than to know now what to do next.

When the war with Japan and then the Russo-Japanese war had left the people of China with a vague sense of impending doom, they knew full well that the sins of the past were more those of the dynasty than of the people, and when the Government laid large plans for a new army and a new navy immediately after the war with Japan the people said that it was high time. But the Koh Ming Tong said it would be done more easily and economically if the orders did not come from Peking. The revolutionary society profited by every mistake of the Government. Its ranks filled. Students returned from abroad found they were not needed by the Government, so they joined the Koh Ming Tong and began to hope for a less corrupt government. Returned emigrants found the officials of late years just as corrupt as ever, and a little more powerful on account of the new army. They were told of a new China with a representative government, and so they joined the same secret society. The merchants both in China and in foreign countries supported the movement with funds and excited the people to action against the Government whenever it could be done without danger. The sense of shame, so keen with the Chinese, made many a scholar and schoolboy join the revolutionists when he saw how his country was looked down upon by other nations. And then of course there is always a large number of poor farmers, of robbers, of beggars, and what not, who will join anything that offers a change in life conditions.

So the secret societies grew. But it was a big movement to handle among ignorant people and people not always to be trusted as individuals. Outsiders said they could never succeed. They would inform on each other. Their plans could not be kept secret. They were watched too closely by the Government. But the remarkable thing in it all was that the Government itself did not realize the

Chinese ability for organization and co-operation. They never knew till the cloud burst that the Koh Ming Tong was so well organized and so big a society. How was it managed? In the first place there are no older hands at secret and complex organization than the Chinese. When the Government determined to raise an immense army for protection against foreign countries, the Koh Ming Tong believed it was for the oppression of the people, and found it increasingly easy to make the people believe so, too. So they took their first great step toward the overthrow of the Government. They enlisted. When the Government established a naval or military plant of any kind they were the first to seek employment. They bought offices of importance at high prices. They enlisted as ordinary soldiers and sailors in great numbers. At the arsenals they were careful to get by one means or another the positions which made it possible to turn out poor guns and wooden shells, and keep the good guns and ammunition for use when the arsenal should be captured by the rebels. Even the mints were supplied with a sufficient number to ensure their continued usefulness if they fell into rebel hands. The schools everywhere had branches of the Koh Ming Tong or a sister institution in them. These steps were possible largely because of the fact that they seemed not very dangerous but might prove to be of tremendous importance—as they did. When the time came the members were informed of the course events would probably take and were instructed how to act. When it was confessed by the authorities that the army seemed to be honeycombed with revolutionists, the Koh Ming Tong smiled, for it knew that the whole structure of the Government outside of the touch of the Manchu hand was likewise affected, and that everything else in the Empire was almost as full of their members as the army was.

Meanwhile the ranks of the Koh Ming Tong were filling with new recruits. Inside of the army itself they dared to enlist new members, and won as members or sympathizers even the officers. A few members in a school rapidly increased to a body that made a rebellious atmos-

phere. A school that was not even suspected by its teachers of so much as harboring one rebel would upon some pretext or other refuse to give a reception to the officials of the province, or suddenly show its antipathy to the Government in some unguarded moment. The farmers gradually acquired large numbers of guns for protection against robbers and tigers, very real dangers in most provinces. But they had been informed that even if they were not rebels at the time there would soon be a time when they could enlist.

Up at the top of the organization progress was made too. The rich rewards that might fall to all were great incentives. The reward of a chance to work the rich mines of China or help build its great trunk lines or enter other such enterprises with no official "squeeze" to ruin them, was sufficient for many a well educated young man. Many were made faithful members by the most real patriotism. Many of these men at the top were discovered and lost their lives. Many of them gave their lives willingly when necessary, and were not of the stamp to reveal anything under torture. They went ahead with their plans, but kept the strictest secrecy.

This secrecy has, of course, been enforced constantly. It is a rule that has been easier to enforce than one would think at first. As long as the government in power is rebel hunting, it goes without saying that to make a revelation as to one's own opinions is not safe unless one has carefully ascertained the inclinations of the other man. Even then it is not wise to tell much. A member of the Koh Ming Tong does not necessarily know any other member except the one who enlisted him, the head of his group. This head man in turn knows none except his enlisted men and his superior. Even if he should turn traitor he could not reveal much. His victims would not spread the weakness, and if they should be put under torture, as they very certainly would be and have been, they could not reveal much. Those who would be endangered would quickly discover the danger and get away. Moreover, the Chinese have, and rightly so, a great dread of the power of these secret societies. For a member to turn traitor

would endanger his whole family to the punishments of the society. The men higher up in the organization do not know those lower down, but they know their numbers and character. They hold the funds and so the power over them. A few nights ago I had the good fortune to witness the working of the society. An order came down from the leaders at Hongkong to assemble the men of this district. Within an incredibly short time every village had sent forth some of its young men with their rifles, the ones that had been procured to hunt tigers and brigands with. By three o'clock that night they were ready for the march, and numbered over a thousand under arms. They marched by in the moonlight without a word being spoken, and disappeared over the hill toward Canton.

But the most remarkable part of the movement in Canton and its province has been the complete success that the revolutionists have had with almost no bloodshed. The situation has been complex to a degree. The city, which means almost the whole province where waterways are so good, has been held without difficulty. The Viceroy was a man of great determination and efficiency and had besides the new army a small army of older soldiers from Hunan Province. The admiral had several times showed his ability to cope with difficult situations. He held the waterways and so much of the land with his well equipped gunboats and faithful soldiers and sailors, who seemed to have been kept from the revolutionary influence. The inner walled city was held not only by the Manchus, but by the Bannermen, Chinese from the north brought here as a colony generations ago to help hold the city. Besides all this the merchant supporters of the Koh Ming Tong and the people of the province in general had one great reason for opposing an attack upon Canton: this would draw away their guards in the country and Loke Laan Ching and Lei Tang Tung (Lamp Chimney Lei) and other robber chiefs would be left free to carry on their depredations far and wide, while the confusion and ruin within the city would be worse still, since the walls run not around the whole city, but thru the best part of it. This pre-

sented a situation that the officials seemed confident that the rebel society would not be able to cope with. The beginning of operations on the Yangtse confirmed their belief that the Cantonese rebels had given up their task in the south and gone to other provinces to enlarge their organization. It would have been nearer the truth to say that the south was considered by the rebels as already theirs.

This is the way it was done: The Manchus in the city were considered hopeless as far as conversion was concerned, but not beyond being scared into surrender. They were told of the great strength of the Koh Ming Tong and informed that if they would lay down their arms they would be considered Chinese citizens. The Viceroy, Chang Ming Chi, also beyond conversion, was calmly informed of the fact that within a few hours' march of Canton, tho entirely concealed from his view, lay thousands of troops with arms, ammunition, bombs and other military supplies. If he wished to prove it this could be easily done by his sending a representative to make test of the statement, for example, that so many men could be brought up in a night at any point. He had been informed previously that certain things would happen, and found that there was no mistake about the information. It was told that if the new Tatar general put his foot upon Cantonese soil he would be blown to atoms. But still belief in the word of the Koh Ming Tong had not become firm. So the Tatar general came, two days before he was supposed to come, on a different ship from the one he was declared to be on, unmet by Canton officials, thru a side street, and most carefully guarded. The people were told three times that he would be killed by a bomb, and yet it seemed impossible. When the explosion occurred a dozen houses were wrecked and scarcely a small bit of the Manchu could be found. Could a Viceroy be expected not to tremble when he was told that for the sake of his city and himself he should surrender? The rebels knew everything, and the Viceroy with his costly detectives could discover nothing. The rebels would actually inform the whole city of the date upon which certain things would

happen, and yet defy the authorities to catch them. The new army was itself a menace, so the Viceroy scattered them all over the province and effectually prevented a rising. This seemed such a master stroke that people said Canton was secure. They did not know of the secret armies working in the rice fields with their guns hid in the houses of the villages. The Bannermen were frightened and persuaded into being neutral and giving up their arms, or putting them out of use. They are Chinese; why should they suffer for what their ancestors did for the Manchu cause? But the robbers seemed a factor that could not be dealt with. They were old warriors and strong, and better fighters than either the government troops or the rebels' untried ranks. Then the merchants and gentry and the Seventy-two Gilds must be dealt with; these in times of peace are the real masters of the city in large affairs. A meeting was held and it was decided, thru the careful diplomacy of the rebel advisers, that the city should not assist either the rebels or the government in the war in the north. This was the same as independence. The Viceroy saw that, but promised that if the people would go on quietly with their work and business he would take the step for the sake of the province. But be-

fore the morning came he received a telegram from Peking calling upon him to hold out, and stating that the Imperialists were victorious. Then the rebels called out their village armies and told the Viceroy how many there were. And to add to his consternation and to the peace of mind of the people they made a bold move with reference to the robber chiefs and their bands. They enlisted them all. There was promise of good pay if they succeeded in securing hold of the government and chance for unlimited loot if the city had to be attacked. But the latter was not necessary. The Viceroy gave in and raised the rebel flag. The leaders came to Canton and took over the government amid the rejoicing of all. The old officials temporarily kept their places, with a few exceptions. The secret armies now came in for rewards and enlistment, including the robbers of all descriptions. The rebel plan was to send them to relieve Canton.

It is a large leap from years of quiet toil in the dark against the established government to actual hold upon the reins of control and the official purse-strings. The question upon every lip has become: "Can a republic stand the strains of ignorance and inexperience it finds in China today?" But the Chinese are a peaceful and a remarkable people.

CANTON, CHINA.



Rough-Housing

BY FRANK A. WAUGH

ARTHUR was not expecting me. Naturally I thought it would be a pleasant surprise for a homesick freshman to have his father drop in unannounced. His pleasure in my visit was obvious enough and his surprise all that could be wished, but he was plainly displeased that I should catch him and his roommate and another freshman in the midst of a right royal rough-housing exercise.

It had been so long since I had attended a rough-housing of this kind that I was at first a trifle upset by it, and

probably Arthur saw my disapproving surprise. The session was promptly adjourned. I was introduced to the young strangers, the bed was hastily put to rights, the other furniture sorted out, and in three minutes I was going out with Arthur to visit the few old haunts and call on the few old friends that yet remain to me about the campus.

As I could stop only two hours between trains, it was a very hurried reunion I had with my former cronies, but I came away filled with a most vivid and unusual rejuvenescence. The sense of

the old days came back with peculiar freshness; I felt less like an intruder than I had ever felt since I graduated and went away with the grand old class of '88. At first I thought this home-like feeling was caused wholly by having a son in the college, but as I mused over matters going out in the train I became thoroly convinced that it was my brief participation in that glorious rough-house that had made me feel so young again.

Certainly nothing could be more characteristic of the spirit of boyhood or of the universal experience of college life. I am glad that I did not rebuke Arthur on this occasion. I quickly remembered the high old times Fred Coburn and I used to have in the same strenuous way—good old Fred Coburn who, with many other fine and manly qualities, was one of the most irrepressible rough-housers who ever smashed a chair.

When I got to thinking of it thus, I easily saw how important and valuable is this form of exercise. College athletics, for which a great deal has been claimed, is confined to the few—the rough-house is for all. Football is strenuous in the extreme for a few weeks, after which there are ten months of inanition; while the rough-house runs daily the year thru. Baseball and hockey are promoted, organized, artificial, while rough-housing comes as naturally to a boy as swimming to a tadpole.

Being thus instinctive and universal, it must have some deep meaning and purpose; it ought to be understood and perhaps cultivated like other sound organic instincts. Why should it be discontinued at graduation? Just now, in my revulsion to the feelings of thirty years ago, I suspected I had been sacrificing something worth while merely to satisfy a conventional and worthless dignity. For a moment the question arose in my mind of introducing the rough-house in my office, or of inviting companies of friends to evenings of such social exercise at home.

Reflection, however, satisfied me that this was as unnecessary as it was inex-

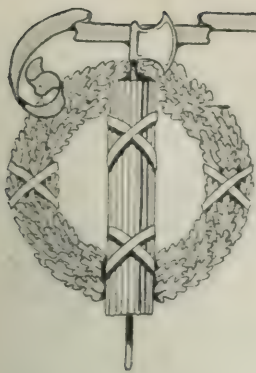
pedient. The gentle sport of rough-housing had not been lost on leaving college—it had only shifted its ground a bit. The whole essence of this pleasant game I saw to consist in the play of good animal spirits, engaged in a manly, open, equal, personal struggle. Business, in fact, is the man's rough-house. Beside it, the exercises of Arthur and his co-freshmen are literally boys' play. Here man meets man in an open, friendly and (normally) equal struggle. The better man wins, the poorer one does not necessarily lose, and both come off laughing and anxious for the next bout. See with what zest men play this business game. It is remarkably like a pillow fight: and the deeper one penetrates into the spirit of the thing, the more remarkable is the similarity.

Politics, too, commonly recognized to be a man's sport, is merely a grown-up rough-house. It is a rough-and-ready, hand-to-hand struggle, in which no dyspeptic, anemic, sour and pessimistic player stands the smallest chance in the world. Our distinguished friend, smiling at the top of the political heap, arrived there largely by means of his three hundred avoirdupois of animal spirits. How could he have made all those long railway journeys without that capital? And our recent gubernatorial election in Massachusetts was decided absolutely on the same issues,—the man with the superior animal spirits winning, as he deserved to. Who wants to vote for a quiet, modest, mute man, when there is a lusty, husky, yelling chap dragging him all over the floor or sitting on his chest with a pile of pillows?

Even in religion animal spirits are indispensable. No sour and pessimistic preacher can help anybody, and a missionary to the heathen, unless he is good-natured and fat, will not please his clientele, either cooked or raw.

I peculiarly enjoyed my little visit to the squalid old dormitory simply because I breathed for a great instant the spirit of a universal, elemental, human experience.

AMHERST, MASS.



Curbing Cuba

BY FORBES LINDSAY

[Mr. Lindsay has lately returned from Cuba, and in view of the Administration's note of warning to the Cuban Government this article by the author of "Cuba and Her People" will be read with interest.—EDITOR.]



IN 1903 the United States terminated the occupation of Cuba which followed the war with Spain. The control of the island was turned over to its people under what appeared to be ideal conditions for successful self-government. In 1906 a rebellion against the Palma Administration necessitated a resumption of American authority and a return of American troops. Less than three years ago the last of these were withdrawn. During the intervening period two or three incipient uprisings have been subdued by force, or allayed by compromise on the part of the Cuban Government.

This constant unrest in a country enjoying a high degree of prosperity, may be evidence of unfitness for self-government on the part of the people, but it should not be accepted as an indication of a general inclination toward lawlessness and disorder.

The truth of the matter is that the greater part of the population have neither active part nor serious interest in these political disturbances. They are the work of professional politicians to whom the possession of the administrative machinery means the opening of avenues for acquiring money by easy, and not always honorable, methods.

In Cuba there are no political parties based on principles, and no more elevated platform than one whose main purpose is to secure the spoils of governmental control. The Miguelistas and Zayistas support their respective leaders on the promise, or in the hope, of obtaining office under them, and not in the least on account of their ability, patriotism or purpose.

In the last analysis the political parties of Cuba resolve themselves into the "ins" and "outs," neither any better nor any

worse than the other, and all actuated by the same selfish motives.

A few months ago a new element was introduced into the political situation by the organization of the Veterans' Association. The chief demand of this body is the discharge from Government service of all officeholders who had sympathized with Spain in the struggle for independence.

Failing to obtain the acquiescence of the President in their demand, the Veterans planned, and avowed their purpose, to march thru the island lynching the obnoxious civil servants, and meting out similar treatment to any judge who might have had the courage to allow indictments to be filed against any of their members.

Latterly many officers of the army and police have been enrolled in the association and have openly attended its meetings in defiance of the law prohibiting them from taking any part in political affairs.

The radical and lawless program of the association is sufficient to cast the strongest suspicion on its profession of patriotic motives, and to raise the assumption that its true purpose is precisely the same as that of the other political parties. Nevertheless, the Veterans' movement is a serious one. It has gained great strength numerically and by reason of the inclusion of leaders of all parties. A realization of its power to subvert the Government, and probably a knowledge of its intention to do so, led to the recent threat of United States intervention.

The note of warning from Secretary Knox created consternation in Havana, but the Veterans received it in a defiant attitude. General Nunez, their leader, is reported to have declared that they "will fight to the death" in opposition to

the reoccupation by the United States of the island.

The alliance of antagonistic political parties for the purpose of withstanding the Veterans might have a repressive effect at the polls, but few believe that the latter will await the issue of the election, which will not take place until December.

Among those most conversant with conditions in Cuba it is confidently believed that if the Stars and Stripes are again hoisted over the Government buildings in Havana they will never be removed. It is certain that the strongest pressure will be brought to bear upon the United States Administration to secure annexation. The foreign interests, which own 85 per cent. of the property in Cuba, are as a unit in favor of annexation. Among the better element of the natives a similar sentiment is widely entertained. The peasant is indifferent, but would welcome any change that should promise improvement in his physical condition.

Indeed, the chief opposition to annexation would arise in the United States, Congress would not readily consent to a repudiation of our oft-repeated promise to maintain Cuba's independence. The cane growers of Louisiana and the beet raisers of our Western States would naturally oppose a step which would bring them into free competition with Cuba's sugar. Our tobacco and fruit interests would be moved to antagonism on similar grounds. And it is doubtful whether our people at large would look with complaisance on the addition of a Territory populated entirely by persons professing the same religion and speaking a foreign language.

On the other hand, how long will the taxpayers of the United States submit to our costly and troublesome police supervision of Cuba? It seems probable that another intervention will give rise to a demand for the establishment of some form of closer protectorate, with a constant influence over the political affairs of the island.

NEW YORK CITY.



Song of the Street-Sweeper

BY RICHARD M. HUNT

O gi' me the silent night-time and gi' me the empty way,

When the dark is deep an' the folks asleep
That throngs the streets by day—

That throngs the streets by day,

An' raises the dust that's gray:

But I sing a song as I sweeps along,

An' clears their dust away.

For I am the city sweeper, an' I sweeps the pavements bare,

In the night-time hush, wi' me whirling brush,

That's drawed by me trusty pair—

That's drawed by me trusty pair,

On the streets that's dark and bare:

An' I sing a song as I sweeps along,

An' cleans the dust what's there.

Most folks is folks o' the day-time an' raises their dirt o' days,

But when night is come an' the folks is home,
I'm a-sweeping the dust they raise—

A-sweeping the dust they raise,

In the chilly, stilly ways:

An' I sing a song as I sweeps along,

An' clears the dust they raise.

When the sky gets pale to the East'ard an' the damp o' the mawn creeps on,

I hoist me broom an' turn toward home,

While folks o' the day sleep on—

While folks o' the day sleep on,

In the still o' the early morn:

An' I sing me song as I sweeps along

On the way to me home in the dawn.

WINCHESTER, MASS.



Star Drift

BY MARY PROCTOR

[Miss Proctor is the daughter of the distinguished astronomer, R. A. Proctor, and a popular lecturer on astronomical topics. In this article she explains the new theories of the constitution of the stellar universe.—EDITOR.]

THAT the stars are all in motion, drifting to and fro across the depths of space, is now a well established fact. Nevertheless, even the nearest stars are so far away from the earth that their motions during an entire year, or even during a century, as indicated by their displacements on the sky, are quite imperceptible. If Hipparchus or Ptolemy should come to life again and view the heavens, they would not find any change, recognizable by them, to have taken place in the relative positions of the stars during the past two thousand years. Had they been exact observers they might notice a slight change in the position of Arcturus, which has been moving ever since their time at the rate of probably more than eighty miles per second—possibly twice as much. Generally, however, the motion of a star is much smaller, ranging from an imperceptible quantity up to fifty miles a second.

Powerful means of measurement are required for the detection of the star motions. The majority of the stars visible, even in a small telescope, do not yield to these means of accurate measurement. When it comes to detecting peculiarities in these motions, the most accurate measurements over a long period, repeated hundreds and even thousands of times, are required. It was not until 1750 that the measurements by Bradley, the Astronomer Royal of England, became precise enough to be of much use in solving the problems presented by even the nearest portions of the stellar universe. For

the great majority of stars, their speed tho really enormous, some of them moving at an average rate of about twenty miles per second, the motions do not become surely recognizable in their displacements upon the sky within less than a century.

Within the last ten or fifteen years activity in making these measurements, and in studying the meaning of their peculiarities, has received an impetus such as this branch of astronomy has never hitherto known. An active part in these researches has been taken by nearly a score of able and industrious investigators, and the work has been shared on an extensive scale and with great zeal and effect by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in its Department of Meridian Astrometry both before and after its formal establishment six years ago. This department is located at the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, N. Y., in charge of Prof. Lewis Boss, who was one of the pioneers in the modern development of this branch of astronomy.

The first great work accomplished by the department newly established by the Carnegie Institution was the completion of the great catalog of the positions and motions of 6,188 stars, including all that are visible to the naked eye in the entire sky from the North to the South Pole of the heavens. This work was completed and the results were published by the Institution two years ago. It became at once an authority upon the proper motions of the stars as exhibited upon the face of the sky. The motions of these

stars were calculated on the basis of all the precise measurements that have been made during the history of exact astronomy from 1750 down to the present time.

As soon as his catalog was completed, Professor Boss and other astronomers at once began the task of studying these motions to find out their systematic peculiarities. By this means a rare opportunity was offered for making an accurate and authoritative determination of the various tendencies of these motions, and their meaning. Thus, a new and far more reliable determination of the motion of the sun in space was made possible, by which it was shown from the computations of Professor Boss that the sun, carrying the earth and all the other planets with it, is moving at the rate of about twelve miles per second toward a point about eight degrees west and four degrees south of Vega, or Alpha Lyrae.

The already limited but imperfectly established acceleration of the motions of the stars in space was thoroly proved and firmly established. Taking into consideration the apparent motion of the stars, due to the motion of the sun, it was discovered that the actual motions of the stars were shown to be directed toward a point in the Milky Way where it traverses the constellation Orion, as well as toward the point in the sky exactly opposite.

That the sun was drifting among the stars was first suspected by Sir William Herschel, and the rough guess he made at the direction in which it is going now proves to be surprisingly good. Not much real progress was effected in the solution of this problem during the next fifty years; and in perfecting this knowledge the gain was very slow for fifty years more, until about twenty years ago, in the controversy over methods of computation, some extremely critical astronomers began to express doubts as to whether it is possible to assert with confidence whether the sun moves at all in a way that can be definitely stated. It is only during the last ten or fifteen years that, beyond asserting the sun's motion, any important further generalization of the laws of stellar motions could be stated with any degree of confidence.

It has long been thought that some of the stars have a tendency to move in re-

stricted groups, having approximately parallel directions and equal velocities. An opportunity to prove this mathematically occurred to Professor Boss three years ago in relation to a group of forty-one identified stars in the constellation Taurus. This group is already known to contain many more stars, for which the motions cannot yet be calculated with sufficient precision to rank them with the forty-one stars of the General Catalog upon whose motions the discovery was founded. This group is found to be moving toward a point in the constellation Orion with an average velocity of about twenty-eight miles per second, and in closely parallel lines.

Since that time Mr. Benjamin Boss, one of his assistants, has found that twelve stars of very large proper-motion, scattered all over the sky, are moving at the rate of about sixty miles per second toward a point in the sky near that toward which the Taurus group is moving. In this case the velocity with which each star is moving toward or away from the sun is known from spectroscopic measurements for more than half the entire number, and for the majority of them the parallax is known from individual measurements, several times repeated by more than one observer for a part of them. Other groups have been discovered of which the particulars are not yet fully worked out.

Dr. Hertzsprung has perfected our knowledge of the well-known Ursa Major group, first pointed out by the writer's father, the late Richard A. Proctor, more than thirty years ago. In his book, "Pleasant Ways in Science," he wrote with reference to the discovery of what he termed star-drift:

"In catalogs it is not easy to recognize any instance of community of motion which may exist among the stars, owing to the method in which the stars are arranged. What is wanted in this case is the adoption of a plan by which such relations may be rendered obvious to the eye. The plan I adopted was to attach to each star in my maps a small arrow, indicating the amount and direction of the star's apparent motion in 36,000 years (the time-interval being purposely lengthened, as otherwise most of the arrows would have been too small to be recognized). When this was done, several well-marked instances of community of motion could immediately be recognized

"Thus the stars in the constellation of

Ursa Major, and neighboring stars in Draco, exhibit two well-marked directions of drift. Then there are other instances of star-drift where, tho the two directions of motion are not intermixed, the drifting nature of the motion is not at once recognized, because of the various distances at which the associated stars lie from the eye. A case of this kind is to be met with in the stars forming the constellation Taurus. . . . Perhaps the most remarkable instance of star-drift is that observed in the constellations Gemini and Cancer. Here the stars seem to set bodily toward the neighboring part of the Milky Way. The general drift in that direction is too marked, and affects too many stars, to be regarded as by any possibility referable to accidental coincidence."

When these theories of star-drift were subjected to the crucial test of spectroscopic analysis by Huggins and others, they were amply confirmed. But the recent work of Professor Boss in the Department of Meridian Astrometry of the Carnegie Institution, with regard to two investigations completed in the year 1911, has added a chapter of deep and unusual interest, possessing as well an element of novelty, to our knowledge of the average velocity of the stars. He has found that the newest stars, as indicated by their spectra, in which the lines of helium (a degraded product of radio-activity) are strongly marked, move more slowly on the average than any other class of stars, all of which are supposed on good grounds to be older than this. Their average velocity is about seven and a half miles a second, and they might be termed as forming part of the kindergarten department of starland. The next older type of stars known as Class "A," whose spectra are rich in hydrogen lines, and of which Sirius is an example, move much faster, or at the rate of about twelve and one-half miles a second. As the stars reach a type approximating that of our sun in physical condition their velocities increase until they settle down to an average velocity of about twenty miles per second. From this point the average velocity does not seem to increase, as if those older bodies had reached a physical state on which the hidden force which had acted upon them thruout their earlier development had ceased to act. With advanced age, their enthusiasm, as it were, had subsided and they are apparently content to pursue their way without further acceleration of speed.

Fortunately, the workers with spectroscopes had accumulated measurements of the rates at which the stars in these several classes were moving, and Professor Frost of the Yerkes Observatory was the first to get a hint of the comparatively slow motion of the helium stars, nine years ago. Professor Campbell of the Lick Observatory had accumulated more measurements of the motions of the stars toward or away from the sun than the results obtained by all the other astronomers in the world put together.

Almost simultaneously with the researches of Professor Boss on the increase of velocity with the age of the star, Professor Campbell arranged in classes according to age his measures of "radial" velocities of over one thousand stars which he had accumulated during the past fifteen years. This also results in showing the accelerated speed of a star with age. They agree almost exactly with those obtained by Professor Boss in an entirely different way, that is, from an element of the proper motions. Accordingly, this wonderful fact, that up to a certain limit the older a star is the faster it moves, may be regarded as proved. The usual period of doubt and controversy, which is as a rule the fate of new discoveries of great importance, will not be necessary, because the fact has been detected and proved by two totally independent methods agreeing admirably in their results.

It will be a rather more difficult matter, however, to find the real explanation as to the physical cause which accounts for the astounding fact of the acceleration of stellar velocities according to the age of the respective classes of stars. According to the hypothesis of Professor Boss, when the stars are evolved from nebulous matter, vast electro-magnetic forces are at the same time generated, and these mutually act as repulsive forces dispersing the newly formed stars in all directions. Similar forces generated in the sun act in the same way in repelling matter contained in the tails of comets, and differently according to the probable molecular structure of the different types of the tails, as has been mathematically proved. There is every reason to believe that when the new stars are formed they are in a gaseous

condition, with the nebulous tendrils still clinging around them. The molecules contained in them are exceedingly minute, and upon such a body lines of magnetic force would act most powerfully, as has already been shown. As the body develops, it is quite certain that its molecular structure radically changes. The molecules will become larger, and in consequence, the lines of electro-magnetic force or something analogous, will become relatively more feeble. On a body like the sun it is probable that this action would become practically insensible.

At the Scientific Congress of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, Professor Kapteyn propounded his well known hypothesis, that the universe of stars does not constitute a single system, but is composed of two giant streams of stars intermingling and drifting generally in opposite directions. About three years later Professor Schwarzschild, then of Göttingen, Germany, now director of the great astrophysical observatory at Potsdam, near Berlin, put forward his still little known hypothesis, that the appearances produced by Kapteyn's "two-stream" hypothesis might be equally accounted for by supposing that the proper motions of the stars could be graphically represented by football-like figures or ellipsoids, of which the long axis points toward the constellation Orion, and the shorter axes are only about one-half the length of the long one.

Professor Boss took up these questions last year with a view to putting the matter into more definite and acceptable shape. He found that he had first to study the acceleration of stellar motion before he could satisfactorily consider the problem regarding the tendency of stellar motions toward or away from a particular point in the sky. The outcome of his computations is that stars moving toward the constellation Orion are, on the average, moving faster than those moving at right angles to that direction, by a percentage of from 50 to 75. There is no doubt whatever as to the general fact, but further details must be worked out before research on this problem can be materially slackened. This phenomenon could be accounted for, if the universe is a gigantic magnet with its poles situated in Orion and the point opposite.

This phenomenon seems to be closely associated with that already described relative to the acceleration of stellar motions, and it can be explained in an entirely analogous way. According to Professor Boss, if we suppose that the stellar universe is a gigantic magnet like the earth and the sun, it will follow that the greatest effect upon the motions will be along the lines of force extending from one pole to another, always associated with a magnet. A close study of the possible effect of accumulated attraction of gravitation in the universe seems to fail, both because such attractions are too much dispersed, for they do not offer any evidence yet recognized of preponderant concentration of matter anywhere in the stellar universe sufficient to dominate the dispersed attractions; and next, because whatever force acts to produce accelerated motions in the stars it acts differently on bodies according to their respective physical conditions. Gravitation acts upon all matter alike, in proportion to mass; but the action of electro-magnetism is known theoretically and practically to vary according to the physical condition of matter acted upon.

For instance, it is the great law of gravitation pervading the universe which causes the double stars to swing around their common center of gravity, but as the action varies in inverse ratio to the square of the distance, it must necessarily be very feeble between stars separated by enormous distances from each other. The outcome of his computations convinces Professor Boss of the essential unity of the stellar universe, a representation consistent in its various parts. He finds that the hypothesis that the stellar universe consists of two streams comes from the fact that the stellar motion has a tendency from 50 to 75 per cent. greater when drifting toward the constellation Orion than when at right angles to that direction. There is now no doubt whatever as to the general fact; but a very much larger accumulation of observations, and much more labor on details, are required before this subject may be considered as fairly worked out.

To this end the project of the Department of Meridian Astrometry for extensive observations of stars in the southern hemisphere will prove useful. Such an expedition was sent out three

years ago from the Dudley Observatory, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and under the direction of its Department of Meridian Astrometry. A branch observatory was established in San Luis in the Argentine Republic in 1908, and was ready to begin the required observations in March, 1909. For nearly two years a staff of from seven to ten observers turned night into day, and accumulated 87,000 meridian observations of precision, thus completing the program. This is by far the greatest *tour de force* in meridian observation ever accomplished, and it only became possible thru the great energy of

the observers, as well as the large number of clear nights in the Andean plateau upon which San Luis is situated. There proved to be 280 nights each year that were either absolutely clear or so nearly so as to permit of nearly uninterrupted measurements. Professor Boss says:

"When this vast accumulation of measurements shall have been run thru the department's computing mill at Albany, and the results appear in final form, as perfected measurements, the study of stellar motions and their meanings will have experienced an extremely important accession of new material in exact observations relating to that portion of the sky where such results are most needed."

NEW YORK CITY.



Ireland to Be Saved by Intellect

BY JOHN BUTLER YEATS, R. H. A.

[Our contributor is a well-known Irish painter, a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and father of the poet, W. B. Yeats. For three years he has been a resident of New York City, a quiet observer of life in the new metropolis, in which he takes a youthful joy, but not forgetful of his own country and its differences from the rest of the world. This essay, written by one who thinks it more important to consider how to live than to study how to make a living, will be read with especial interest at the moment when the Abbey Theater players, from Dublin, are presenting in America the plays of his son, Lady Gregory, the late John M. Synge and others.—EDITOR.]

IRELAND is to be rescued neither by Belfast nor by England, neither by priest nor by parson, but by its artists.

In my experience when Irishmen meet together to talk about the future of the Irish nation, they invariably, some time or other in the discussion, make allusion to the question of race. This is unphilosophical. Irish, English and Scotch are so closely akin that race is a very small circumstance—only one among a thousand others. I would say, however, that, as between England and Ireland, the quick abound among us, and among them the slow. If a young man is dissipated, or working for an examination in Ireland, he will go as hard as he can, working many hours a day, and his friends will ask him could he not go faster. In England his friends would ask was he not going too fast, and whether life lived at such a rate was worth living at all. In England the

pacemaker travels slowly, and for that reason, perhaps, it is always well to place an Irishman in command, with an Englishman subordinate, since he has more dash, more magnetism, a quicker initiative. On the other hand, the Englishman, both in his public and private life, has more good nature; he will forgive many times, while the Irishman will hardly forgive once. Edmund Burke, alluding to the English, spoke of the "good nature of that ancient people." With us, let a public leader fall out of favor and he is lost forever.

We Irish are a healthy people. We have not brought up generations of children in the awful conditions of the manufacturing towns of prosperous England—the weak hair, the bandy legs, the physical droop, that stamp so many poor Englishmen today, we have escaped. We are, of course, out at the elbows, and little regarded in the world's esteem, but our eyes are bright, our

limbs clean and straight, and our voices musical. Even as far back as 1770 Matthew Young was surprised to find the poor Irish children were healthier and better fed than the children of the English poor.

Besides all this, we are, or, at least, the best of us are, a peasant nation. I have long believed with Davitt that peasants are the true aristocracy. An old peasant sitting by his cabin door in the evening in the blaze of the setting sun and telling you of his life—can any duke of the land equal him in tenderness and humor, in wisdom and personal dignity? It is only great poets who can talk with such men on equal terms. An old peasant woman in Sligo said to my son: "I look at the mountain and think of the goodness of God."

The Scotch were a peasant nation and to this day their best men come from peasant stock, but Scotland chose ambition for her guide, producing professors, writers, teachers, travelers and statesmen—mighty men; and she has given lessons in thrift, economy of means to an end, earnest purpose and self-control. But, after all, she has only preached and practised "the gospel of getting on," regarding life very much as a huge competitive system in which she was resolved to take first prize.

I would reserve for Ireland a higher destiny: to solve the question how to make human life a sphere of happiness.

Consider the Irish home. Sir Horace Plunkett says that the Irish people have not the feeling for home that English people have. To any one who knows the facts these are idle, foolish and vaunting words. I find in the Irish home hospitality, good manners, delight in conversation, and a sense of equality between man and man such as is scarcely known in the highest social circles in England. I find that, altho there is little to eat and to drink, there is plenty to talk about. I find also that Irish imaginations are filled with a folk lore which has flowed to them from every mountain and stream and valley, to which the Catholic Church has added its own august folk lore and gracious imagery; all of which proves that tho these people may be out of date and very unfashionable indeed, yet they live, where artists and poets

have ever lived, on the high plane of intellectual happiness.

Contrast with this the home of the English workingman. Folk lore and the ballads of ancient times long abolished, and their place taken by the catechism, while the parent clothes himself in the terrors of the law so effectually that his children may have the greatest respect for the Protestant doctrine of truth-telling, that none of them have the courage to practise, when he himself, as Mill testified, is so scared with the conditions of life that he has become a confirmed liar. The Irish children may not have a very great respect for truth in the abstract, but when they lie it is out of the superfluity and naughtiness of their minds, not because they are afraid.

An Englishman once told me that the reason the English make such good colonists is that they never suffer from homesickness. How could they suffer from homesickness? Not allowed to enjoy himself, the Englishman puts his money into works of ostentation. The struggling clerk lives in a house where the rent is beyond his means, and the artisan adorns his front parlor with gaudy pictures, a cheap piano, and a well-swept carpet. The artisan's wife asks her friends to come and see her front parlor; her hospitality goes no further. Show is the only object of the room, or of the piano, which no one knows how to play. These people are vain of their home as a jailer might be. The Englishman is vain about his home, not fond of it. He is vain as a jailer might be of his well-swept, up-to-date dungeons, but this is not for one moment to be confused with the feelings which pursue the Irishman across the stormy seas and in all lands. Has it not been complained that the Irish exiles here in America have kept themselves poor and backward sending money to the home they are not supposed to value? This is the kind of fact absolutely hidden from the eyes of the Sir Horace Plunketts.

If the Englishman's idea is ostentation, and the Scotchman's idea is to win some sort of social pre-eminence, the Irishman, the true Irishman, does not want to get on and does not value well-being; he desires to save his soul, for he is an Adam who has not quite

forgotten his Eden. In the past he has not been allowed to "get on," and so perforce he has learned to suck out of life its inner sweetness. There is no man who lives in closer intimacy with nature and life.

Saving one's soul is an evil phrase and smells sourly of Nonconformist circles, but the Irishman would also save his soul, not by starving it, which is the Protestant idea, but by feeding it full and banqueting it on happiness—above all, on the happiness to be found in affection between human beings, wife and children and friends, and in all the fugitive delights of human intercourse.

My proposal, therefore, is this, that in Ireland we change nothing, only, whereas now men go about in rags, I would clothe them in purple and fine linen, and in place of smoky cabins I would give them palaces; these garments and these palaces to be made out of the cheapest material, to wit: the finest thoughts of the understanding and the finest feelings of the heart.

In prosperous and famous England I would alter everything—alter ideals, denounce hopes, and show Englishmen that they are worshipping evil where they think they are worshipping good. I would shut the factories and I would shut also the churches, the chapels and the schools. In short, I would pull down the whole edifice.

In Ireland I would change nothing, or almost nothing. These men and women in their stony fields, these people in rags with their beautiful dreamy eyes and their hands without purpose, as I myself have seen them in Galway and elsewhere; the villages spreading in the sunshine beside streams which commerce has not yet polluted. This nation indeed lies asleep and awaits the magician.

Sir Horace Plunkett and all those dignified statesmen and patriots say the magician which is to awaken the sleeper is the English capitalist. I say it must not be and cannot be the English capitalist for where he comes he sets up hell.

To stay in an English manufacturing town is to believe in hell, for here it is. To sit round the turf fire in an Irish cabin is to believe in heaven, since here is some shadow of it. The playwright Synge told me (and he tried it for

years) that he would rather live in an Irish cabin than in a well-appointed hotel.

America is a new country; this is a fact I never allow myself to forget. The thought of it is to me a continual refreshment. In Europe people look to the past for warning and precept and counsels of caution; you look to the future. There is here an intellectual hospitality beyond everything in my experience. In my country a man with new ideas is laughed at and insulted and the door is shut in his face. Here both the door and the windows are wide open, so that he may enter as a guest, or, if he prefers it, may climb in an innocent burglar. It is to you, therefore, I would bring this strange new doctrine that the ills of life are not to be cured by dividing up wealth, as the Socialist vainly imagines, but that all the poor Irish need is education.

Only bear in mind it must be true education.

My idea of education then is of something that will assist him in becoming more and more himself, and this would be to train him deeply in the philosophy and technique of happiness. Nor is this proposal as vague as it seems.

All over the land I would build colleges and schools, and in every college and school I would place good musicians, good painters, and to fire the men of action there should be good orators. Above all, there should be many teachers who would teach how to love and reverence the search for truth. In my colleges it would be a crime to let any human faculty go to waste, since the search for truth and happiness needs all our faculties and all our energies.

I have expressed my abhorrence of the Nonconformist conscience and of the kind of national success which it has built up, and it is my belief that that success and the eloquent people who have lived by praising it, both in prose and verse, will pass away and be forgotten—forgotten as we forget a bad dream—yet there is one period of English history that will keep alive forever the greatness of England and the glory of human nature: that was when Shakespeare and his contemporaries lived.

Now it will perhaps amuse you and

excite your incredulity if I say that the present period in Ireland seems to me to somewhat resemble that great age.

In the first place we are an idle people, much given to conversation, and you cannot read much in the literature and the plays which mirror that age without feeling that they also were an idle people much given to conversation.

In Shakespeare's time there was such an abundance of idleness that if there had not also been a great deal of love-making, and a great deal of quarreling, and much debating on the joy and pain and all the mystery of life in endless conversation, and much theater-going, time would have hung heavy on their hands.

These people gave themselves to amusement; that was the serious business of life, and it was sought in art for art's sake, and talk for talk's sake, and life for life's sake; therefore, if we leave out the avaricious and ambitious people of Belfast, I am entitled to say that we Irish in all our ranks and grades are very much as the English people were when England was called "Merrie England."

There is yet another resemblance—the Elizabethan intellect was trained by the Catholic Church. Shakespeare and his contemporaries, when they reason, reason with themselves, and we catch their meaning by a kind of attentive listening. The poets trained in Protestantism when they reason direct all their arguments away from themselves, in order to impress and influence other people. This to my mind is the very essence of prose, and prose in its most aggressive form, namely, preaching. Wordsworth, Browning, even Shelley, have their vice of preaching, and if Keats escapes it, it is because he has formed himself upon Elizabethan models. The English seriousness and solemnity is simply this vice of preaching exprest physiognomically, and in every move and gesture. An Irishman, even if he tried to preach, could not look the part; shame would overcome him. The Englishman can look the part to perfection, but that was not the kind of Englishman that crowded into Shakespeare's theater and went the pace when England was "Merrie England."

In these three particulars the Irish intellect stands shoulder to shoulder with the intellect of England when she was at her best—idleness, endless conversation, and a training by the Catholic Church.

Here the resemblance stops and a vast gulf separates us from them. Shakespeare and his contemporaries discussed all the problems of mysterious life with an intellect absolutely free, absolutely fearless, absolutely sincere. At times they would enter into the innermost shrine, and when they did so allowed no priest or magistrate to project his shadow. The idleness of these men was the idleness of Socrates and his contemporaries. It was like our idleness in that it was full of witty jests, while tending toward no definite or practical results; but thru it all the time there ran a thrill of intellectual enthusiasm and intellectual curiosity, and, if we may say so, a continual amusement.

For one short, blissful moment in her history the English intellect found for itself the intoxication of truth. The Renaissance touched her and all the springs were opened and the national mind became full and brimmed over in drama, and song, and gayety, and talk, and glorious speculation. Englishmen became poets and artists and England overtopped the world and her name was written in fire.

Ever since she has fallen into the slow death—Protestantism, commercialism and Puritanism—and for "Merrie England," for poetical England, we have imperial, dividend-devouring England, abroad "walloping niggers" and at home living the life we know.

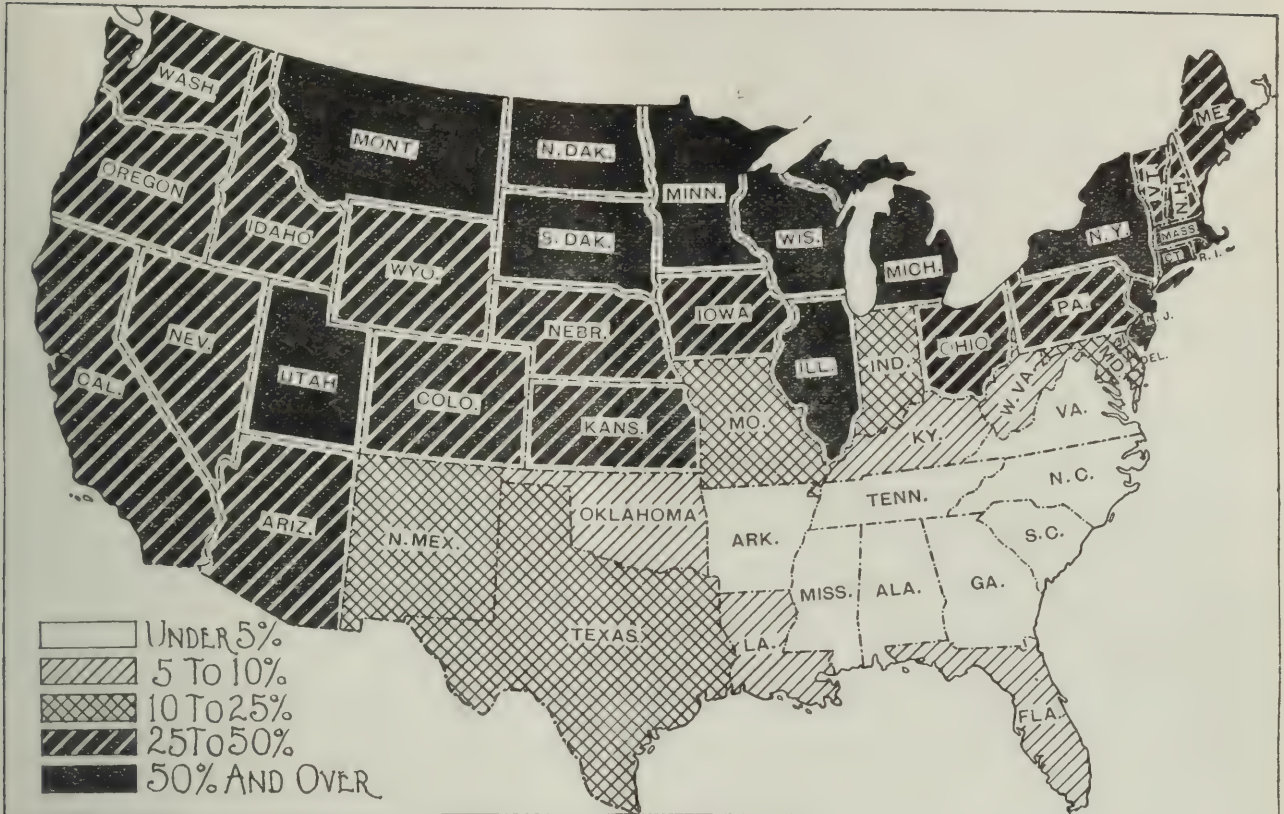
In Ireland we have got the idleness, and we have got the conversation, and we have learned from the Catholic Church how to make the intellect the instrument of its own happiness by all the arts of self-communion, self-examination and self-renunciation. But who will teach us to love truth for its own sake, who will infect us with the intoxication of truth?

My cure for "the woes" of Ireland is freedom of thought and the intoxication of truth, and my gift to her would be an unshackled intellect: as you have it here in America.

Our Foreign Stock

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



ONE of the somewhat startling facts disclosed by the present Census is that only 53.8 per cent. of our population are native whites of native parentage. Writing about seventy-five years ago concerning society in America, Harriet Martineau said: "The New England States may pride themselves on their population being homogeneous while that of other States is mongrel. It is well that stability should thus have been temporarily provided for in one part of the Union, which should, for the season, be the acknowledged superior over the rest; but, this purpose of the arrangement having been fulfilled, New England may perhaps hereafter admit, what some others see already, that, if she inherits many of the virtues of the Pilgrims, she requires fortifying in others; and that a larger reinforcement from other races would help her to throw off the burden of their inherited faults." Many New England families are justly proud of their colonial ancestry and yet at present in these same New England States less than 40 per cent. of

the population are of native stock. The accompanying map shows the proportion of the population of the different States which are of foreign stock. This term applies to those persons who were themselves or whose parents were born in a foreign country. There are eight States in which less than 5 per cent. of the population are of foreign stock and all of these are in the old South. There are thirteen States in which more than half of the population are of foreign stock, and all of these with the possible exception of Utah are Northern States. In fact all of the Northern States except Missouri and Indiana have more than one-fourth of their population of foreign extraction. In 1870 only about one-fourth of the population of the United States were of foreign stock, while in 1910 the proportion for the country as a whole had increased to over 35 per cent. The proportion of foreign born has increased from 9.7 per cent. in 1850 to 14.5 per cent. in 1910. Assimilation is still a problem in this country.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

More Slavery at the South

BY A NEGRO NURSE

[The following thrilling story was obtained by a representative of THE INDEPENDENT specially commissioned to gather the facts. The reporting is, of course, our representative's, but the facts are those given by the nurse.—EDITOR.]

I AM a negro woman, and I was born and reared in the South. I am now past forty years of age and am the mother of three children. My husband died nearly fifteen years ago, after we had been married about five years. For more than thirty years—or since I was ten years old—I have been a servant in one capacity or another in white families in a thriving Southern city, which has at present a population of more than 50,000. In my early years I was at first what might be called a “house-girl,” or, better, a “house-boy.” I used to answer the doorbell, sweep the yard, go on errands and do odd jobs. Later on I became a chambermaid and performed the usual duties of such a servant in a home. Still later I was graduated into a cook, in which position I served at different times for nearly eight years in all. During the last ten years I have been a nurse. I have worked for only four different families during all these thirty years. But, belonging to the servant class, which is the majority class among my race at the South, and associating only with servants, I have been able to become intimately acquainted not only with the lives of hundreds of household servants, but also with the lives of their employers. I can, therefore, speak with authority on the so-called servant question; and what I say is said out of an experience which covers many years.

To begin with, then, I should say that more than two-thirds of the negroes of the town where I live are menial servants of one kind or another, and besides that more than two-thirds of the negro women here, whether married or single, are compelled to work for a living,—as nurses, cooks, washerwomen, chambermaids, seamstresses, hucksters, janitresses, and the like. I will say, also, that the condition of this vast host of poor colored people is just as bad as, if

not worse than, it was during the days of slavery. Tho today we are enjoying nominal freedom, we are literally slaves. And, not to generalize, I will give you a sketch of the work I have to do—and I'm only one of many.

I frequently work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. I am compelled by my contract, which is oral only, to sleep in the house. I am allowed to go home to my own children, the oldest of whom is a girl of 18 years, only once in two weeks, every other Sunday afternoon—even then I'm not permitted to stay all night. I not only have to nurse a little white child, now eleven months old, but I have to act as playmate or “handy-andy,” not to say governess, to three other children in the home, the oldest of whom is only nine years of age. I wash and dress the baby two or three times each day; I give it its meals, mainly from a bottle; I have to put it to bed each night; and, in addition, I have to get up and attend to its every call between midnight and morning. If the baby falls to sleep during the day, as it has been trained to do every day about eleven o'clock, I am not permitted to rest. It's “Mammy, do this,” or “Mammy, do that,” or “Mammy, do the other,” from my mistress, all the time. So it is not strange to see “Mammy” watering the lawn in front with the garden hose, sweeping the sidewalk, mopping the porch and halls; dusting around the house, helping the cook, or darning stockings. Not only so, but I have to put the other three children to bed each night as well as the baby, and I have to wash them and dress them each morning. I don't know what it is to go to church; I don't know what it is to go to a lecture or entertainment or anything of the kind; I live a treadmill life; and I see my own children only when they happen to see me on the streets when I am out with the children, or

when my children come to the "yard" to see me, which isn't often, because my white folks don't like to see their servants' children hanging around their premises. You might as well say that I'm on duty all the time—from sunrise to sunrise, every day in the week. I am the slave, body and soul, of this family. And what do I get for this work—this lifetime bondage? The pitiful sum of ten dollars a month! And what am I expected to do with these ten dollars? With this money I'm expected to pay my house rent, which is four dollars per month, for a little house of two rooms, just big enough to turn round in; and I'm expected, also, to feed and clothe myself and three children. For two years my oldest child, it is true, has helped a little toward our support by taking in a little washing at home. She does the washing and ironing of two white families, with a total of five persons; one of these families pays her \$1.00 per week, and the other 75 cents per week, and my daughter has to furnish her own soap and starch and wood. For six months my youngest child, a girl about thirteen years old, has been nursing, and she receives \$1.50 per week but has no night work. When I think of the low rate of wages we poor colored people receive, and when I hear so much said about our unreliability, our untrustworthiness, and even our vices, I recall the story of the private soldier in a certain army who, once upon a time, being upbraided by the commanding officer because the heels of his shoes were not polished, is said to have replied: "Captain, do you expect all the virtues for \$13 per month?"

Of course, nothing is being done to increase our wages, and the way things are going at present it would seem that nothing could be done to cause an increase of wages. We have no labor unions or organizations of any kind that could demand for us a uniform scale of wages for cooks, washerwomen, nurses, and the like; and, for another thing, if some negroes did here and there refuse to work for seven and eight and ten dollars a month, there would be hundreds of other negroes right on the spot ready to take their places and do the same work, or more, for the low wages that

had been refused. So that, the truth is, we have to work for little or nothing or become vagrants! And that, of course, in this State would mean that we would be arrested, tried, and despatched to the "State Farm," where we would surely have to work for nothing or be beaten with many stripes!

Nor does this low rate of pay tend to make us efficient servants. The most that can be said of us negro household servants in the South—and I speak as one of them—is that we are to the extent of our ability willing and faithful slaves. We do not cook according to scientific principles because we do not know anything about scientific principles. Most of our cooking is done by guesswork or by memory. We cook well when our "hand" is in, as we say, and when anything about the dinner goes wrong, we simply say, "I lost my hand today!" We don't know anything about scientific food for babies, nor anything about what science says must be done for infants at certain periods of their growth or when certain symptoms of disease appear; but somehow we "raise" more of the children than we kill, and, for the most part, they are lusty chaps—all of them. But the point is, we do not go to cooking-schools nor to nurse-training schools, and so it cannot be expected that we should make as efficient servants without such training as we should make were such training provided. And yet with our cooking and nursing, such as it is, the white folks seem to be satisfied—perfectly satisfied. I sometimes wonder if this satisfaction is the outgrowth of the knowledge that more highly trained servants would be able to demand better pay!

Perhaps some might say, if the poor pay is the only thing about which we have to complain, then the slavery in which we daily toil and struggle is not so bad after all. But the poor pay isn't all—not by any means! I remember very well the first and last place from which I was dismissed. I lost my place because I refused to let the madam's husband kiss me. He must have been accustomed to undue familiarity with his servants, or else he took it as a matter of course, because without any love-making at all, soon after I was installed

as cook, he walked up to me, threw his arms around me, and was in the act of kissing me, when I demanded to know what he meant, and shoved him away. I was young then, and newly married, and didn't know then what has been a burden to my mind and heart ever since: that a colored woman's virtue in this part of the country has no protection. I at once went home, and told my husband about it. When my husband went to the man who had insulted me, the man cursed him, and slapped him, and—had him arrested! The police judge fined my husband \$25. I was present at the hearing, and testified on oath to the insult offered me. The white man, of course, denied the charge. The old judge looked up and said: "This court will never take the word of a nigger against the word of a white man." Many and many a time since I have heard similar stories repeated again and again by my friends. I believe nearly all white men take, and expect to take, undue liberties with their colored female servants—not only the fathers, but in many cases the sons also. Those servants who rebel against such familiarity must either leave or expect a mighty hard time; if they stay. By comparison, those who tamely submit to these improper relations live in clover. They always have a little "spending change," wear better clothes, and are able to get off from work at least once a week—and sometimes oftener. This moral debasement is not at all times unknown to the white women in these homes. I know of more than one colored woman who was openly importuned by white women to become the mistresses of their white husbands, on the ground that they, the white wives, were afraid that, if their husbands did not associate with colored women, they would certainly do so with outside white women, and the white wives, for reasons which ought to be perfectly obvious, preferred to have their husbands do wrong with colored women in order to keep their husbands *straight*! And again, I know at least fifty places in my small town where white men are positively raising two families—a white family in the "Big House" in front, and a colored family in a "Little House" in the backyard. In most cases, to be sure, the col-

ored women involved are the cooks or chambermaids or seamstresses, but it cannot be true that their real connection with the white men of the families is unknown to the white women of the families. The results of this concubinage can be seen in all of our colored churches and in all of our colored public schools in the South, for in most of our churches and schools the majority of the young men and women and boys and girls are light-skinned mulattoes. The real, Simon-pure, blue-gum, thick-lip, coal-black negro is passing away—certainly in the cities; and the fathers of the new generation of negroes are white men, while their mothers are unmarried colored women.

Another thing—it's a small indignity, it may be, but an indignity just the same. No white person, not even the little children just learning to talk, no white person at the South ever thinks of addressing any negro man or woman as *Mr.*, or *Mrs.*, or *Miss*. The women are called, "Cook," or "Nurse," or "Mammy," or "Mary Jane," or "Lou," or "Dilcey," as the case might be, and the men are called "Bob," or "Boy," or "Old Man," or "Uncle Bill," or "Pate." In many cases our white employers refer to us, and in our presence, too, as their "niggers." No matter what they call us—no matter what they teach their children to call us—we must tamely submit, and answer when we are called; we must enter no protest; if we did object, we should be driven out without the least ceremony, and, in applying for work at other places, we should find it very hard to procure another situation. In almost every case, when our intending employers would be looking up our record, the information would be given by telephone or otherwise that we were "impudent," "saucy," "dishonest," and "generally unreliable." In our town we have no such thing as an employment agency or intelligence bureau, and, therefore, when we want work, we have to get out on the street and go from place to place, always with hat in hand, hunting for it.

Another thing. Sometimes I have gone on the street cars or the railroad trains with the white children, and, so long as I was in charge of the children, I could sit anywhere I desired, front or

back. If a white man happened to ask some other white man, "What is that nigger doing in here?" and was told, "Oh, she's the nurse of those white children in front of her!" immediately there was the hush of peace. Everything was all right, so long as I was in the white man's part of the street car or in the white man's coach as a servant—a slave—but as soon as I did not present myself as a menial, and the relationship of master and servant was abolished by my not having the white children with me, I would be forthwith assigned to the "nigger" seats or the "colored people's coach." Then, too, any day in my city, and I understand that it is so in every town in the South, you can see some "great big black burly" negro coachman or carriage driver huddled up beside some aristocratic Southern white woman, and nothing is said about it, nothing is done about it, nobody resents the familiar contact. But let that same colored man take off his brass buttons and his high hat, and put on the plain livery of an average American citizen, and drive one block down any thoroughfare in any town in the South with that same white woman, as her equal or companion or friend, and he'd be shot on the spot!

You hear a good deal nowadays about the "service pan." The "service pan" is the general term applied to "left-over" food, which in many a Southern home is freely placed at the disposal of the cook, or, whether so placed or not, it is usually disposed of by the cook. In my town, I know, and I guess in many other towns also, every night when the cook starts for her home she takes with her a pan or a plate or cold victuals. The same thing is true on Sunday afternoons after dinner—and most cooks have nearly every Sunday afternoon off. Well, I'll be frank with you, if it were not for the service pan, I don't know what the majority of our Southern colored families would do. The service pan is the mainstay in many a home. Good cooks in the South receive on an average \$8 per month. Porters, butlers, coachmen, janitors, "office boys" and the like receive on an average \$16 per month. Few and far between are the colored men in the South who receive \$1

or more per day. Some mechanics do; as, for example, carpenters, brick masons, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and the like. The vast majority of negroes in my town are serving in menial capacities in homes, stores and offices. Now taking it for granted, for the sake of illustration, that the husband receives, \$16 per month and the wife \$8. That would be \$24 between the two. The chances are that they will have anywhere from five to thirteen children between them. Now, how far will \$24 go toward housing and feeding and clothing ten or twelve persons for thirty days? And, I tell you, with all of us poor people the service pan is a great institution; it is a great help to us, as we wag along the weary way of life. And then most of the white folks expect their cooks to avail themselves of these perquisites; they allow it; they expect it. I do not deny that the cooks find opportunity to hide away at times, along with the cold "grub," a little sugar, a little flour, a little meal, or a little piece of soap; but I indignantly deny that we are thieves. We don't steal; we just "take" things—they are a part of the oral contract, exprest or implied. We understand it, and most of the white folks understand it. Others may denounce the service pan, and say that it is used only to support idle negroes, but many a time, when I was a cook, and had the responsibility of rearing my three children upon my lone shoulders, many a time I have had occasion to bless the Lord for the service pan!

I have already told you that my youngest girl was a nurse. With scores of other colored girls who are nurses, she can be seen almost any afternoon, when the weather is fair, rolling the baby carriage or lolling about on some one of the chief boulevards of our town. The very first week that she started out on her work she was insulted by a white man, and many times since has been improperly approached by other white men. It is a favorite practice of young white sports about town—and they are not always young, either—to stop some colored nurse, inquire the name of the "sweet little baby," talk baby talk to the child, fondle it, kiss it, make love to it, etc., etc., and in nine of ten cases every such white man will wind up by making

love to the colored nurse and seeking an appointment with her.

I confess that I believe it to be true that many of our colored girls are as eager as the white men are to encourage and maintain these improper relations; but where the girl is not willing, she has only herself to depend upon for protection. If their fathers, brothers or husbands seek to redress their wrongs, under our peculiar conditions, the guiltless negroes will be severely punished, if not killed, and the white blackleg will go scot-free!

Ah, we poor colored women wage-earners in the South are fighting a terrible battle, and because of our weakness, our ignorance, our poverty, and our temptations we deserve the sympathies of mankind. Perhaps a million of us are introduced daily to the privacy of a million chambers thruout the South, and hold in our arms a million white children, thousands of whom, as infants, are suckled at our breasts—during my lifetime I myself have served as “wet nurse” to more than a dozen white children. On the one hand, we are assailed by white

men, and, on the other hand, we are assailed by black men, who should be our natural protectors; and, whether in the cook kitchen, at the washtub, over the sewing machine, behind the baby carriage, or at the ironing board, we are but little more than pack horses, beasts of burden, slaves! In the distant future, it may be, centuries and centuries hence, a monument of brass or stone will be erected to the Old Black Mammies of the South, but what we need is present help, present sympathy, better wages, better hours, more protection, and a chance to breathe for once while alive as free women. If none others will help us, it would seem that the Southern white women themselves might do so in their own defense, because we are rearing their children—we feed them, we bathe them, we teach them to speak the English language, and in numberless instances we sleep with them—and it is inevitable that the lives of their children will in some measure be pure or impure according as they are affected by contact with their colored nurses.

GEORGIA.



Which?

BY WILLARD A. WATTLES

RICH and fat was the altar-feast
For the holy flame that day;
But there in the pool from the slain lamb's throat
A slender body lay,
While the Horror stiffened each lovely limb
And kissed the red lips gray.

Far o'er the desert a shadow flees
In the glare of the angry sun;
Is it man or ghost or hunted beast,
Or sand by the whirlwind spun,
And why does it run and look behind,
And look behind and run?

The yellow hair of the white boy-priest
Is damp with a ghastly dye;
Can he not raise those perfect hands
From his bosom where they lie,
And why does he stare at the noon-day sun
With such a fearless eye?

He does not smile, he does not stir,
But still the shadow flees;
It cannot be that sound is born
On such wan lips as these,
Yet surely shadows never sobbed
In such strange agonies.

Across the desert of the world
Still stumbles in his pain
The Man who killed; and yet, which is
The slayer, which the slain,
The delicate fingered Abel, or
The shamed and branded Cain?

AMHERST, MASS.

Literature

The Condition of Labor

WHEN Mrs. Russell Sage, five years ago, endowed a foundation with luscious millions for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States," the fast growing corps of professional social workers were fearful lest the foundation, by the weight of its money, would "pauperize" the societies that exist to prevent the "pauperizing" of individuals, would acquire dictatorial power over most philanthropic undertakings, would become a charity trust administered autocratically. Those fears have not in the least been realized. On the contrary, surprise is now expressed that so little direct work is done by the foundation, "for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." The trustees, realizing the ominous danger that their easy money might only replace the hard-won small gifts which, united, maintain multitudinous societies, early set stern faces against the indiscriminate relief of impecunious committees.

But another section of the foundation's program, "to investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice, and to suggest how these conditions can be remedied and ameliorated," has been well executed, as the volumes before us testify. Here there was no danger of "pauperizing," tho another danger was apparent. National, State and city governments were already busy, together putting out so many reports, statistical, legal, industrial, as to make the hard-driven reformer wonder whether the plague of print should not rather be abated than aggravated. That danger was ignored. So it has turned out that the Sage Foundation has become most famous for its output of bulky volumes, the result of painstaking, unbiased, thoroughly able investigations, all directed to discovering "the cause of ignorance, poverty and vice," in order that the suggestions as to how these ailments may

be cured may be based on full and exact knowledge.

Best known of these investigations is *The Pittsburg Survey*,* in six volumes. An earlier volume on "Work Accidents and the Law" has already been noticed in THE INDEPENDENT. The whole survey does for the American industrial inferno what Charles Booth's more statistical inquiry did for London. It exposes Pittsburgh in searchlight glare to itself and to the world, exposes it without exaggeration and without extenuation. Nobody who glances thru the exposure can help blushing with shame for American institutions. That conditions so revolting could have flourished at the heart of the United States is an impeachment of democracy. The reader sees tens of thousands of steel workers driven so ingeniously for twelve hours a day, seven days a week, that it is doubtful, as one editor of the survey has said, whether ever in the world's history either slave or free labor was before so successfully exploited. For niggardly wages these toilers, as well as railway and mine workers, were forced to run a risk to life and limb as great as the valorous soldiers incurred in the civil war. The toll of death, disease and mutilation was awful. In the districts outside the mills civic spirit was narcotized by Mammon. Consequently the steel towns displayed pretty well every possible civic vice—bad sanitation, evil saloons, overcrowding, dearth of parks, playgrounds, hospitals, sanatoria, poor schools, separation of rich and poor, irreligion and immorality.

Pittsburg was startled; outsiders were shocked. No mushroom brood of

*THE PITTSBURG SURVEY.—HOMESTEAD: THE HOUSEHOLDS OF A STEEL TOWN. By Margaret F. Byington. \$1.50. THE STEEL WORKERS. By John A. Fitch. \$1.50.

CORRECTION AND PREVENTION. Four volumes. \$10.00 SET.—PRISON REFORM. By Chas. R. Henderson. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. By Sixteen Authorities. PREVENTIVE AGENCIES AND METHODS. By Chas. R. Richardson. PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN. By Hastings H. Hart.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE IN EUROPE. By Lee K. Frankel and Miles M. Dawson. \$2.50.

New York: Charities Publication Committee.

millionaires could atone to the nation for such sacrifice of its blood and bone. Fortunately, there were enough righteous men left in the delinquent community to stir it to improvement; and Pittsburg people and Pittsburg industries have started to reform themselves. Churches and philanthropists have organized, the city government has been overhauled, chambers of commerce and the like have girded up their loins. An efficient campaign has been carried thru by the Steel Trust for the prevention of accidents, and a similar campaign for the improvement of the workmen's health has been inaugurated. The seven-day work week has been abolished for many workers. Improved health is justifying the drastic medicine which the Sage Foundation administered.

But work accidents were by no means confined to the Pittsburg district. Their numbers and the crude and barbarous law respecting compensation of injured workmen and their families are a national disgrace. To bring fresh light on this subject Messrs. Frankel and Dawson were sent to Enrope, and what more progressive peoples have done for workmen's insurance is here reported by them to the dilatory people of America in a volume which perhaps hardly reaches the excellence of *The Pittsburg Survey*.

When the International Prison Congress met for the first time in this country the Sage Foundation prepared four memorial volumes, describing in critical, not boastful fashion, for the enlightenment, primarily, of the visiting experts from all countries, the penal and reformatory institutions of the United States. So varied is our land in climate, industrial conditions and general enlightenment that this description shows hardly more uniformity than a crazy quilt. A modern reformatory here is balanced by a medieval chain gang there; in one place delinquent children are tenderly cared for, in another the methods of Mr. Bumble are still in vogue; one State may be distinguished for its private philanthropic societies, another be almost bare of these aids to official charity. If every region were as well provided with all the aids to reformation and correction which can

be found anywhere, and if the best public spirit of any county were universally diffused over the continent, then America would indeed lead the world.

All the volumes are well printed, adequately illustrated and issued at a reasonable price. Altogether, the Sage Foundation is justified by its published works.

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The New Robert Elsmere

As we had a "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," so now we have a "Robert Elsmere Twenty-two Years After."* But the sequel to the novel is not pessimistic and retrospectively scornful, as was the sequel to the poem. It is more enthusiastic and hopeful than the earlier romance. Mrs. Ward writes in the paulo-post-future tense, as tho what she wishes to come to pass were already accomplished and the Modernist movement triumphant in the Church of England. For what Robert Elsmere struggled for in vain, the mere right to remain in the Church while dissenting from its creeds, is nowadays not enough. Robert Meynell, his successor in the present generation, demands the right not only to remain in the Church, but to reform it in accordance with the needs of the times and the requirements of modern thought. The Modernist is an insurgent, not a rebel. He declines to be called a heretic. He claims to be the real heir to the Christian heritage, its historic buildings, its ecclesiastical machinery, its social service and its beautiful liturgy. He is determined, therefore, to stay in the Church so long as the authorities will let him; and strive to make it worthy of its name and position. It is a fight to save the Church, not to overthrow or supplant it. The personality of Meynell is attractive, except for a certain harshness in his attitude toward his ward, Hester Fox-Wilton. She is a beautiful, unsubdued creature, full of wild impulses, but responsive to affection, as she shows by being greatly attracted to Catherine Elsmere, and Richard Meynell makes the

*THE CASE OF RICHARD MEYNELL By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Page & Co. \$1.35.

fatal mistake, with such a wilful girl, of trying to coerce her. The story of Hester is the romance and the tragedy of the book, for Robert's sober affection for Mary Elsmere has no heights and depths of feeling, no vicissitudes of incident, to arouse the reader's interest. Catherine's faint prejudice against the Modernist thinker is soon dissipated, and there is no other obstacle to be overcome. The strength of the book lies in its presentment of the struggle between the established faith and the Modernist movement in the English Church. Mrs. Ward leaves the outcome of Meynell's personal struggle undecided. We do not know whether the Privy Council drove him from his parish or not. But she leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader of the ultimate triumph of Modernism. Richard's sermon, at the close, on "The Two Christianities," is an eloquent and moving plea for free speech, free thought, and a ritual purged of anachronisms and uncouth forms no longer to be believed in save by twisting the words to the verge of hypocrisy. The Modernist position may be briefly given in Meynell's own words:

"We see a Christ stripped of Jewish legend, and Greek speculation, and medieval scholasticism moving simply and divinely among the ways of his Jewish world, a man among men. . . . But that is only half the truth; only half of what history has to tell. On the one side we have to do with recovered fact; on the other with its working thru two thousand years upon the world. *There*, for the Modernist, lies revelation; in the unfolding of the Christian idea, thru the successive stages of human thought and imagination, it has traversed, down to the burst of revelation in the present time. Yet we are only now at the beginning of an immense development. The content of the Christian idea of love—love, self-renouncing, self-fulfilling—is infinite, inexhaustible, like that of beauty, or of truth. . . . But even so you have not exhausted the wealth of Christianity. For to the potency of the Christian idea is added the magic of an incomparable embodiment in human life. The story of Jesus bears the idea which it enshrines eternally thru the world. It is to the idea as the vessel of the Grail."

Ancient, Curious and Famous Wills. By Virgil M. Harris. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$4.

Some are ancient, for among them are the wills of Noah, Job and Jacob; of Plato, Virgil and Aristotle; of Saladin, Petrarch and Edward I; of Colum-

bus, Luther and Rabelais; of Katherine of Arragon and Mary of Scotland. Others are curious, for here are found the will of the sailor giving his wife a shilling to buy hazlenuts, as she preferred cracking them to mending his stockings; that of the gentleman who left his steward nothing, as it would reflect on the steward's shrewdness to suppose he had not enriched himself; and that of the New Yorker who left seventy-one pairs of trousers to be sold at auction, no buyer to secure more than one pair, and each, on being examined, found to contain \$1,000. Then there are several in favor of pet animals and for more eccentric trusts. Scores are famous, for among many entitled to that classification, the collection contains the wills of Burke, Swift, Turner, Florence Nightingale, Shakespeare and Walton; of Napoleon, Wellington, Rhodes, Richelieu, Rousseau; of Agassiz, Barnum, Beecher, Booth, Mark Twain, Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Eddy; of Emerson, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Washington, Webster, Burr and Brigham Young. These lists sound formidable, and even at that, they are only by way of sample. Whether Mr. Harris aimed to produce a book of substantial reference value or one for entertainment and instruction is a puzzle, for he hit both birds. He is a lecturer on wills and a lawyer of experience—and a lover of literature, of the quaint and humorous. He fully appreciates the significance of a will, its solemnity, and all the wealth of human interests and human nature in and about wills. The author has, without being prosy, given many good hints and rules that the testator and lawyer will appreciate and perhaps the beneficiary will thank him for.



The Writing of News. A handbook with chapters on newspaper correspondence and copy reading. By Charles E. Ross. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

This volume by a professor in the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri is especially intended and well suited for a textbook in such schools, but it has a much wider field. Any one who writes for the press—and this nowadays includes almost every one

—will find its injunctions and explanations very helpful. To the student of literature it is also of interest, for the author shows how the exigencies of the printing office are developing a new and distinct style of writing, in which clearness, simplicity, conciseness, impersonality and directness are the characteristic features. The discussion of such topics as the news story, the feature story, the interview and the lead are illustrated with examples from the best dailies and exercises are added for student practice.



The Arctic Prairies. A canoe journey of two thousand miles in search of the caribou; being the account of a voyage to the region north of Aylmer Lake. By Ernest Thompson Seton. 12mo, pp. xvi, 415. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

No one who has known the lure of the wild life and the mountains and forests of the West and North will fail to welcome a new volume by Mr. Seton, the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known" and other delightful volumes. The present book tells the story of a naturalist's search in the regions to which the caribou and the lynx have retreated in the Far Northwest of British America. There the wild life—we have driven out of our prairies and forests abounds. There the scattered Indians know no white man except the agent of the Hudson Bay Company who gathers their furs. The author left the railroad at Edmonton, and for a few days with *voyageurs*, and later with but a single scientific companion, past northward, crossing the wheat belt, the barley belt, the potato belt and finally the tree belt, all of which swerve strongly to the northward as we approach the Pacific Coast. All his shooting, except one lynx, was with a camera, and with a single Indian guide he was able to take a snapshot at a herd of a dozen buffalos. By boat or on foot they traveled, finding the occasional camps of Indians and hunters, but finding an abundance of animal and bird life, all of which is charmingly described, in such a way as ought to tempt others who can to repeat the experience in a hard and happy summer. The volume is dotted over with little pen sketches by the author, and over fifty larger illustra-

tions; and the last quarter is definitely for naturalists, giving the facts about the disappearing buffalo, the adaptability of Far North for the reindeer and the Asiatic yak, both of which have been introduced; and there follow lists of insects, birds and quadrupeds. With what delight the boys will read this book written for grown-ups!



Literary Notes

....Hugh Pendexter writes in *The Young Gem-Hunters, or The Mystery of the Haunted Camp* (Small, Maynard; \$1.20) a sequel to "The Young Timber-Cruisers." Boys will enjoy this narrative of the wilds.

....The commendable practice of issuing brief biographies of favorite authors has been adopted by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, which has produced for free distribution a sketch of E. Phillips Oppenheim with some unconventional photographs and a list of his novels, thirty-one of them with more to follow.

....To The Art and Life Series Bishop Charles H. Brent contributes a wholesome and reassuring study of *The Sixth Sense* (Huebsch; 50 cents), or mystic sense, by which he means the power of perceiving and appropriating the spiritual and ideal qualities that accompany the various phases of experience.

....Those who enjoyed the inspiring addresses and sermons of the Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, when he was visiting this country a year ago, and desire to extend their acquaintance to his written work, will find a good opportunity of so doing in perusing his new volume of sermons entitled *The Hope of the Gospel* (Doran; \$1.50).

....The ten volumes of Michael L. Rodkinson's translation of the Talmud, the first edition of which was issued by The Talmud Publishing Company, of Boston, are now published in a second edition by the Williams Book Store, 347 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. These ten volumes have been translated from the original text and the new edition has been reduced to \$27.50.

....The new *Poetry Review*, launched this month by the London Poetry Society, contains many features of interest in its first number. The contents are headed by a preface; and four general articles "On Criticism"; "The Sevenfold Need in Literature," by William Sharp; "The Future Poetry," by Mr. Harold Monro; and "The Poetry of W. W. Gibson," by Mr. Maurice Browne follow. The reviews deal with the verse of the day, and recent commentaries on poetry are noticed.

....A three-sided conflict in which Episcopalianism, Christian Science and chemistry struggle for the soul of the hero and chemistry comes out triumphant, forms the theme of Anna Chapin Ray's new novel *The Brentons* (Little, Brown; \$1.25).

....An American woman, Miss Jeannette Marks, author of "The End of a Song," but no relation to Mrs. Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody), has won a prize offered by Lord Howard de Walden for Welsh drama. This award was made for her two short plays, "The Merry Cuckoo" and "The Welsh Honey-moon."

....The Connecticut Storrs Agricultural Station has issued a very valuable document of 275 pages, which gives photographic reproductions of the trunks, bark, fruit, leaves etc., of 111 New England trees as they appear in winter. No such complete account has before appeared, and nature-lovers ought to possess it.

....From Sherman, French & Co., the Boston publishers, we receive a press-notice more than ordinarily ambitious. "The modern world has its loveliness and wonder, too; the elements of the human heart and soul, with which poetry deals, remain the same thru all ages." This by way of introduction. To continue: "It is only necessary, as Shelley has it, 'to strip off the veil of familiarity' and the ancient marvel is there. Whitman, without fulfilling it, outlined this possibility." And his publishers put forward as a younger poet who attempts the same high task Mr. John Hall Wheelock, Harvard class poet in 1908. His volume entitled *The Human Fantasy* (\$1.25), while notably and perhaps wilfully wanting in melody, is more vigorous and more vital than most "first" books of verse; we confine ourselves, for the present, to quoting his poem entitled "The City":

The gigantic bosom suckling at the breast,
Her myriad souls and moaning still aloud,
Wind, sun and shadow lighten and overcloud.
Sun, moon and stars circle from east to west.

Her million wires hiss like living snakes,
Earth's elemental forces in disdain
Moan thru her streets in sullen wrath of pain,
Nor twilight lulls her, nor the dawn awakes,

Lying forever with slumbering breath—
The latter world's Prometheus chained and bound
For the new theft from heaven of fire new-found,
Knowledge of good and evil, life and death

....From London we receive the initial number of a new liberal review of politics, commerce, the arts, and the sciences, entitled *Hispania*, and published weekly. Tho the entire review is printed in Spanish, there are several contributions by Englishmen: Messrs. R. H. Cunninghame Graham and Norman Holden, for example. The "redaccion" especially invites contributions from the mother

country and from the American republics. The philosophy of the Republicans of Spain is discussed by Miguel de Unamino, while Mr. Holden's article treats of the credit of the Spanish-American republics. The editorial leader is a long discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's action in regard to Colombia and the revolution in Panama; it closes with the statement that the former President is by his own boasts proved guilty of the aggressions charged by his enemies.

....The reviewer has a serious complaint to file against "W. R. B.," the compiler of the little volume entitled, *Joys of the Road: A Little Anthology in Praise of Walking*, and printed at the Merrymount Press for Browne's Bookstore, Chicago (\$1). Briefly, it is that the reviewer had meant to make this book for himself, and resents being forestalled. But it is a very charming little volume in typography and in all else that counts in book-making; and the choice of verse and prose that Mr. Browne has made is excellent. The verse consists of Mr. Carman's "Joys of the Road," Stevenson's "Vagabond," C. Fox Smith's "Afoot," Mr. Symons's "On the Road," and William Morris's "Night and the Inn." In prose we have offered us Hazlitt's famous essay "On Going a Journey" and Stevenson's scarcely less famous "Walking Tours," together with Mr. Burroughs's "Exhilarations of the Road" and Thoreau's "Walking." Except for Mr. Smith's verses there is nothing in this slim volume that we would not wish to put into our own book: and they, too, make pleasant reading.

....The Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio, have just published *The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes*, as described by Nicholas Perrot, French commandant in the Northwest, Bacqueville de la Potherie, French royal commissioner to Canada, Morrell Marston, American army officer, and Thomas Forsyth, United States agent at Fort Armstrong, the translations, editing, bibliography and index being the work of Emma Helen Blair. The whole is printed in caslon type on hand-made paper, in two large octavo volumes, with portraits, maps, and other illustrations, and costs ten dollars the set. Perrot and La Potherie describe the Indian tribes as they found them early in the eighteenth century; and Marston and Forsyth, as they found the same peoples a hundred years later. These documents contain information furnished by men who had spent the best part of their lives among those Indians, and whose natural ability, personal character and official position render their accounts valuable sources, now for the first time made readily accessible.

....In the excellent composite article on "Communion with Deity" in the third volume of Hasting's *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, the part devoted to Christianity was contributed by Principal Darwell Stone and Prof. David C. Simpson. At the conclusion of their discussion they state that the

"Christian life is thus the highest form of communion with God which is attainable in the present stage of being, and the closest means of approach to that complete communion which is the true destiny of the human race."

This section from the *Encyclopedia* article now appears as part three of a book by these two writers on *Communion with God, The Preparation Before Christ and the Realization in Him* (imported by Scribners; \$1.50). In the first two parts of the volume the authors show how the preparation for the final consummation in Christianity is found in other religions, more especially of course in that of the Hebrews. The book is carefully written and forms a good sketch of man's attempt to establish conscious personal relationship with God.

....That the results of Old Testament criticism are more generally recognized than those of the New Testament, and so far are more fruitful in creating a lively interest in Biblical literature, is well shown in the recent volumes of *The Bible for Home and School* issued by Macmillan under the general editorship of Prof. Shailer Mathews. *Deuteronomy* (75 cents) edited by Prof. W. G. Jordan, *Isaiah* (90 cents) edited by Prof. J. E. McFadyen, and *Job* (90 cents) edited by Prof. George A. Barton, are almost ideal for the purpose they were designed to fill. They embody the results of the latest and best scholarship in their introductions and notes, and each book is accorded such freedom of treatment, and supplied with such historical settings that the reader quickly feels the literary power and the historical as well as the religious significance of the original. All three are worthy of high commendation and will prove valuable to teachers and students alike. Of the two new volumes on New Testament books, the *St. Matthew* (60 cents) edited by Prof. A. T. Robertson is the larger and better. The dependence of the first Gospel upon Mark and the Logia is accepted, but the theological bias of the author is not fully recognized, while many of the historical and religious difficulties in the Gospel are either left unnoticed, or treated inadequately. The work of Professor Robertson shows, however, an acquaintance with the latest investigations of the Gospel problems, which is more than can be said for the volume on *Colossians and Ephesians* (50 cents) edited by Dr. Gross Alexander, whose introductions and notes are both hackneyed and dull

....The third volume of Dr. Hastings's great *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics* (Scribners; \$7) maintains the same high standard as its predecessors. It is equally rich in the abundance and variety of its materials. The nine hundred two-column pages are devoted to topics ranging alphabetically from Burial to Confessions, the latter being discussed in one of the longest articles of this volume. Where there is so much of the highest value it is difficult to single out any part for special praise, but if one were obliged to make a selection, he would be justified in naming Prof. Garvie's comprehensive and penetrating article on Christianity, or the composite discussion of Charms and Amulets. It would seem that less space might have been given to the subject of the Calendar (more than seventy-five pages) and such articles as those on Climate and Catacombs somewhat extended. The important subjects of Casuistry, Chastity, Circumcision and Communion with Deity are treated with fulness and a wide range of knowledge. It is safe to say that no work of equal breadth and merit has before been projected in the field of religion and ethics.

....A certain dramatist, having perused Mr. Walkeley's criticisms in the *London Times*, found them too autobiographical. It seemed to him that the subjective was to the objective in the inordinate proportion of sack to bread in Falstaff's tavern bill. Mr. Walkeley defends himself, this time in the *Speaker*, by asserting that *all* criticism is autobiography. What is the use, he says, of substituting for capital I's "nouns of multitude signifying many"? How futile the pretense that the critic is not a man but a corporation! Has not M. Anatole France said that the good critic is he who narrates the adventures of his soul among masterpieces? The hitch is, as the English critic fails not to point out, that the dramatic critic, at least, does not encounter masterpieces as often as he would. But that it is not his fault if, like Mr. Walkeley, he supplies the soul, and the adventures; or misadventures. "It is time that we heard the last of this stale complaint," says he, "against people for talking about themselves. After all, there is no subject they can treat better, for there is none which interests them so much. The worthy souls who were so angry with George Eliot for declaring that her favorite book was Rousseau's 'Confessions' must have been egregious dullards. I can fancy some one objecting that the value of autobiography depends upon the autobiographer. Who was the sage who said that if any plain citizen, the man in the street, were to set down, day by day with absolute sincerity, his thoughts and actions he would produce the most fascinating book ever written?"

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Woodrow Wilson and the Two Colonels

THE past week has been enlivened by two of Governor Wilson's foremost supporters, who have forsaken him much as Mr. Bryan had forsaken him before. Mr. Bryan had been quite patronizing toward him, and had supported him as the best way to head off Governor Harmon, until that unfortunate old letter was printed in which Governor Wilson expressed the wish that some way might be found to extinguish the perpetual candidate. Since then the Nebraskan has been silent or cold.

Now Governor Wilson has lost the enthusiastic support of the two colonels who had most largely boomed him. Indeed, Colonel Harvey has been credited with having introduced, if not discovered, him as a Presidential possibility. He certainly owed a great deal to Colonel Harvey's enthusiastic support in *Harper's Weekly*, where his name was put as candidate at the head of the editorial pages.

That Colonel Harvey's support of Woodrow Wilson was as honest as it was earnest there can be no doubt; but

was that support which was so emphatic and impressive as to make *Harper's Weekly* in a way his premier representative likely to be helpful to its candidate? Such a thing may be so overdone as to call attention to the speaker rather than to his cause. Governor Wilson was represented as the progressive candidate, who maintained the advanced cause of the common people as against the moneyed interests. But it was generally known that *Harper's Weekly*, and the firm that controls it, are financed from the very center of the money trusts of the country. People began to ask, and would ask more and more, what it meant that a journal so owned should so speak. Was it a case of Orator Puff, who had two tones to his voice, "one squeaking thus, the other down so"? Colonel Waterson, a friend of Governor Wilson, was one who was concerned and so told the Governor, and the three men had a private conference and talked the matter over. After some approaches Colonel Harvey asked Governor Wilson the direct question whether he believed the support the *Weekly* had thus given to his candidacy was doing him an injury, and Governor Wilson frankly told him that he thought it was. Thereupon Colonel Harvey was much hurt, and took down the name over the editorial columns, and had not a further word to say in favor of the Governor of New Jersey. Of course this made much remark, and Colonel Harvey printed a statement in his columns to the effect that he had done this at the desire of Woodrow Wilson.

So far, and as thus told, there is nothing in the tale to the discredit of Governor Wilson. He had been asked the question by his impulsive, but perhaps indiscreet advocate, and had told him the truth. What else as an honest man could he do? It was, however, a severe rebuff to his ardent supporter, who had not been controlled by the orders of his financial backers, who had honestly tried to take the lead in guiding public sentiment and making his journal a power for good, but who had found his motives misconceived by the public and his eager aid not desired. His first impulse was to say that he must pipe more softly, but as he meditated over it he concluded to

withdraw his voice entirely from support of the man who had grieved and offended him. Thus far there was no blame to be charged against the Governor, and only that of an excess of zeal against the editor.

Now comes in the third member of the conference, Colonel Watterson. After the public had been gossiping over the matter a while, and some had begun to charge Governor Wilson with ingratitude, Colonel Watterson comes out with his statement. He is a man of age and great experience in politics, and sure to be listened to. He tells the same story as does Colonel Harvey, but he adds color to it. He did not like Governor Wilson's manner. He was distant, cold. He did not have the cordial geniality necessary for a successful politician, but the dictatorial manner of a "schoolmaster." He did not seem to appreciate the service Colonel Harvey had meant to do for him and had really done; and the inference is that he was lacking in that gratitude as well as familiar confidence that should exist between gentlemen and politicians. He says:

"From the first there was a certain constraint in Governor Wilson's manner, the absence of the cordiality and candor which should mark hearts' confidential intercourse, intimating the existence of some adverse influence. His manner was autocratic, if not tyrannous."

And yet he says that not a discourteous word was uttered during the interview. He thus sums up his conclusion:

"That Governor Wilson, without the least show of compunction, should express or yield to such an opinion, and permit Colonel Harvey to consider himself discharged from the position of trusted intimacy he had up to this moment held, left me little room to doubt that Governor Wilson is not a man who makes common cause with his political associates or is deeply sensible of his political obligations: because it is but true and fair to say that, except for Colonel Harvey, he would not be in the running at all.

"Colonel Harvey was grievously wounded. He had been fighting Governor Wilson's battle for many years, and had idealized his chief."

It is plainly ingratitude and unfitness which Colonel Watterson charges against Governor Wilson.

All this the country has heard, and we do not doubt that it will be a serious damage to Governor Wilson's chances, which had previously seemed so bright.

We are unwilling to judge him so harshly. It is easy to see a lack of tact, as well as of political experience. Such an interview might have been managed in a way to gain its object while showing sympathy and consideration. Governor Wilson's public addresses, his appeals to the people, have been admirable and strong. We have seen no better candidate for his party. It is much to be regretted if mere temperament has alienated some of his ardent friends and has injured his chances for a nomination which might have given him the Presidency.



The Warning to Cuba

AT the end of the Spanish War the United States would have been fully justified in taking Cuba under our protection and control, as we took Porto Rico. We went to Cuba to save it from chaos under the rule of Spain. At the end of the war we could not restore it to Spain. We had two alternatives before us, one to take and hold it ourselves; the other to make a republic of it. To our own loss, and not to the advantage of the people, we chose the latter course. It was a very generous act of self-sacrifice on our part, an act of overmuch credulous altruism. We ought to hold the entire West Indies, or the principal islands. They are geographically appendaged to the United States. Havana is but a hundred miles from Key West, about the distance from New York to Albany. We resigned the island to the chances of its people in a republic, simply out of sentiment, that we should not be thought too greedy of conquest.

But we very properly kept Cuba under our tutelage. We agreed with the new republic of Cuba to which we had passed over the government that we would not interfere with its control so long as it would keep the peace, suppress insurrection and pillage, and not repudiate its debts. It was plainly agreed that we should have the right to intervene in protection of peace and of our own interests there if there should be a seditious uprising; and it was perfectly understood that in such a case we should be at liberty to hold the island permanently, as we hold Porto Rico. Once there was

such an uprising, and we had to enter the island and put it down. We might then have annexed the island, but we were generous and gave it a second chance. That was not after the custom of nations, was perhaps overindulgent, but we preferred to err on the side of self-sacrifice.

Now there has come another threat of sedition amounting to armed revolution, and President Taft, not wishing to intervene again and occupy the island with the army, has sent a warning to President Gomez that peace must be kept, on pain of intervention. That was sufficient. Peace will be kept, for ready as the Veterans' Association which was stirring up the trouble was to seize the offices by force, they could see no help in their purpose coming from the intervention of the United States. Indeed that would shut them out permanently. So they submit, and Cuba will have more space to continue the attempts at peaceful self-government.

President Taft intimates that intervention now might not mean annexation; but he has long patience. We think our people would hold that patience had had its sufficient exercise. Not all our people. Some who raise sugar crops or oranges and pineapples might object if the tariff were taken off from Cuban products, but the people as a whole, most of whom are consumers, would not see any objection here. Some might object because the population is so largely Catholic, or of mixt blood, but our country is hospitable to both. We can imagine that the mixt population of Cuba might fear annexation and the increase of the American influence which tends to put such a population into an inferior class. There is weight in this reason from the Cuban side, and we can believe that it has influence for peace among the veteran soldiers, so many of whom are of the colored race. Indeed, it is from the Cuban side that we should expect the loudest, but yet unavailing, objection to annexation. Let them, therefore, keep the peace. There would be much more hope of their good will if they could be assured of such rights of self-government as our country has allowed to its Territories. Just now Porto Rico, thru its legislature, is saying that it does not

want empty citizenship without the rights of self-government, and we agree with it in this demand. Give Porto Rico a Territorial form of government, and Statehood five years later.

•

Recognition of the Chinese Republic

THREE full months have passed since the birth of the youngest of republics, and still the oldest of her sisters gives her no word of welcome. Every day since has shown more clearly the strength of the democratic movement and the impotency of the ruling dynasty. Even the monarchical Powers that most dread the advent of another republic on the earth have now almost given up hope of maintaining the Manchus, but we, the people of the United States, who have for more than a century stood forth as the apostles of free government, have not yet indicated in any official way that we sympathize with the Chinese people in their efforts to overthrow an age-long tyranny. Worse than that, our silence and our co-operation with the monarchical Powers in bringing pressure to bear upon China in this crisis have given the impression that we are on the side of the Emperor.

The collective note which the representatives of all the Powers handed to the leaders of the imperialists and republicans when they met in conference at Shanghai to decide the fate of their country was harmless enough in its wording, merely expressing a pious hope that they should come to a speedy agreement, but its meaning was recognized to be that foreign influence was being exerted against the republicans. If it did not mean that it meant nothing, and was a piece of superfluous impertinence. It was reported at the time that certain of the Powers had notified China that they would never consent to recognize a republic and that the adoption of that form of government would lead to the dismemberment of the empire. That is what they did when Norway declared its independence of Sweden, and so they forced a royal figurehead upon one of the most democratic of European peoples. The note which conveyed the

opinion and wishes of President Taft on this occasion was identical in its wording with that conveying the opinion and wishes of the Czar Nicholas. What reason had the Chinese for thinking that there was any difference in their attitude?

The fires of revolution were prematurely lighted by American financiers. The plans for the movement had been worked out years in advance. The organization had been effected by means of those secret societies in which the Chinese are adepts. If time had allowed the revolution might have been accomplished swiftly and without bloodshed, as indeed it was in most of the southern cities. But when the people of the province of Sze-chuan learned that the railroad which they had planned, capitalized and begun to construct was to be taken from them by the Peking Government and given to American capitalists, they rose in revolt, and this precipitated the revolution thruout the country.

In another and more creditable way America is responsible for the revolution. Its leaders are largely young men educated in the United States or in the American mission schools. They have imbibed from us the spirit of freedom. They have been inspired by our example to put their ideals into effect. They had a right to expect from us sympathy and encouragement, if not that more tangible aid which we have often extended to insurgents who had far less reason for revolt. Now these young Chinese republicans are frankly expressing their distress and disappointment at the cold silence of our Government and the common indifference of the American people. Printed words are cheap and good wishes cost nothing, but the Chinese patriots have not always even got that. The newspapers of America have shown themselves in some instances decidedly hostile, in other instances critical or contemptuous. As a mere matter of policy it is unwise so to alienate the rising generation of Chinese statesmen. That the United States lagged behind other republics in recognizing the republic of Portugal was disgraceful, but it did no harm except to lead the world to believe that we had lost faith in our own institutions.

In the days of Monroe, when we numbered 10,000,000 instead of 100,000,000, we were not so timid. We recognized the republics south of us, which had thrown off the yoke of Spain, as free and independent states, notwithstanding the fact that the leading Powers of the European continent had united in a Holy Alliance for the restoration of Spanish rule. They held that the independence of the American republics "tended to encourage that revolutionary spirit it had been found so difficult to control in Europe." They were right. It did. It does. There is an irrepressible conflict between republicanism and monarchism which will never cease until the last king is wiped off the face of the earth.

Even in recent years we have not always been reluctant about the recognition of new governments. We early discerned and actively supported the republican aspirations in Cuba. The republic of Panama had stood alone among the nations of the world for a period of only three days when it was officially recognized by the United States as free and independent.

It is not desirable that we should extend the Monroe doctrine to Asia, nor that we should enter upon a crusade for republicanism thruout the globe. It may be that the time has not yet come for the formal recognition of the Chinese republic, even as belligerent. That might do more harm than good to the cause. Doubtless it was necessary to send troops to police our section of the railroad from Peking to the sea, and our delay in sending them may serve to indicate our reluctance to take such action. But there is no reason for further delay in expressing collectively our good wishes in some such form as the resolution introduced by Congressman Sulzer of New York into the House of Representatives, which says that:

"It is meet and proper to extend our sympathy to all people in their struggle for those rights which we maintain to be inalienable," and "that we, as a nation, congratulate the patriotic people of China on the success which has thus far attended their efforts; that we extend to them our sympathy in their endeavor to construct a republic upon the ruins of a despotism, and that we offer our assurance of favoring, at the earliest possible moment, the recognition of the republic of China as a member of the family of nations."

These words merely express what all true Americans believe, and we hope that the Sulzer resolution will be speedily reported back to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee and passed unanimously. Full and formal recognition should follow as soon as this is desired. Our Government should at any rate see to it that we are ahead of any other Power in taking such action.



Wasting Good Men

Not long before his too early death, Gen. Francis A. Walker, then president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made earnest remonstrance against the merciless exploitation of useful intellectual men by an unthinking public. This was before Dr. Osler discovered that men of genius cease to be productive at middle life, and should be humanely disposed of by sixty. General Walker's protest probably contained a truer explanation of the unproductivity of great men in the latter half of life than did Dr. Osler's more sensational theory of congenital limitation.

Too much of the best intellectual work has been put forth by men of fifty or over to permit us to accept the Oslerian view, without subjecting it to a more rigorous examination than it has yet received. What would political economy have been without "The Wealth of Nations"? What would biology have been without "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man"? And what would the theory of evolution have been without the "Synthetic Philosophy"? Yet all of these works were the product of those years which Oslerism regards as without creative value. If it be said that these works were but the finished formulation of ideas conceived in earlier life, the sufficient rejoinder is that ideas which live and attain a universal vogue are those which are so exprest as to arrest the attention of mankind, and the literary achievement is an essential part of the whole performance. Or, if it be said that scientific literature is exceptional, the mind at once reverts to the fiction of Scott and of George Eliot, to say nothing of the strong and even productiveness of Goethe into the years of so-called old age.

Circumstances offer a true explanation of much exceptional productivity in the later years of life. Adam Smith, by no means a recluse, was not subjected to those demands which the public would now make upon a man of similar fame, under the pretext that he ought to render a large share of "social service." Darwin, after his return from the voyage of the "Beagle," lived quietly in a country home, following a monotonous routine of daily labor, and with tireless devotion shielded by his wife and children from all avoidable interruptions. Spencer, without family responsibilities, made his imperfect health the adequate excuse for standing off a public that would, if it could have done so, overwhelmed him with demands for lectures, popular articles and service on public or semi-public commissions. The genial Huxley, on the other hand, never able to say "no" to any call that appealed to his sense of duty, wore himself out in services that other men could have performed.

In America the fatuous exploitation of men that have given evidence of productive power has become intolerable. The American public shows no more sense in this matter than it has exhibited in the destruction of its forests. From the days of Adam Smith down to those of Darwin, or, in America, from the days of Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams down to those of Lincoln, social life was relatively simple. It has become difficult for us to picture the day's work before the telephone and the typewriter. With the multiplication of more or less diabolical "conveniences" we have multiplied also the most ingeniously complicated organizations for doing things, ostensibly ameliorative. Half of them in reality are organizations to bring commonplace people into public notice or to provide secretarial or "administrative" employment for men and women too fine-grained to raise corn or to handle hot ingots in the steel mills. All of these organizations, some more shamelessly than others, are mendicants, not only holding up the public for financial contributions, but, also in particular, holding up the intellectually productive group—scientific men, authors, professors, lecturers and what not—for addresses, let-

ters of commendation, service on committees and whatever other activities a perverted ingenuity can invent. Add to these exactions the legitimate efforts in behalf of really important public activities and reforms that have much excuse for requesting gratuitous services, add further the importunities of legitimate enterprises that are in a position to offer relatively large money rewards to tempt underpaid intellectual workers from their best activity; do we then need to resort to Oslerian hypotheses to account for the present unproductivity of American intellectual men over forty years of age?

The highest service that American universities could render to the public at the present time would be to watch over men that have shown themselves capable of exceptional creative work and surround them in the years after forty with conditions like those which insured the maximum productivity of the Adam Smiths and the Darwins of a bygone age. The work that our intellectual men would give to the world under such conditions would be of incalculable value by comparison with any service they could render on commissions, committees or lecture platforms. The public in general is not intelligent enough to see this. The universities must see it or be responsible for an unpardonable waste.



Admission of Immigrants

Two propositions as to the admission and treatment of alien immigrants are before Congress and the people, based on principles diametrically opposed. One considers the immigrant as a ward of the nation, to be welcomed and guarded, while the other considers him as an intruder to be suspected and deported. One of these is presented in a bill offered to the Senate, on behalf of the Committee on Immigration, by Senator Dillingham; the other is embodied in resolutions adopted by the directors of the Legal Aid Society of New York.

The latter body declares that immigrants are wards of the nation, to be protected and prepared for naturalization and good citizenship. It would have no hard and fast rules for the deportation of

immigrants, but would have such sentence suspended in doubtful cases, and enforced only if such persons became a public charge. There are many cases of mild physical or mental defects or temporary ailment that would submit to medical treatment if a little time were given. We have seen a family divided because a member has some eye disease that could be cured. This works cruelly and should be corrected. Any immigrant of fair health is an asset of value to the country, as much so as gold or silver. Such cases of curable defect should be treated, tho not necessarily at Government expense. Of course criminal aliens should be deported, and without limit of time. The Legal Aid Society further urges that no literary test be imposed, inasmuch as illiterates are capable of doing valuable labor and can learn to read and become good citizens. Once more it is urged that at consular agencies in Europe there be provided for distribution maps, charts and full reports as to climate, soil and products in this country, in regions needing labor for development of farms, irrigation, railroads, etc., for the information of prospective immigrants. And, finally, it is urged that provision be made for evening schools and other methods for teaching the English language and the nature of our institutions, so as to fit for citizenship. Of course the vicious or feeble in body or mind likely to become a public charge should be excluded. It is clear that the entire purpose is to benefit those who desire to make their home with us.

Senator Dillingham's bill has an entirely different purpose. It is in its attitude hostile and not kindly. It expands the provision against the admission of Chinese by including them in a general class of undesirables not qualified for naturalization. This could include the brown men of India or even the Japanese. The present law, which forbids the admission of those who have been promised work, is enlarged and strengthened. Not only are those excluded who thus have work promised them, but any sort of solicitation or invitation by a steamship company or other agency is forbidden and made severely punishable. Those who come to this country induced by handbills distributed in their countries

advertising positions are excluded. What the Legal Aid Society would supply by our consulates the Dillingham bill forbids.

Here are two theories as to immigration adverse to each other. One believes immigration to be a benefit to immigrants and to us, while the other dreads it as an injury to our own people and would discourage and limit it. One of these theories is patriotic, benevolent and Christian; the other is shortsighted, selfish and wrong. Our country has been built up by immigration. In most of our States from a quarter to more than half of our population consists of immigrants and their children. The wealth of Senator Dillingham's own State of New Hampshire depends on the strong hands of such men. It is to be hoped that his bill will be given a long sleep.



"The Old Princeton Tradition"

The first address made by President Hibben, of Princeton University, since his election, is conservative rather than radical, and should displease none but those who would hasten changes of administration. His first duty, he finds, is "to conserve the old Princeton traditions." Some of these President Wilson had tried to overthrow, regarding them as too aristocratic. But President Hibben defines conservation as not "standing still," but "going forward." It means, he says, keeping old values when they are good and discarding them when they are bad, which is a safe enough definition to satisfy the most progressive. Particularly President Hibben would conserve "the democratic spirit of Princeton," which judges a man by his character and not his birth or wealth. He believes Princeton democratic, and he desires "to preserve the simplicity of our campus life." There may be dangers in the social life of the upper class clubs, but "their defects have not as yet grown into serious evils." He strongly commends the honor system of student government, the preceptorial system of teaching and the development of the graduate school, the quarrel over which is a thing of the past. He finally will feel it his duty to hold Princeton to its tradition of "the Christian religion in-

terpreted in a broad and tolerant sense." And he ends thus epigrammatically:

"I would close with the confession of my faith in what I believe to be the Princeton idea, to which the Princeton spirit renders its loyal allegiance, and devotion: No pedantry in scholarship; no affectation in manners; no hypocrisy in morals; no dissimulation in friendship, and no cant in religion."

Thus the Princeton tradition is the traditional aim of all good high education everywhere as we take it.



Now that Colonel Watter-
son has thrown overboard
Colonel Wilson because
the latter has dismissed the trusty
Colonel Harvey, we respectfully submit that Colonel Harvey himself is the logical candidate to wear the mantle of Colonel Bryan and lead the Democratic hosts in 1912. Ever since Colonel Roosevelt abandoned the Presidential for the editorial chair, it has been only a question of time when the American people would send some journalist to the White House to restore the balance of power between statesmanship and letters. Colonel Harvey is conspicuously the editor for the job. He is more dependable than Colonel Watterson, he has a keener sense of humor than Colonel Hearst, he has no Southern affiliations like Colonel Graves, and he is not so shopworn as Colonel Bryan. Should Colonel Roosevelt wave aside all personal inclinations and consent to accept a Republican nomination, he and Colonel Harvey would run a very pretty and close race. Colonel Roosevelt would unquestionably poll the anti-race suicide vote, while Colonel Harvey would carry all the suffrage States. Both have honorable military records. Both edit leading weekly magazines. The only difference is that Colonel Harvey is already a member of the Ananias Club, whereas Colonel Roosevelt never told a lie. To make certain that Colonel Harvey will be elected, however, it will be necessary to get Colonel Roosevelt out of the way. We suggest that the peace societies, which have so much influence with Colonel Roosevelt, following out the "exchange of professors" idea already so successfully inaugurated between Germany and the United States, arrange an exchange between Colonel Roosevelt and

Emperor William, colonel-in-chief of the First Dragoons of England. It would particularly appeal to Colonel Roosevelt, we opine, to go over to Berlin and run the Fatherland by "divine right," and Colonel Ridder would undoubtedly welcome Colonel-in-Chief William to New York as the contributing editor of *The Staats Zeitung*.



Since the coming of the Irish **Hissing** Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, the American public has heard earnest hissing—a new experience so far as the rising generation is concerned. In American theaters, hissing is ordinarily reserved for crying down ill-timed applause, and such manifestation is only hissing *à rebours*. One of the plays of the Irish theater has, however, evoked hissing of the real sort: tho only from a small minority of the public. Now, the unstaled poetry of many of the plays brought here from Ireland, and the charming freshness of the action of these Abbey Players, is so patent that there is no profit in discussing it, but the feeble revival of hissing which has been one of the unconsidered by-products of this sincere art, moves us to reflection. Is the American theater to be pitied or envied for the politeness of its audiences? If hissing could be counted upon to discourage insipidity in drama, or plays which, insidiously or otherwise, corrupt the public mind or morals, then we should welcome the *sss-booo-bah*. But, as a matter of fact, that is not what hissing generally does. It prevents—or postpones—the hearing of a play. Granted that the actors and managers have courage, it cannot do more, however, than delay. The final result is either deserved failure or doubly earned success. The "critics" of Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" managed to make the Abbey Theater raucous during weeks on end when the play was first put on at Dublin. When their voices gave out they resorted to tin horns. But the play won out. We hope that the triumph of the Irish players—a triumph of simplicity over sophistication, gained in presenting the unique plays of Synge, the poetic mysteries of Yeats, and the delightful interludes of Lady Gregory,

will quicken the inspiration of other dramatists: for Synge, their greatest dramatic genius, is now dead, and another poet of realism would do wonders toward spreading the news of Ireland's regeneration as a leader in art. Yet those who hissed Synge did so because they hoped thereby to prevent him from gaining the audience he deserves: their real objection being that he does not uniformly flatter and sentimentalize Ireland as earlier playwrights have. Professor Baker, of Harvard University, has recommended to the Drama Leaguers that they hiss new plays from their orchestra seats when they find plays below their standards of art and morality. But would the big, careless public, would the sapient and virtuous leaguers themselves, hiss the right plays? A brutal demonstration of hostility kindles the manhood of players and the partisanship of their friends. Also, it makes for publicity—as the Clan-na-Gael now knows. It is chilly silence, such as Boston and Cambridge audiences not infrequently accord, that is the deadliest weapon against drama too futile or too vicious.



Peabody College In 1875 there was not in all the South a single normal school for the special training of teachers of white schools. In that year the Peabody College was established in Nashville by the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, and by means of scholarships students were brought there from all the South. Ten years ago its students, scattered over the South to the number of ten thousand, had developed the interest which led to the establishment of normal schools in all the Southern States. But these were training teachers of elementary schools, and it was determined to make Peabody College an institution of a higher class, a real teachers' college. The trustees of the Peabody Fund have already given it a million dollars, and \$550,000 has been given by the State of Tennessee and the city of Nashville; and the trustees propose to close up the Peabody Fund by giving another half million on condition of a million more being given, so as to raise the fund to three million dollars. Already by a deal with

Vanderbilt University Peabody College has secured a fine site, and, while independent, it will from its very proximity, have much the same relation to Vanderbilt University that the Teachers' College in New York has to Columbia University. Thus there will be established a magnificent and permanent monument to George Peabody, the first great benefactor to the education of Southern white youths. With these two institutions, and with Fisk University for the negroes, altho as yet poorly endowed, Nashville is made the great educational center of the South.



The Turbulent Republics We absolutely agree with Secretary Knox that it is the duty of the Senate and the country to approve the conventions formulated with Honduras and Nicaragua, by which our Government shall do for those States what we have so successfully done for Santo Domingo. We agreed to collect its revenues and fund its usurious debt, the non-payment of which was likely to bring in intervention by foreign powers. Now the revenues of Santo Domingo have been nearly doubled in seven years, and its foreign trade nearly trebled, with a reduction by nearly one-half of the import duties. Now two turbulent states, close by our Panama Canal, ask us to do as much for them. It will insure for them peace at home, and for us the avoidance of complications due to our responsibility under the Monroe Doctrine. While peace in these smaller states lightens our responsibilities, at the same time commerce is increased to our own advantage as well as that of the people there.



Soil Fertility The present census has nothing more important for us to study than the relative increase and decrease of fertility in our farm soils. It is doing a good deal to get rid of the idea that land must deteriorate in value by usage. Only a few have, until very recently, dared to deny the old time statement that soils wear out. It begins to be determined and probable that soils need never wear out; that with proper usage, such as

plowing under legumes, a plot may grow richer and richer as the centuries go by. During the decade ending in 1905 the production per acre of corn increased over 7 per cent.; of wheat, over 6 per cent.; of oats, 15 per cent.; of barley, 11 per cent.; of buckwheat, 23 per cent.; of hay, 22 per cent.; of potatoes, 15 per cent.; while even cotton gained 3 per cent, and tobacco 5. This was not due to specially favorable years, for the preceding ten years averaged more favorable for good crops. The secret of this whole matter lies in the discovery that the whole body of legumes can take nitrogen directly from the air, and that, if plowed under, they add not only a vast amount of humus to the soil, but nitrogen in large quantities. As one consequence farming has rolled backward somewhat onto the older States, and the bumper crops of corn are now reported from outside the corn belt altogether. We can congratulate ourselves that, multiply our population as much as we may, we shall be able to feed the millions; and that very soil which had been deserted as worn out is going to do the best part of the work. We shall yet see every acre in the United States producing a fair return to the cultivator. Our lakes and streams are also going to do their share, when restocked by the Government. Conservation does not mean withdrawing valuable land from cultivation, but putting it to its very highest value. Corn production increases per acre at a rate which about equals the increase of population—that is in the corn States. Twenty-two States report an increased production of wheat and fifteen States are holding the same relation to potatoes. The mean production per acre of wheat is increasing in a greater degree than the normal increase of population, that is, in twenty-eight States, while the increased production of corn has exceeded the normal increase of population in fourteen States. This counts well on the optimistic side, and compensates for the cost and trouble of taking the census.



In South Carolina white women teach negroes in the public schools, and some of them actually get to love the children they teach. Governor Blease saw a

handsome white woman walking on the school grounds with one arm about a negro boy and the other about a negro girl. He was shocked, and in his message to the legislature reported this awful sight, and urged the passage of a law forbidding white teachers in colored schools. Such a law was enacted in Florida years ago and annulled as unconstitutional. Governor Blease makes no secret of his belief in lynching certain black (not white) criminals, and he goes so far as to ask the enactment of a law forbidding secret societies among negroes. He will find difficulty in getting such a law past any Federal court.



America contains a long poem by a Jesuit Father with the title "To His Eminence, Cardinal Farley," of which it may be worth while to quote the last stanza:

"Then laud him, ye angelic choirs,
Laud him on paradisaal lyres.

O Earth! O Sky!

Lend us your tongue to sing his praise;

That all may love and laud his days;

That all may chant his glory high;

Such strength the song may gain

That those in Heaven may hear our strain,

And by commingling prayer obtain,

The blessings of the new-born year,

For him, this Prince of God we welcome
here;—

That all may swell the thousand-throated
song

That thrills our goodly land; that all the
throng

Of mortal men may bid oppression cease,
And praise thee in a world of universal peace."



We have expected somewhat of a disintegration of the Christian Science Church following the death of Mrs. Eddy, not so much because of the loss of her personal authority as because of the autocratic rule of the Boston society. Already some local societies have seceded and made changes in their ways of worship; and now we have the sharp criticism by Mrs. Stetson, who was so long the leader in this city, but who was excommunicated by the Boston rulers. She tells them that they have been guilty of reversing Mrs. Eddy's teaching in that they have aided the so-called League for Medical Freedom, and she fully proves her point.

In the city of Lawrence, Mass., business has been held up for over a week, the great factories closed, and all done—we do not say by laborers, but by mad miscreants who attempted to destroy property and who have been kept in check only by the Governor of the State, who has coerced them by a regiment of soldiers. Once more the attempt has been made to murder men with dynamite. Submission to threats and violence is impossible, and Governor Foss is to be commended for his action. After peace let there be conference and arbitration.



We take this from the *London Spectator*:

"The prevalent idea of the rebels is that the Chinese provinces should be federated and should resemble the United States of America. We cannot believe for a moment that China is politically educated for what is a noble but also a very complicated form of democracy."

"Complicated"! It is simplicity itself if compared with a British monarchy, aristocracy and republicanism fused in one.



According to the figures given there were in this country 8,272 homicides in 1911, with 74 legal and 71 illegal executions. It is a very bad showing, whether of the numerous lynchings or the few legal hangings. No wonder we have many murders when there is only one chance in 112 that one who kills his man will be executed by law.



In his *Commoner* Mr. Bryan congratulates Governor Vardaman on the report of an investigating committee of the Mississippi Legislature exonerating him of alleged irregularities, and gives him the following inclusive endorsement:

"Mr. Vardaman is a faithful friend of the public interests and he will be a power for good in the United States Senate."



Norway calls "*Dirigo*" to the nations of Europe. The Storting has enacted a law giving the suffrage to women and admitting them to all public offices in the gift of the state, except diplomatic, ecclesiastic and military. Thus justice moves a step forward.

Insurance

State Insurance in New Zealand

DURING the last few years, the New Zealand State Insurance Department has made some progress in the volume of business written: less, however, than its friends would like to see recorded. The sums stated below are in English pounds:

Year.	New sum assured.	Policies in force.	Sums assured in force (excluding bonuses).
1904	694,556	44,194	10,259,562
1905	716,021	45,137	10,468,316
1906	729,105	45,981	10,667,591
1907	752,065	46,945	10,855,153
1908	780,597	47,033	10,955,749
1909	795,339	48,016	11,151,094
1910	820,179	48,932	11,360,796

Since 1904 the new business has, then, increased by less than \$700,000, and the business in force by 4,738 policies, and five and a half million dollars assured. Considering expenditures for the year just closed—£71,534, or about \$350,000—we find the ratio of expenses to premiums 20.2 per cent., and to total income, 12.7 per cent. For a state department of insurance that has been at work for thirty years the figures are not convincing. And this 20.2 per cent. is a reduction on the ratio for previous years. Professor le Rossignol and Mr. W. D. Stewart reported, some time ago:

"The fact that it has behind it all the prestige of the State, that its contracts are guaranteed by the State, that all the new entrants into the Civil Service must insure with it and that its agents have the same monetary incentive to exertion as the agents of private companies, should be sufficient, one would think, to keep the office in the front rank. But its bonuses are outclassed by several competitors, its lapse rate is abnormally high, and it is not getting its proper share of new business."

We give space to these remarks and figures because of the large role which projects for state insurance play in the news of the much nearer parts of the world than far-away New Zealand.

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, president of the Home Insurance Company, contributes to the *New York Times* a review of the fire insurance year. He describes 1911 as presenting "an average experience."

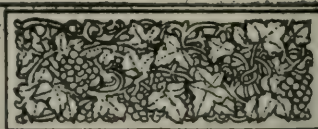
There is, however, one matter for especial congratulation: evidence of "some slight progression" toward enlightenment on "the appalling annual ash heap or fire waste." Thus:

"Fire insurance engineering is becoming a recognized department of industrial science; repeated reference to the wide disparity between the per capita fire loss in this country and that of European countries, occasioning a direct waste of our created resources averaging a quarter of a billion dollars a year and an undetermined further amount of indirect or consequential damage, has awakened public consciousness to some realization of the fact that a fire is a matter of public concern, and not merely the private affair of an individual to be adjusted by payment from the coffers of some insurance company."

THE American Fire Insurance Company, which leads in point of assets, is the first to publish its annual statement. The Home Insurance Company of New York begins 1912 with assets of \$32,146,564.95, and surplus (as regards policyholders) of \$18,615,440.71. This shows an increase of \$1,705,750.66 on assets and of over \$3,000,000 in policyholders' surplus, in a year that was not a thriving one in the fire insurance business. The company carries on its roll of directors, among other names, those of Elbert H. Gary, Levi P. Morton, John H. Flagler and John Claflin.

THE John Hancock Mutual enters its fiftieth year with largely increased benefits in its industrial policies. The scale averages 10 per cent. over that now in use. Among the liberal features added is one providing for full benefits in case of death by accident during the first six months after the issue of the policy.

A WELCOME book for our desk is the 1910-1911 volume of *Hayden's Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance in the United States* (Hartford: Insurance Journal Co.). The volume now exceeds 650 pages. To one who has to do at all with insurance in any of its various lines it is a valuable reference book.



Reserve Association Control

IN its plan for the election of directors of the proposed National Reserve Association, the Monetary Commission earnestly seeks to prevent possible control of that association by "Wall Street" or any sectional group of capitalists or banks. We referred two weeks ago to certain preliminary estimates of the relation between the voting power and the actual banking power of the proposed districts. The commission's report has since been laid before Congress. Its figures and comparisons are more impressive than those to which we directed attention. The commission says:

"In the provisions of the bill for the election of directors of the National Reserve Association we provide for thirty-nine directors, two to be elected by each of the fifteen districts defined in the bill, and nine additional directors to be elected by representatives of stock holdings in the association. We propose to limit the representation of any one district to three out of the thirty-nine directors elected, and under this plan every district will have two and none can have more than three directors. The New York district, under these provisions, with 29 per cent. of the banking resources of the country, would have 8 per cent. of the representation on the board; New England, with 12 per cent. of the resources, would have 8 per cent. of the representation; the Eastern States, as defined in the bill [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware] with 41 per cent. of resources, would have 15 per cent. of representation; the Middle West, with 24 per cent. of resources, would have 31 per cent. of representation; the Southern States, with 11 per cent. of resources, would have 23 per cent. of representation; and the Western and Pacific States, with 12 per cent. of resources, would have 23 per cent. of representation."

We put these figures in a little table:

	Banking Resources.	Voting Power.
New York	29	8
New England	12	8
Eastern States (including N. Y.) ..	41	15
Middle West	24	31
Southern States	11	23
Far West	12	23

It is also provided that two or more banks under identical control by ownership of more than 40 per cent. of their stock shall, together, have only one bank's vote. The apportionment set forth above, the commission says, "would

prevent beyond question the possibility of control [of the association] by any corporation or combination of corporations, banks or otherwise, or by any individual or combination of individuals for selfish or sinister purposes." Any majority combination of East and Middle West with other interests must include more than 80 per cent. of the country's banking power. Probably New York's banking interests will not protest against the discrimination which our table shows, but we are inclined to think that in attempting to meet sectional opposition the commission has gone too far, and that the discrimination against the Eastern States and in favor of the South and the Far West is too severe.



....The number of partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been increased to eleven by the addition of Horatio G. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, for the last two years a general partner in Drexel & Co. of that city, where for about eight years he was president of the Commercial Trust Company.

....Richard Delafield, president of the National Park Bank of New York, has been elected a trustee of the Union Trust Company, of which Edwin G. Merrill is president. The capital of the Union Trust Company is \$1,000,000 (earned) and the surplus is \$8,000,000 (earned). The Union Trust Company recently absorbed the Plaza Bank. The Plaza Branch of the company is at Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street.

....James Speyer, head of the banking firm of James Speyer & Co., has just been decorated by the German Emperor with the Second Class of the Order of the Red Eagle. The only other Americans to receive this honor are J. P. Morgan and Nicholas Murray Butler. Mr. Speyer is the founder of the Theodore Roosevelt professorship in the University of Berlin, which brought about the exchange of professors between Germany and the United States, and has always been interested in German-American relations.

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Survey of the World

Governor Wilson and His Friends

A surprising amount of attention has been given by the press and the public to such details of the relations of Governor Woodrow Wilson and Editor George Harvey as are known or rumored. We discussed the subject editorially last week. To recapitulate: Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, has published an account of the "break." It seems that Messrs. Wilson, Harvey and Watterson held a conference in New York City to consider the former's campaign plans. Mr. Watterson was greatly disappointed to find the Governor ungrateful to the New York editor, and "a schoolmaster rather than a statesman." Apparently, Colonel Harvey asked Governor Wilson whether his (the editor's) advocacy of the Governor's cause was helping or hurting his candidacy. Governor Wilson frankly stated it to be his belief that it was injuring him. This, friends of Colonel Harvey confess, may be true in so far as the fact that financial interests are supposed to own bonds of Colonel Harvey's publishing company would give the impression (especially thruout the Middle West) that "the interests" have made Governor Wilson their candidate. But—to quote Mr. Watterson—"Colonel Harvey was grievously wounded. He had been fighting Governor Wilson's battle for many years and had idealized his chief." Governor Wilson has refused to discuss Colonel Watterson's statement, only saying that the latter is "a nice old gentleman." Senator Gore (Oklahoma, Democrat) comments: "The whole Wilson-Harvey-Watterson episode is a bubble, not a billow. . . . The head and the

heart of the Governor's offending is that he told the truth." One version of the affair is that Colonel Harvey tried to persuade Governor Wilson to accept financial aid in his candidacy from Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, and that the Governor declined; it was then, the story runs, that Colonel Harvey put his question and was answered so frankly. The Watterson version differs from this account, stating that the Kentucky editor busied himself, at Governor Wilson's instance, in raising funds for the latter's boom. In a letter addressed to Senator Tillman, who had exprest himself as "greatly imprest by Governor Wilson," whom he regarded as stronger than ever, Colonel Watterson said:

"As the business proceeded, the name of Thomas F. Ryan not unnaturally came into my mind. He is a Democrat. He is a Virginian. He is my friend. Knowing him to be a disinterested man, having no axe to grind, I hoped that I might induce him to help out what I believed a worthy cause. Gov. Wilson's managers were delighted with the suggestion. Col. Harvey had nothing whatever to do with it, and as far as I am aware knew nothing whatever about it.

"Thruout this unhappy affair I have been an unwilling witness . . . having been up to the hour of the Harvey incident, a sincere believer in Gov. Wilson. He is a man of ability. In some ways he might prove a candidate of availability, but I fear that if he became our President we might discover all too late that he possesses personal peculiarities which would prove disastrous."

Colonel Watterson would like to have the controversy arbitrated, and urges the selection of a "court of honor." for Governor Wilson brands as "absolutely untrue" the statement that he ever authorized Colonel Watterson to collect money for his campaign. Major William F.

McCombs, who is in charge of the Woodrow Wilson Press Bureau in New York, says that Colonel Watterson suggested Mr. Ryan as a contributor to the Wilson fund, but adds that he himself refused to solicit or accept Mr. Ryan's money.—Somewhat earlier Mr. Bryan discussed the Wilson-Harvey break in his *Commoner*, saying in part:

"The recent break between Gov. Wilson and Col. Harvey illustrates the impossibility of co-operation between men who look at public questions from different points of view. Col. Harvey became a supporter of Mr. Wilson when he was selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and he continued his support when Gov. Wilson began to be discussed as a candidate for the Presidency. Of course, it is absurd for Col. Harvey's friends to talk about his 'bringing Gov. Wilson out.' . . . His conspicuous support was not only of no advantage, but it became actually a disadvantage; it did not bring to Gov. Wilson the class for which Col. Harvey speaks, but it alienated men just as honest as Col. Harvey's friends, who could not understand why Col. Harvey praised Gov. Wilson personally without endorsing the things for which Gov. Wilson stands. It naturally aroused suspicion as to the sincerity of one or the other."

—Governor Wilson told reporters last week that he would probably send a special message to the New Jersey legislature urging the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the imposition of an income tax.



Lawrence and Indianapolis

The strike of some 22,000 textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., is now in its third week. On January 27 representatives of the mills issued a statement that they would have no further negotiations with Joseph H. Ettor, of New York, the strike leader, and that demands for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages, the abolition of the premium system and double pay for overtime, cannot be granted. "An increasing number of operatives have returned to work," the statement continues. The strikers, on the other hand, voted to put off further conferences and to call upon Governor Foss for an investigation of conditions in the mills. The strikers are in want now and are hungry. An earlier statement of the American Woolen Company rehearses the fact that the strike results from the passage of the fifty-four hour bill, in the interests of women and minors:

"The close competition between the mills all over the country would not allow such a reduction in hours to go into effect without a corresponding reduction in wages.

"Comparison of the wages paid in the mills of Lawrence with the wages paid in other mill centres as shown by tables already published, proves conclusively that the range of wages in the Lawrence mills is higher than that in any other textile centers in the country producing the same grade of goods."

The rate of wages paid in the mills is stated to exceed \$9 a week except in the case of minors.—Governor Foss sent a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature on January 25 urging prompt investigation by a legislative committee or an appointed commission of the causes of the strike. The reduction in wages as a result of the fifty-four hour law is not, perhaps, the only grievance, the Governor says. The strikers believe

"That for years the employers have pursued the policy of bringing into their mills the cheapest grade of labor obtainable in this or in foreign countries, and by fines and other methods have reduced wages far below that decent standard which American citizens should enjoy. If these things are true, their truth should be established by public investigation and the fact should be given the widest publicity. If not true, their effective denial is equally important. . . .

"The industry in which the strike originated is one that has been especially favored by tariff laws designed, and only justified, on the ground that they protect and elevate American labor."

William D. Haywood, acquitted with Moyer and Pettibone of the charge of assassinating Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, with a dynamite bomb, and denounced by the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly on January 28, as an enemy of organized labor, reached Lawrence on January 24 and was greeted by several thousand strikers and their friends, accompanied by three bands and a drum corps. A parade of some 5,000 persons followed. At a mass meeting held on Sunday in City Hall, under the auspices of a Socialist club, Organizer Ettor said:

"The strike is not settled. I am not giving away my plans, but this town will not be very happy in two days from now. There will be no dynamite used, but something is going to happen. Nobody will be killed.

"If the mill men intend to use the wolf of hunger as an argument, it may break the limitations of men, women, and children, and destroy lives. It may be necessary that they go back to work in the mills, but we will cripple their machinery. God pity their looms. God

put their cloth. They won't be able to make any suits.

"They will need 5,000,000 militiamen to keep track of our pickets. We may use dynamite that has been planted, the dynamite of class solidarity, the fuse of working class rebellion. We are going to do nothing tomorrow. We are going to put our hands in our pockets and keep them there."

Executing Ettor's threats, 7,000 rioters threw the city of Lawrence into a state of terror on Monday, beginning the destruction of property before daylight. The mob sang the "Marseillaise," threw chunks of ice and other missiles, beat passersby, wrecked street cars, and smashed window glass at the mills. Martial law was besought by the citizens.

—On January 22, John Mitchell, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America; Frank Hayes, vice-president; John Walker and W. B. Wilson, who as delegates to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, were accused of not following out the directions of the mine workers in supporting a resolution condemning the National Civic Federation, were exonerated by the convention. The exoneration of the accused labor leaders took the form of a favorable vote in accepting the report of the American Federation of Labor delegates that was submitted to the convention by Vice-President Hayes. On the same day it was voted as a constitutional amendment that children under sixteen years of age should not be employed in the mines. An open joint conference of representatives of the miners and mine operators is now in progress. The demands of the anthracite district, in brief, are:

A one-year contract; a workday of not more than eight hours; a demand for a 20 per cent. increase of wages over those awarded in 1903; a minimum scale of \$3.50 a day for miners, and \$2.75 a day for laborers engaged in construction work, and a demand that coal be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,240 pounds, wherever practicable.

The bituminous wage demands include the provision that all coal be weighed before being screened and be paid for on the mine run basis, that a flat 10 cents a ton increase at the basing point be granted, etc. The miners' demands will not be granted; they never are. A joint scale commission will fight it out between operators and operatives. A strike is unlikely.

The Panama Controversy

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, made an argument before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs last week in support of his resolution for an investigation as to the secession of Panama and our acquisition of the Canal Zone. He could prove, he said, that the State Department was a party to an agreement designed to cause the revolution. He has published a statement in which he asserts that Dr. Amador (who afterward was Panama's first President) came to New York several weeks before the revolution of November 3, 1903, that he conferred with William Nelson Cromwell and Bunau-Varilla, and that on October 18, two days before he sailed for home, he sent to his son, a surgeon of the United States Army, then stationed in Massachusetts, a letter, a photographic copy of which will be laid before the committee. Mr. Rainey publishes the letter, a part of which is as follows:

"The plan seems to be good. A portion of the isthmus declares itself independent, and that portion the United States will not allow any Colombian forces to attack. An Assembly is called, and this gives authority to a Minister to be appointed by the new Government in order to make a treaty without need of ratification by that Assembly. The treaty being approved by both parties, the new republic remains under the protection of the United States, and to it are added the other districts of the isthmus which do not already form part of the new republic, and these also remain under the protection of the United States. The movement will be delayed a few weeks. We want to have here the Minister who is going to be named, so that, once the movement is made, he can be appointed by cable and take up the treaty. In thirty days all will be concluded. As soon as everything is arranged I will ask B. V. to look out for you. He says if you do not wish to go he will look out for a position for you in New York. He is a man of great influence."

Mr. Rainey protests against the refusal of our Government to submit the dispute with Colombia for arbitration at The Hague.—Panama's Supreme Court has given an opinion that President Arosemena may be a candidate at this year's election if he takes a vacation of six months, thus satisfying the requirements of the law which says no one shall be a candidate for President who has held the office during the six months immediately preceding an election.

Various Items A series of decisions by the Supreme Court, made public last month,

lays down the principle that shippers suffering from civil injuries from railroads must go to the Interstate Commerce Commission before going to the courts for relief. Also, a decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina that a State law requiring common carriers to accept for transportation freight offered at any regular station of the carrier and to transport it was overruled. The North Carolina statute provides a penalty for each day that the carrier holds the goods after receiving them and before forwarding them. Justice McKenna points out in his decision that, under Federal law, before a common carrier may accept freight for transportation, it must publish its rates and regulations. The State was thereby precluded from legislating on the subject of conditions under which freight should be accepted for interstate transportation. The North Carolina case is found by critics to be parallel with the Minnesota 2-cent rate case, upon which an opinion has not yet been rendered.

—Wisconsin's income tax law, enacted by the last legislature, was held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State in a decision published January 9.—

It is now ten days since the Moss committee of the House of Representatives reported in the Wiley-McCabe investigation, unanimously exonerating Dr. Wiley and his associates, while criticising the former's conception of his duties.—

The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, also the Duchess and the Princess Patricia, visited New York last week as guests of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain. The Duke proceeded to Washington, where he called upon the President and dined at the British Embassy.—On January 24 Justice Kalisch of the Supreme Court of New Jersey sentenced for a year's imprisonment Louis Kuehnle, late Republican boss of Atlantic City. Kuehnle must also pay a fine of \$1,000. Other grafters were sentenced to terms of from three months to one year each.—

Senator Culberson of Texas, in demanding an investigation into campaign expenses in 1904 and 1908, on January 24, made sweeping charges of corruption against

the Republican committees for those and other years. Indirectly he charged that foreign ambassadorships were bestowed as a reward for campaign contributions, and he intimated that in the 1904 campaign the Republicans raised \$11,000,000. The Senator's speech was made in anticipation of an unfavorable report by the committee on contingent expenses on his resolution providing for an investigation. Stating that his resolution did not go back of 1904, Mr. Culberson said this was due to the necessity of fixing a limit, and was not because of the fact that money had not been corruptly used prior to that time, for, he said:

"Men high in party councils, one of them afterward attaining the vice-presidency and then the presidency, laughed and rejoiced in 1880 around the banquet board that 'soap' was potential in elections. It is well remembered how James B. Foster, president of the Republican League in 1888, would have fried the fat out of special and protected interests to force campaign contributions."

—Six Republican Governors are now working for the Roosevelt candidacy, and in constant communication: Aldrich (Neb.), Bass (N. H.), Hadley (Missouri), Glasscock (W. Va.), Osborn (Mich.) and Stubbs (Kas.). Headquarters of what is styled the Roosevelt National Committee have been opened in Chicago, in the Congress Hotel, Michigan Boulevard.—On the evening of January 22 Senator La Follette of Wisconsin addressed a large audience at Carnegie Hall, New York, this being his first appearance in the city. The Progressive Senator spoke for almost two hours, following Reginald Post, formerly Governor of Porto Rico, and Gifford Pinchot. In the course of the evening no speaker named either ex-President Roosevelt or President Taft. Mr. La Follette was very hoarse, but received generous applause when he made a complimentary reference to the woman's suffrage agitation and declared for an unlimited application of the recall—even to Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

South America's Civil Wars

Ecuador's revolution has been suppressed. On the 22d, when the rebels had nothing left but Guayaquil, their commander, General Montero (who was fighting in the interest of Flavio



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THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON

Ambassador Bryce, the elderly figure at the left, is welcoming the Duke, on whose right stands Major A. W. Butt, President Taft's military aide. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, stands at the extreme left

Alfaro), surrendered to General Plaza, who had brought the Government's army from Quito down to the coast. Whereupon the people of Guayaquil attacked the revolutionist troops in barracks, and 80 were killed or wounded. A peace agreement was signed on the following day, when Plaza's troops entered the city. Ex-President Eloy Alfaro, General Montero and General Paez were found in hiding places, and they narrowly escaped death at the hands of the people. General Montero was promptly tried by court martial and sentenced to be imprisoned for sixteen years. The people of Guayaquil had clamored for a death sentence, and when the judgment of the court was announced by General Plaza, the presiding officer, they broke into the court room, shot Montero to death, dragged his body to the street, hacked off the head, built a fire and burned both head and trunk. Alfaro and Paez were then sent to Quito for trial. There, on the 28th, a mob broke into the penitentiary and lynched them, together with

General Flavio Alfaro, Medardo Aliaro and Manuel Serrano.—The captain of our gunboat "Yorktown," Commander Bertolette, died of yellow fever on the 24th. The ship was ordered north, and the "Maryland," on her way to Guayaquil from Honolulu, was intercepted by wireless message. A seaman also died and six more are ill. The dead officer's young wife had been waiting for him in San Francisco. Her bereavement recalls a romantic courtship and marriage. When our battleship fleet was going around the world she followed it from San Francisco to Yokohama, where the marriage took place.—There is anarchy in the Brazilian city of Bahia, and similar conditions prevail in Fortaleza, the capital of Ceara. It is asserted that the disorder in Bahia is due to Federal troops. The Governor has taken refuge in the French Consulate, and his successor, recently elected, declines to take the office.—In Paraguay, President Rojas has returned to the capital. His brother was killed in battle with the

rebels on the 26th. Owing to the demands of merchants and of Argentine and Brazilian naval officers, negotiations for peace are in progress. Diplomatic relations with Argentina have been discontinued, because of Paraguay's failure to pay for losses suffered when the rebels fired upon Argentine ships.—In Argentina trade is still checked by the railroad strike. The Government is applying pressure to compel the companies to take back the strikers.

Cuba and Central America

In Cuba, General Nuñez and other leaders of the veterans say that if President Gomez fails, before February 24, to oust all Spanish officeholders who fought against Cuban independence, they will appeal to our Government at Washington. The Supreme Court says the act suspending the civil service law is unconstitutional. This clears the way for Gomez's decree making the law effective. He has dissolved the so-called decapitation commission, and is about to issue a decree against the Veterans' Association. Our Government desired to acquire a tract of land for the enlargement of the Guantanamo naval station. Cuba's Congress seems unwilling to pass the needed legislation, and speculators have intervened by purchasing the land. There were rumors that influence in favor of Germany's interests had been exerted. A member of the Cuban Cabinet says: "Cuba will not cede an inch to Germany or jeopardize the supremacy of the United States in the New World."—Since the reciprocity agreement with Cuba became effective, in 1903, our annual imports from the island have been doubled, and our exports to it multiplied by three.—General Mena, Nicaragua's Minister of War, who was elected president by Congress in October, has resigned, owing to the protest of our chargé d'affaires, Mr. Gunther, who pointed out that the agreement signed at Managua in 1910 by our special commissioner, Mr. Dawson, and by General Mena and other ministers, provides that Presidents must be elected by popular vote.—It is reported that Haytian exiles in Jamaica are planning an attack upon the Leconte Government.

—Salvador's Government has caused the arrest of two generals and eighteen other exiles from Honduras who were plotting against the Government of that country.

Mexico President Madero, in a letter to a Texas newspaper, says he thinks General Reyes will be sentenced to be imprisoned six or eight years.—Owners of factories in the textile industry thruout the country held a conference last week and reached an agreement with the strikers, granting a wage increase of 10 per cent. There is to be a permanent commission to settle industrial disputes, and its work will be done in connection with that of a Government labor bureau.—The Government has gained some small victories in engagements with Zapata's bandits. A battle was fought last week only twelve miles from Cuernavaca. The Zapatist prisoners taken will probably be shot, as the constitutional guarantees have been suspended in that part of the country. The people of Morelos complain to Madero that the conduct of the soldiers of Figueroa, a former governor, is worse than that of Zapata's robbers.

Socialist Gains in Germany

The second ballotings in districts where no candidate received a majority took place on January 22 and 25, and resulted in giving the Social Democratic party more than twice the representation in the new Reichstag that it had in the old. It is now stronger in that body than any other single party, as it holds 110 seats. In the last Reichstag the support of the Government was the Conservative-Clerical coalition, popularly known as the "Blue-Black Bloc." In the new Reichstag this group will be composed of 93 Clericals or Centrists and 66 Conservatives, who, with the aid of the 18 Poles and other allies of conservative tendencies, cannot muster more than 193 votes. Since this does not constitute a majority of the total membership of 397, the balance of power is held by the National Liberals (47), the Radicals (44), and other non-Socialist progressives, numbering about 95. Under the leadership of Ernst Bas-

sermann, as successor to Dr. Barth, this group will have a greater influence than formerly, notwithstanding the reduction in membership. All parties except the Socialist will support the Government in its army and naval bills, so the test of strength will come on some later issue, probably taxation or the tariff. The most exciting contests took place in the "Kaiser districts" of Berlin and Potsdam, for the Emperor had intimated that he would desert his city or his suburban palace rather than suffer the humiliation of being represented by an avowed enemy of the monarchy. Since the removal of the court would naturally have a serious effect upon the prosperity of the neighborhood, it was expected that this would cut down the Socialist vote, but apparently it had little influence. Potsdam elected Karl Liebknecht, the son of one of the founders of the Socialist party, in preference to its own burgomaster, a Conservative. Dr. Liebknecht, who recently served an eighteen-month sentence for anti-militarist propaganda, declares that the success of the Socialists in Germany insures the peace of the world. The Socialists would also have captured the palace precinct in Berlin if the Imperial Chancellor, the other ministers and the civil servants had not turned out and voted for the Radical candidate, Dr. Kaempf, who was returned by a majority of only 7 votes. The city of Cologne, the Catholic stronghold of Germany, went Socialist for the first time.

The Turco-Italian War

The new French Premier, M. Raymond Poincaré, won his first success and received applause from all parties of the Chamber of Deputies by his announcement that France had insisted upon the surrender by Italy of the twenty-nine Turks seized upon the French steamship "Manouba" and taken to Cagliari. The prisoners were turned over to the French Consul at that port and conveyed by a French steamship to Trioul, the quarantine station of Marseilles, there to be examined by the French physicians to see if they are all bona fide members of the Turkish Red Crescent Society. It is said that the Italian authorities, after testing their

medical knowledge, became convinced that they were really doctors and nurses, and not, as the Italian detectives at Marseilles reported, Turkish officers in disguise. The French Government assumes the responsibility of preventing any such combatants from entering Tripoli by way of Tunis. The Italians have received satisfactory assurances that the aeroplanes seized on the "Carthage" on the way to Tunis will not be used against them. The importance of the air power in modern warfare is shown by the recent engagement at the oasis of Ghirgarish on the coast ten miles west of Tripoli. The Italian column was stopped and outflanked by a large force of Turks and Arabs and was in danger of annihilation when an aeroplane which was trying out its motor appeared upon the scene and frightened the enemy so that the Italians were able to hold them off until nightfall.—The Turkish Parliament has been dissolved and the cabinet is being reorganized by the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha. Apparently the Ottoman Government is no nearer than three months ago toward consenting to the alienation of Tripoli. The court martial at Istib, Macedonia, investigating the disorders resulting from the bomb throwing which caused the death of twelve persons in a mosque last December, has condemned nineteen persons to death for complicity in the outrage, eight of them Bulgarians, two Jews, three gypsies and six Turks.—The Cretans have seized upon the present time as auspicious for renewing their effort to sever completely the connection with Turkey and the Cretan Assembly will elect delegates to the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

The Chinese Revolution

The anticipated edict of abdication has not appeared, and the situation is more confusing than ever. The armistice, several times extended, was finally allowed to lapse on January 20, but neither party seems anxious to resort to arms, tho the republicans are said to be preparing an army of 100,000 for the conquest of the three provinces, Honan, Shan-tung and Pe-chi-li, which are still ostensibly loyal, altho the revolutionary cause is strongly represented

even there. The forty-seven generals of the imperial army united in a telegram to the Government demanding abdication and accusing the younger Manchu princes of imperiling the country thru their obstinacy. It appears that the Empress Dowager and the court are now dominated by the younger princes of the clan, who insist upon resistance. The princes from Inner Mongolia are the most warlike. The Mongolian prince, Kung, has offered to raise 50,000 troops to maintain the dynasty, provided the money could be raised by selling the gold and silver in the imperial palaces at Mukden, which is estimated to be worth six or seven million dollars. Much of the porcelain and other objects of art from the Manchu treasuries is now being privately sold. Now that the reactionaries are in control at the court, Yuan Shi-kai is presumably out of favor on account of having advocated abdication. But the Empress Dowager has conferred upon him the title of Marquis, the highest rank of nobility in China, which is only held now by the descendants of Confucius and the three men who were foremost in suppressing the Tai-ping rebellion. Yuan has, in accordance with Chinese etiquette, repeatedly declined the honor. He is evading responsibility at this critical moment by a resort to sick leave. He has apparently entirely lost the confidence of the southern republicans. When Dr Sun Yat-sen assumed the presidency of the republic it was with the understanding that he would resign in favor of Yuan Shi-kai in case the latter would come out openly in favor of the republic. Now, however, Sun denounces the Premier as protector of the Manchus and declares that he will not give way until the Emperor abdicates and the Powers recognize the republic. Even if Sun were willing to retire the Republican National Assembly at Nanking would refuse to recognize Yuan. The obstinacy of the Manchus has caused the more urgent of the republicans to resort to violence. Gen. Liang Pi, the most able of the Manchu officers and formerly commandant of the imperial guards, was severely wounded by a bomb thrown at midnight by a Chinaman just as the general was alighting from his carriage at his home in Peking. Both his legs were

broken and he suffered internal injuries. On the following noon two bombs were thrown at Gen. Chang Huai-tze, commandant of the Tien-tsin imperial troops, as he was alighting from the Peking train at that station. The carriage was wrecked, but the general was unhurt. So long as the country remains in this state of anarchy the danger of riots and anti-foreign outrages is daily increasing, and the missionaries have been officially advised by their governments to withdraw from the interior. They are, however, unwilling to leave their posts at a time when they are most needed in caring for the famine sufferers and wounded with which the hospitals are overcrowded. The American missionaries in the south are decidedly in favor of the republic and some have gone so far as to telegraph to the Empress Dowager urging abdication. The American Legation has on that account issued a warning against the missionaries taking sides in Chinese politics. The American contingent of troops from the Philippines has now assumed charge of a section of the railroad from the capital to the sea. This railroad transports imperial troops, but will not be open to the republicans. Twenty thousand rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges have been shipped from Germany by the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Peking for the use of the Imperial Government. The attitude of Japan has apparently changed and it is even reported that Minister Ijuin has been recalled from Peking because of his officious support of the monarchy. At first Japan and Great Britain, thru their representatives in Peking, expressed the hope that a limited monarchy instead of a republic would be established by China, and both parties were given to understand that Russia, France, Germany and the United States took the same view. When the Japanese Government was interpellated on the subject in the House of Representatives Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs and formerly Ambassador at Washington, made the following enigmatical reply:

"The offer of benevolent assistance was made to China after an understanding had been reached with Great Britain on the subject, and we are ready to put it into actual operation at the moment an opportunity should arise, but so far there has been no occasion."

The Right and Wrong of the Tariff Question

BY OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

[No man, aside from Wilson, Harmon and Clark, is being more closely watched today by the Democratic party than Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. He has unquestionably made a fine record in Congress and is already accounted good "Presidential timber" thruout the South. Two weeks ago a character sketch of him appeared in THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

THE American people realize perfectly that the great industries of this country are no longer infant industries in swaddling clothes, but giants in both development and power.

They know that most of them are already paying the cost of transporting their goods across the seas and competing on equal terms with foreign rivals in the markets of the Orient, in South America, and in many cases even in the European markets against the importation of whose products to this country they are protected by high tariff duties — shutting off much of the reasonable and necessary revenue of our Government while it enables the protected industries to force American citizens to pay them unreasonable profits.

To Americans who understand this—and the realization is spreading far and wide—there is no possible reason which can be given to sustain a protective tariff written along prohibitive lines. The justification for a tariff in this country, today, is for the purpose of raising

money to support the Government. When we unite upon this standard the tariff will cease to be a political issue. But as long as it is maintained to encourage and protect monopoly and to pay

political debts it will continue to be a sore in the life of the nation.

I represent a great manufacturing district in the House of Representatives, but I was nominated and elected on a platform declaring in favor of tariff for revenue only. That was my own firm conviction at the time and it has been ever since.

Every tariff discussion brings before us all of the lights and shadows of varying intensity involved in the taxation of imported commodities, from the position of the extreme prohibitive protectionist to that

of the free trader. But in my judgment, with a deficit in the Treasury, the most important question to be considered is the raising of revenue to support the Government. Duties levied on imports of foreign merchandise are the system of taxation which I believe is favored by a large majority of the peo-



OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, M.C.

ple of the United States and the country desires that the Congress shall continue this method of raising revenue. But it is obvious to all that the present tariff laws are not satisfactory. The differences which exist between the two great parties are not the issue of protection against free trade, by any means. The true difference is simply this: that one party desires to write a protective tariff which leans as far as possible toward the prohibition of imports to the detriment of the revenue of the Government and to the increased cost to the consumer, while the other seeks a tariff for revenue only, which favors fair competition. We may occasionally find a free trader in the ranks of the Democratic party, but the great majority do not favor free trade. There has never been a platform of a national convention since the organization of the Democratic party that has advocated free trade theories. They have always maintained that the true position of the party was in favor of a tariff for revenue only. There has never been a tariff bill enacted into law by the Democratic party that has not favored the doctrine of tariff for revenue as opposed to a tariff levied along free trade lines, such as the revenue laws of Great Britain.

The most distinctive tariff bill which was ever written by the Democrats on the statute books of this country was the Walker tariff of 1846, where the duties, which did not exceed 30 per cent. ad valorem, were levied on competitive articles—wool, cotton, iron, etc., while sugar, coffee, non-competitive articles, were on the free list.

To my mind the true distinction between the two great parties of this country is the difference between a prohibitive and a competitive tariff bill. The Republican party has sought a tariff which would prohibit the importation of as much foreign merchandise from coming into the country as is possible and raise any revenue at all, a tariff bill primarily to protect the profits of the large manufacturer.

It is true that any tariff taxes which are levied which allow some imports to enter the country would, in a sense, be a tariff for revenue. But as I understand the meaning of the declaration of

the Democratic party in favor of a tariff for revenue it is a competitive tariff—that is, a tariff which allows a sufficient amount of every product of the United States to be imported from abroad to bring about fair and honest competition, thereby producing revenue and at the same time preventing the home producer from hiding behind a tariff wall that will enable him to establish monopolies and unduly increase the burdens of taxation resting upon the American people without their receiving any benefit in return, either in the shape of revenue for the Government, reasonable cost of living, or the honest development of the great industrial interests of the country. For it is an axiom which cannot be disputed that the moment that any industry is enabled to create a monopoly, that moment its development along the lines of best endeavor and best results has ceased.

If there was a more general understanding that the tariff is really a tax in which private interests share the proceeds with the Government, there would be a more rigorous questioning of the various duties imposed. Professor Taussig says:

"If an infant industry cannot be strong and lusty in a reasonable time, it shows it is developed by artificial means and is not justified, and the props should be taken away. Statistics conclusively show that most of our industries are now able to stand alone.

"Our natural advantages, improved machinery, efficiency of American labor, and ocean freight rates in many instances overcome the difference in cost of labor at home and abroad."

There is no possible doubt that the present tariff rates are many of them far in excess of the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad, and when they exceed that difference they are, of necessity, levied not for the purpose of raising revenue but for the sole purpose of protecting the profits of the manufacturer in the home market. To my mind this cannot be justified under any circumstances; for when the manufacturer has a fair field on equal terms he should be made to rely upon his own resources, energy and business judgment to meet competitors successfully. The true and valuable development of our industries will result from the latter course. The moment you agree to the doctrine

that an industry is entitled to a tariff wall to prevent competition, that moment you lay the foundation for monopoly that will unjustly place burdens upon the consuming masses of the people.

To maintain the stilted condition which obtained after the war of 1812, Congress was called upon to enact a tariff law which would protect a lot of infant industries against foreign competition, and from that day to this the great industries of the country have demanded protection which in many cases has been prohibitive of any importation. And as the infant industry grew and developed strength and influence the tariff rates increased instead of diminished, till we find, today, that the duties fail to produce sufficient revenue for running the Government; while our citizens often pay much higher rates than any reasonable profit could justify for home productions.

We may relieve the revenues of the nation by levying additional taxes to those already imposed, but it will be in order that the present tariff duties assessed in the interest of the manufacturer may remain prohibitive, thus doubling the burden already borne by the consumer for the benefit of the manufacturer. Or we may reduce all duties to a competitive basis, where they will produce sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the Government and at the same time reduce the cost of living by just so much as the profits have been unjust.

The protective sentiment in this country has been cherished and fostered so long by the Republican party that the great manufacturing interests look upon it as a vested right and seem to believe that, regardless of consequences, they are entitled to the absolute and entire control of the American market—tho they deprive the Government of revenue and the people of the benefits of just competition. No one can carefully consider this matter and say that it is a healthy condition.

It is self-evident that we cannot continue to raise the revenues of the Government through duties on imported products if a prohibitive tariff wall is maintained, and equally evident that the consumer is more and more deprived of

the right to a reasonable competition to regulate prices; while accepting the public conviction concerning the raising of revenues by tariff, it is also obvious that there is but one just and honest way by which the evils into which we have fallen can be cured. We must reduce the rates on particular commodities to a point where a reasonable amount of importation is encouraged, creating a fair competition. This is not such a serious threat that the honest producer need prepare to go out of business. An importation of ten per cent. from foreign countries of all the products of American consumption covered by the tariff schedules would produce all of the revenue which the Government requires, and with ninety per cent. of the American market assured to the American producer there is little danger of the industry in which he is engaged languishing or of his being driven out of business. But there is the certainty that it would prevent the great corporations of America from forming combinations behind a tariff wall which now produces monopolies.

The popular and telling argument which has been so often made in favor of prohibitive duties is that it protects American labor. But there is not a protected industry where the amount of protection afforded has not been far in excess of the difference between the cost of labor at home and abroad.

I am very far from being in favor of any course which will reduce the wages of the American workman. In fact, I know that his condition would be improved by a reduction of the tariff to a competitive basis. It would put the industries of the country in such a healthy condition that when hard times came the foreign goods would suffer while the American workman held his place. Behind this high protective wall the American people are obliged to purchase alone from the American manufacturer. This expands conditions and develops business to such an extent that when hard times come there is no place for retrenchment, no place for surplus production, and the home factories have to shut down. If we build our great industries along conservative lines, always recognizing fair competition and rates of duty for revenue only, while we may not build them so

rapidly as under the forcing of the hot-house process, we shall overbalance it by preventing the downfall and disaster of over-production which so often throws the American workman out of employment altogether.

It is the inordinate greed for gain which has driven the advocates of protection up to the very limits of a prohibitive tariff, in spite of the fact that there is not a great American industry, today, which is not exporting its surplus products and competing—at lower prices than are obtained at home—in the open markets of the world. Our agricultural implements supply the farmers' wants beyond the seas. Our boots and shoes are worn by people treading the highways of the Occident and Orient. The looms of our factories clothe the inhabitants of many lands. The freight of our foreign rivals is carried to market on American rails, drawn by American engines, over American-built bridges. The harvests of our farmers feed the toiling masses of Europe. We should be the unrivaled masters of production and industry in every land where free competition can be obtained if we would but strike off the shackles which bind us to the dead and wholly unnecessary economic system maintained by the Republican party, creating false standards and wasteful conditions at home.

We cannot strike them off all in an hour, or a day, without serious danger. But we can turn our faces away from them, and gradually and carefully adjust our laws to meet the new conditions which face us, without injury either to labor or capital. The Democratic party does not intend to abandon the custom houses, but it favors a policy of customs duties for revenue purposes only—the reduction of tariff taxes to a point where fair competition will bring about reasonable prices and destroy monopolistic tendencies. It holds that no tariff law is either warranted or just which protects the profits of the producer and destroys honest competition.

I have never been able to see why the great manufacturer should have his profits protected any more than the farmer, the grocer, the lawyer; and whenever we enter the realm of protection we are in the zone of protecting profits. A tariff bill high enough to protect a man's profits is a tariff levied, not for revenue, but for the purpose of enriching a private interest at the expense of the people and of the Government. The sooner the people of the United States realize this fact the sooner they will cast off the theories of protection, which they can do, without injury to either the commerce or the labor of the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Touch

BY MELANCHTHON WOOLSEY STRYKER

He is not "*here*," He is not "*there*,"
Who always is and everywhere!
In earth and sea and deaths of air,
Above, beneath, about, within,
Is God. There's nothing can begin
Or move or be, or e'er has been
Or e'er will come, and He outside.
Sunset and morning, storm and tide,
Enrobe His presence. All abide
His will who is the soul of all.
The cyclone's shock, the sparrow's fall,
The orphan's tear, the nation's call.
He knows and feels. His life is light
Of stars that march the fields of night

And of the eye where love is bright.
The heart of man His heart begat.
Man's thought—He enters in thereat.
By every cradle-side He sat,
Swathing the new-born in His grace,
Its birthright portion His embrace.
And tho we have not seen His face—
We speak, He hears. He prompts the cry
Which seeks to find Him; He is nigh,
Because Most Lowly the Most High.
If poor and blind, in naked fear,
The doubt saith "*Nowhere!*" take good cheer.
For the child-spirit spells: "*Now, here!*"

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Windsor Club Stories

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT D. WARD.

THREE men were of paramount influence in the life of Mrs. Ward.

Of these the most spiritual was Phillips Brooks. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Brooks was Mrs. Ward's hero. He reinforced her work among the drinking fishermen of Gloucester. When her courage was faltering his was the strength that exalted her power.

In the winter of 1889 there was given a luncheon in the home of Mrs. James T. Fields that had a more lasting influence on Mrs. Ward's life than any other function she ever attended. There were present Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Phillips Brooks, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Fields and the present writer. Within two years Mr. Brooks was to be made Bishop of Massachusetts and in less than two years more to pass away. Dr. Holmes had six years to live in the fulness of his unique ability. In June, 1909, Sarah Orne Jewett, one of the loveliest characters in American literature, breathed her last in her father's home.

As the luncheon progressed, spark struck spark, and the two great men conversed as the gods converse in Olympus. Soon the talk deepened, and, as could not help but happen when Mr. Brooks was present, the subjects were winnowed out until the only great topic in life was left—religion. Mr. Brooks was strangely grave and moved that afternoon. Dr. Holmes was no less reverent as he regarded Mr. Brooks with an expression of devout trust.

Then Mr. Brooks, feeling himself among those who believed, "raised himself and us," as Mrs. Ward expressed it, "to one of those rare altitudes of which one always says afterward, 'It was good to be there.'"

I cannot better show the effect upon Mrs. Ward, of one of the most remarkable conversations which we ever heard, than by quoting from her "Chapters From a Life":

"He began to talk about the duties of the upper to the lower classes of society, and of

the Christian to the irreligious. He spoke rapidly, then earnestly, then eagerly, hotly, without fear and without reproach, like the Christian Bayard that he was. At the last, he pushed on into monolog—a thing I never heard him do before; and no one, not even the king of Boston conversers, cared to interrupt him. . . .

"To my surprise, he spoke of the Salvation Army in language of deep respect. He honored its work. He prophesied heartily for its future. He spoke contemptuously of the nervousness of people of ease about infection in clothing brought from the sweat-shops, and from homes whose horrors few of us troubled a heart-throb to alleviate. With sacred indignation he rebuked the heathen of the West End, who cared neither for their own souls nor for those of other men. He scored worldliness of heart and life in a lofty denunciation, to which it was impossible to offer a protesting word.

"He mentioned, by name, a certain fashionable men's club on the Back Bay."

The "Prelude" which follows tells the startling personal suggestion made by Dr. Holmes and its effect on the preacher.

In Mrs. Ward's "Though Life Do Us Part" she dramatized Mr. Brooks's spiritual power thru the medium of Sterling Hart. For to her his was the most sterling heart she had ever known.

But the immediate effect of that luncheon was to crystallize her imagination upon the regeneration of club life. This thought haunted her day and night. How often have we talked the matter over! Phillips Brooks was gone, the only man who could have or would have dared. She felt as if the mantle of his lost opportunity for this special service had fallen upon her. So for years she planned a series of Club stories, of which Sterling Hart, the real hero of that other book, should be the regenerating influence in this.

Another man had a temporary influence over Mrs. Ward's spiritual imagination in her later years. He was the pastor of the church which she attended whenever she could. This man was full of anecdote, and his sermons teemed with illustrations gathered by personal observation of the poor and the tempted. Sev-



MRS. WARD'S SUMMER HOME IN EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

eral of his stories she saved for her Club series—stories that I had forgotten, but which she never did—for she had a mind etched by indelible memories of sufferings and pathos.

It may be interesting, in the premise of the "Prelude," to read her own brief outline, as it lies before me, of what I believe promised to be the most powerful stories of her career.

Club Stories.

I.

1st. Scene at Mrs. Field's table when Dr. Holmes said to Phillips Brooks—"It seems to me *you* are the man to go to the _____ Club," etc., etc.

II.

The Reverend Sterling Hart at the Windsor Club. This story gives the tale of the clergyman, a friend of Dr. Hart's, who had been paid a \$100 fee. Stories are told at dinner about wedding fees. He says: "The largest I ever received was \$100." Business man present follows him home and challenges the statement. "Two years ago you married me. I sent you a fee of \$500."

"I received but \$100."

"Will you come with me to _____?" He named a prominent attorney. They go. The attorney acknowledges the deed. "Thought \$100 was enough for a minister's fee. Was hard up. Pocketed the difference."

Dr. Hart afterward seeks the humiliated lawyer; wins his confidence; learns that the fall was the result of poker at the club. Scores the game and the players—but reinstates the erring man in his pitying friendship."

III.

Story of the widow who had buried her only child, and "having nothing to lose and nothing to fear," offered her services to pastor to relieve misery of others. Unwedded mother—untouched, unsoftened, her baby dies. Nothing moves her. The widow, determined to melt her heart, dresses the dead child in the baby clothes of her own baby.

Then the woman breaks and brings the little corpse to the widow's door. "Can she stay here? That room ain't fit for her."

Sterling Hart tells this story at the club to draw the men into sympathy with real and wretched life

Afterward a clubman calls on him, and inquires about the wretched woman. It proves that in her youth he had ruined her. He is now married. There is nothing to be done. He supplies her necessities thru Sterling Hart.

IV.

Society woman calls at Mr. Hart's house with a confession involving the name (which she withholds, but the minister guesses) of a member of the club. Mr. Hart induces the man to let her alone forever.

V.

Bell-boy is found drunk in hall or pantry. Sterling Hart brings him to the dinner table. The men put down their glasses untouched.

The minister takes the boy home in a cab to his mother.

VI.

Story founded on "The Langley Club." City club man (thru Mr. Hart's influence) is induced to interest himself in forming a club of workingmen in his own suburb. Becomes so absorbed in it that he neglects his own club and forgets half his own old frivolous interests. Gets Sterling Hart to come out and speak to the boys.

How often in the exquisite greens of the gloaming, sitting on our study porch, we talked over this work! It was seething in her soul for years. How the

situations eluded her! Even those she had in this brief outline might not have been reserved for the final setting.

This last story from her pen—complete and yet only one of the many tor-
sos of literature—only emphasizes the secret of Mrs. Ward's power. She wrought for the spirit, not for the flesh. She was an irresistible force, because her writings, like her life, recognized that aspiration is the finest if not the final struggle of humanity.

HERBERT D. WARD.

Windsor Club Stories

No. 1—The Prelude

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

Like many another matter, it was not so much what it stood for in itself, as what came out of it, that made it memorable—to me poignantly so. It must be now as much as twenty years since the luncheon occurred. I say occurred, advisedly, for it had the proportions of an event. Altho at the time I could not have estimated its importance, I must have felt it in a measure; for the echo of the hour—strictly speaking, it was two hours and a half, scarcely more—has resounded thru me like a piece of music so greatly played that one is not able to distinguish whether the composition or the execution has moved him the more.

It was an ordinary mid-winter luncheon, excepting for the circumstance that no invitation to that house could be regarded as less than a command; and that few, if any, ordinary entertainments took place beneath that quiet and unpretending roof—so eminent in the name, so opulent in the resources of its hospitality, that one scarcely ventures to identify it with any approach to fidelity.

In fact, this narrator cherishes the obligations of a guest for so many and so happy memories of one of the most remarkable homes in America, that I find it impossible to separate it from a certain personal glamour. It radiated joy, yet I see it through a mist of years and tears. It gave out inspiration, as a lesser entertainer may give a dance, or a bridge

party. It dealt with the realities, never with the shams of life. For the toilers of the brain, for the priests of the imagination, it proved a respite from overwork and underdiversion, which easily took on the character of rest. To this day, after so many years, I think of that library with a sensation of acute physical relief such as I had when I sank into the corner of the deep green couch—are there such pillows anywhere else?—and looked for the blue of the river beyond the long windows, shaded with soft tints of drapery if the sun smote, or wide and clear-cut when the light lay low.

The great head of Tennyson from a dim pedestal regarded the bust of Keats within the alcove. A portrait of the young Charles Dickens overlooked us with eager, vital eye. Books stood like ranks of heroes from floor to ceiling—and *such* books! No other library in the land could claim treasures so choice as these. Gifts from the great dead, inscribed by hands now still, filled sacred spaces on the shelves. Autograph copies of classics—Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Shelley, Lamb—always awaiting the leisure of the frequent guest, blended into the consciousness as spirits of the vanished do that one has never seen, but goes half persuaded that one may see at any time. As nearly as I can distinguish now between the outlines in a mist of beautiful impressions, nothing has lasted so long or so distinctly as Severn's

sketch of the dying Keats. To this day, I feel the thrill with which reverent fingers hovered over the lock of the poet's hair that was preserved with the picture.

Among these great ghosts, stimulated by splendid memories, and quieted by ennobling reverence, we sat and chose our words, as those must who are in the presence of the high gods.

There were six of us—I have often thought the perfect number for a table talk. For the most part, we were well known to one another, but not too well. We met just about seldom enough to preserve the zest of our souls. We met with that intellectual delight which has never been exhaled by intimacy, and we preserved to the last moment the sense of expecting that the next would be finer than the present, which is the attitude of the highest and best society.

As I say, we were six—the Hostess, the Writer of Stories (let me call her the Portrait of a Lady; it is a prettier name); the Poet, the Preacher, a contributor to the magazines, and myself. Of these six, but three are living now. The Poet was approaching a strong and gracious age. The Preacher had reached a rich middle life. The rest of us varied in years, as we did in temperament or equipment; we were, in fact, as responsive as the strings of an instrument which, played upon by a great hostess, may or may not create a chord, but are sure not to result in a discord.

We spoke lightly, and more or less merrily, I remember, in the little space before luncheon was served, none of us venturing below the foam of the moment which precedes the wave of thought in any house where conversation is known to be possible. In the persiflage of the passing mood, no one, I am sure, was more adept than the Preacher, Sterling Hart. His sense of humor was as flashing swift as his seriousness was fixt and imperturbable when he listed, so to speak, toward the essential gravity of his nature. No man could tell a better story in a better way. Half our smiles were of his bringing; while yet we had the consciousness, all along, that something finer than a smile was in reserve for us, at his behest.

Partly because of the smaller area of the room, and partly because its only light came from the sun-struck river and the sky of that, the dining-room seemed, as we entered it, to unfold an unexpected brightness. It remains to me as if a brilliant haze had invested it that day; a gleam that palpitated about us as we talked. Did I see it as the ultra violet ray perceives the thing it photographs?—changing the lights or transposing the shadows? Or is our higher condition itself the ultra ray, in which the only true perception of things is possible? At all events, I remember, and am glad to remember the quiet mid-day scene, as if a glow that was neither of the sun nor of the river, not of electricity, nor of candle-light had been turned upon it from unseen sources by unseen hands. In that soft illumination, whether real or fancied, we sat and responded to the fine wires that interrune between minds and hearts united only by their power to think or feel, but personally unrelated.

We were seated in this way, if I am correct: The Hostess and the Portrait of a Lady occupied the head and foot of the board; at the right of the Hostess, and by right of his eminence and his years, the Poet. The Preacher towered beside the gentle novelist. The magazine writer and I filled in the midway spaces on the map of the table. One less or one more would have spoiled the happy election. We had not been afloat for ten minutes upon the current of our talk, before we had almost the sense of a tête-à-tête—so concentrated, so responsive can conversation become if it has the opportunity. Expression took such electric charges from thought, that it was to my fancy as if we six persons had become two, and flung our words like the sending and receiving currents, back and forth, from one to the other.

In a sense, this was literally the case; for, as I recall it, the Poet and the Preacher did most of the talking. The Poet was accustomed to his monolog; it was always expected of him as delightedly as it was received. The word conversationalist is a cheaper one, which does not fit the instance. I called him, on the whole, the greatest converser whom I have ever met. But that day we



MRS. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD

could see that he held himself in leash; he paused, he suggested, he stimulated, he deferred. It was quite plain that he wished to listen and to elicit.

The Hostess, perceiving this, as she does all things that concern a guest, delicately drew her trained bow across the strings. She sat with the firm light full upon her, in her black dress, with her strong, sweet face; her remarkable eyes now advancing upon us, now retreating in a fashion peculiar to themselves; those who knew her well will recognize it as her seeress look; her fine voice, capable of a deep contralto, broke here and there into a soprano laugh so youthful

and so care-free that it might have rippled from the lips of a girl, rather than from the heart of a woman acquainted with life.

But, as the talk progressed, she did not laugh; nor, in fact, did any of us. I cannot recall how soon it became evident to us all that we were embarked upon a grave discussion, but, I think, very early in the luncheon. What we ate, or if we ate, I do not know. I only know that we thought and felt, and that it was given to us in a measure to express what we thought and felt in such a way as may come to the most fortunate seldom in a lifetime.

With her back to the light, her fair face in a soft shadow, the Portrait of a Lady sat as quiet as one of her own stories, and with much of their inalienable charm. Upon the rapid interplay between the two great men, she did not intrude; but when she spoke, she said the needed thing, in the perfect way; her gentle voice, finished to its last accent, yet without an artificial note in it, never attacked, but always stole upon the thought that marched or countermarched about the table.

The Poet, alert, scintillant—something shrewd, for a poet, in the lines of his experienced face—gave and took merrily. It was always natural to him to see the humor of a thing first; but soon, as I said, he, like the rest, perceived that we had drifted past laughing, and his features solidified and turned grave. Once he had said to me—not at that, but at another time: "Outside I laugh. Inside, I never laugh. The world is too sad."

Was it the Preacher, or the Hostess? It is impossible to say now which of them did it, but I am sure it was one of the two who introduced to our talk the problem of the poor. The Preacher's eyelids lifted heavily as if he felt them weighed by the force of a set of facts with which he might be more concerned than the nature of his fashionable church would lead one to expect him to be.

The sufferings of what we call the lower classes—the indifference of their social superiors to these unpleasant circumstances—rose upon our lighter table talk with a soberness and an earnestness which engulfed us all like an indomitable tide. The conversation swerved abruptly to sweat-shops. Not long before that time, a well-known man of fortune had contracted diphtheria from a coat sent to his luxurious house. Investigation showed that the coat had been finished in a tenement where some wretched woman's children lay ill with the disorder. The gentleman assumed his share of relation to human society in this unfortunate way, and, as a consequence, he died.

"And now," said the Hostess, with beautiful scorn in her curving lips, "they are starting a crusade against the sweat-shops—for *that*!"

The Preacher's eyes met her with a high look in which it was as if his soul took fire.

"Yes, *yes!*" he cried; "but not until it reached themselves."

The Poet had been sitting silent—loudly silent, one might say; for it was not his habit to abstain from any stimulating conversation long. He had assumed, as I said, the novel attitude of a listener. His glance darted from the Preacher to the Hostess, and back again with a curious intentness. His face underwent a score of subtle changes as fine as perfect meters—criticism, admiration, perhaps a certain measure of astonishment; then tender feeling, sympathy so human and warm that it might have graced the heart of one who professed more of what is technically called religion than he did. Yet, as I write the words, I remember how he spoke to me once of a country parish in the village where he made his summer home; a plain church of a faith alien to his own, and of a mental outlook narrow to his broad intellect and rich experience.

"I go to hear the sermon every Sunday. I have my pew and go. It keeps alive a little flower called reverence that I like to water in my heart."

The "little flower called reverence" began to blossom in the Poet's look and manner as we talked. The conversation had now veered distinctly to the luxurious habits of the rich in the city which we represented and loved, and for the faults of which we felt that mingling of shame and forgiveness, of the call to rebuke, and the instinct to defend which constitutes the patriotic impulse.

Some one—I think the Poet—started the talk in the direction of clubs. Especially, I remember, we spoke of the gentlemen's clubs of that town; of their luxurious habits, their lowered ideals; their lack of the moral sense in its stricter definition, and their questionable influence upon young men. The Preacher warmed to the subject visibly.

"Look at the Windsor Club!" he exclaimed. He and the Poet exchanged a sober glance. The ladies of the group now fell out of the conversation, as being necessarily aliens to it, and the others carried it on for some time with an earnestness in which there was a curious



MRS. WARD'S HOME IN NEWTON CENTER, MASSACHUSETTS

distinction—the man of song, it seemed, assuming for the occasion a gravity which to the man of prayer was a habit of the life.

The midwinter light lay on the river, and, as we talked, we turned our faces to it, now and then. In particular I recall that the Preacher looked out of the shimmering window frequently. In fact, his thoughts that day all seemed to me to have wings to them and to be about to fly from us. His Roman head and face stood upon his massive shoulders with a solidity and poise peculiar, I believe, to himself. But his mind and heart worked by a swiftness and intensity with which his magnificent physique appeared to be half at war. Abruptly lifting his chin, with a splendid motion that he had, he said:

"Those men! They need missionaries. Why, the Salvation Army ought to be sent to that club, and to every other like it."

Some one of us ventured to say:

"The Salvation Army? The *Windsor* Club? Why, they would not be admitted beyond the vestibule! Or, if they were introduced as a curiosity—like any

faker, for an evening's entertainment—who would listen to them, *there?*"

Up went the Preacher's scornful chin again. "But, why not? Why not?" he cried. "That is the thing they need. They should be made to hear the truth from some one."

The Poet had been sitting in unwonted silence, keenly following the Preacher's words and motions; into his emotional eyes started the tears which often preceded his words when he was deeply moved. Suddenly he shot out this challenge:

"Dr. Hart! Dr. Hart! The Salvation Army is not the missionary for that field." His voice deepened and rang. "No, sir. You are mistaken. It is *you*, sir, who should carry the Christian religion there. It is *you*, Dr. Hart, who should preach the truth as you believe it to the Windsor Club."

These words fell upon the most solemn silence that I ever witnessed in any dining-room in my life. The Preacher made no attempt at a reply. His dark eyes sought the river; it was as if he appealed to it to answer for him; or as if he felt that in Nature only could he hope

to be understood either for his silence, or for any words that he might determine to speak. In point of fact, he spoke none.

"They would listen to *you*, sir," continued the Poet, still with that reverberating voice which gave to his appeal the character of an adjuration. We could see that he was profoundly moved.

But the Preacher was more so. His emotion became so manifest that some one started another topic—a lighter, safer one that should give him the protection of the silence which he elected. In it he remained sheltered for what seems to me, as I recall it, an impressive time. His gaze rested upon the river.

The afternoon light was beginning to soften and descend. A gentle glow possessed the scene. The sky was low and kind. Roselit markings crossed it, like the outlines of feathers fallen from a passed and unseen mighty wing. The Preacher observed the clouds solemnly. His large face was pale. He did not resume his natural place in the conversation, and it was but a very short time before he slipped out of it entirely. With the privilege of an eminent and over-busied guest, he soon excused himself—I think, before we had gone upstairs—and we sat in the chasm that was always left in any human society by the passing of his memorable presence. His expression as he left us was remote, sad and almost stern. I know it seemed to me at the moment like the look of a man who was about to die. Since, I have thought it rather the look of a man about to live—tensely, tremendously, in a method so unaccustomed to him that it might be called one of the new births which are always experienced by great souls in the action and counteraction of a strong and complex life.

I can remember little more about that

afternoon. It passed as luncheons do, and we drifted apart and away—the aged Poet, brilliant and gracious till the last, and whether conscious or unconscious of the thing that he had wrought, who could say? We chatted quietly and parted soon, and we blessed the Hostess and the Portrait of a Lady as we left their beautiful presence, and passed out from the dream into the facts and confusions of life.

The busts and pictures in the library observed us as we separated, but somewhat perplexedly, I thought. Shelley? And Tennyson? And Keats? And the soul of Charles Dickens? What would these have said to us in the matters of which we had communed? The Salvation Army? And the Windsor Club? What note would the great literary shades have struck in the chord of rushing music that sweeps the modern world?

The Preacher went home thoughtfully. In his own still study he would have sought the leisure of his soul—but leisure there is little for the ordinary man of the pulpit, and for the extraordinary one there is none at all. It was in fact not until the following Monday—the "minister's Monday," upon which clergymen perform most of the extraneous duties of life—that Mr. Hart sat down at his desk and wrote:

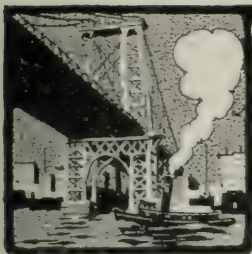
"To Alfred Thornton, Esq.

"MY DEAR THORNTON—You have sometimes asked me to become a member of the Windsor Club. Partly because I belong already to as many clubs as I can give any attention to, and for some other reasons, I felt compelled to decline. I now reverse my decision, and ask you to propose me for membership. You might have Babcock second the application. In doing this at your earliest convenience, you would confer an obligation upon me.

"Faithfully yours,

"STERLING HART."





Panics and Poverty

BY JOHN V. FARWELL



[Mr. Farwell is a leading Chicago merchant, financier and philanthropist. He is treasurer and manager of the John V. Farwell Company, director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, president of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A., a member of the executive committee of the Municipal Voters' League and now president of the National Citizens' League, whose purposes are set forth in the following article.—EDITOR.]

ELIMINATING the certainties of death and old age, there are four great causes of poverty in this country, which can be, to some extent, removed by proper effort: 1, sickness; 2, drink; 3, bad industrial conditions; 4, panics.

Ever since the race emerged from barbarism into civilization, there have been individual or organized efforts to relieve sickness. Since the dawn of Christianity these agencies have included religious societies and orders, hospitals, trained nurses and charity societies.

As the subject was investigated more deeply, social students have bent more of their energies toward prevention rather than alleviation.

As a result, bad sanitary conditions have been brought to light and modern methods have been substituted. Overcrowded tenements have been abolished, and small parks and playgrounds have been established.

Millions of dollars and untold time and energy have been put into these reforms, and thru this effort one cause of pov-

erty has been to that extent removed. So, too, many organizations, like the W. C. T. U., both inside and outside of the churches, have been studying the problem of drink, spending millions to help in eradicating this great cause of poverty.

Only in the last fifty years or more, during what has been called the industrial revolution, have social settlements, labor unions, civic federations and similar societies realized the enervating influences of bad industrial conditions, brought about by child labor, long hours of woman labor, sweatshops, grinding competitive conditions and unhealthy shop conditions. Thousands of people with love for humanity have gone into this work and given their lives to help mitigate this



JOHN V. FARWELL

great cause of poverty.

No great body of men and women, however, seems ever to have realized with sufficient intensity that panics must be considered a similar great cause of poverty. No large organization has ever been formed to inquire into the rea-

sons for their terrible periodic financial disturbances, which bring such distress to the poor of the country, first, because, I suppose, there was no realization of the effects, and, second, because there would have been and has been no agreement as to the remedy.

In order to show some exact facts, I procured the accompanying chart, which was worked out by Sherman C. Kingsley, formerly secretary of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which is now, thru consolidation, called the "United Charities."

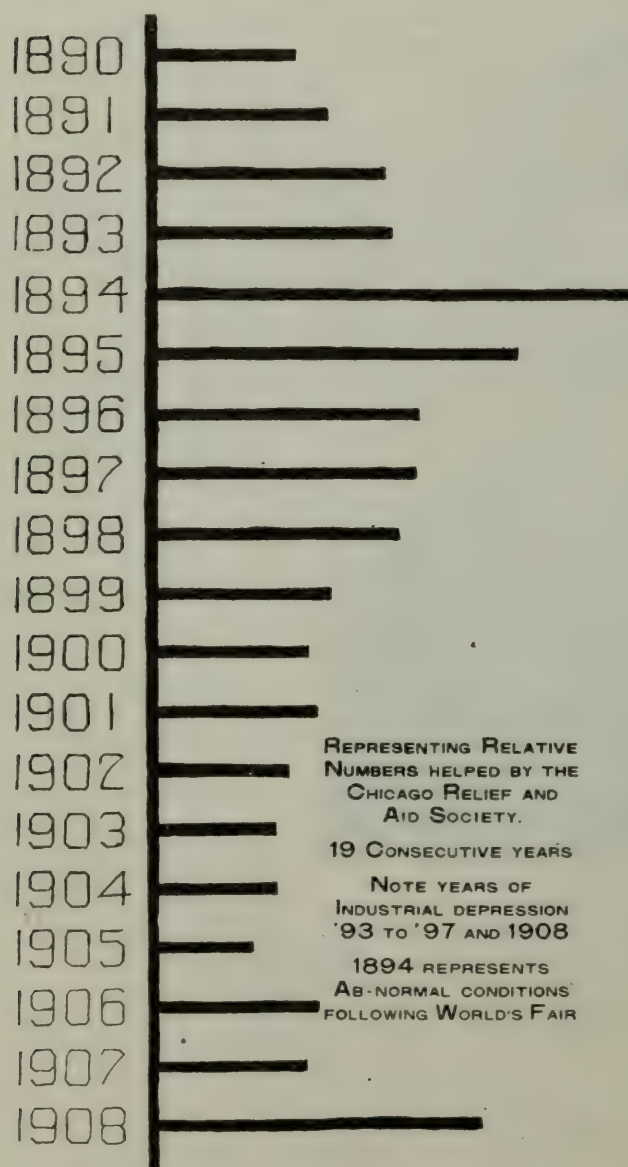
The Relief and Aid Society was spending in 1890, 1891 and 1892 from \$40,000 to \$45,000 a year, and was handling 8,000 or 9,000 cases. In the panic year, it jumped up to \$125,000, with more than double the number of cases, the situation in Chicago being a little more aggravated than that of any other large city for the

reason that a large number of people were stranded in Chicago after the World's Fair. In addition to this, to meet the situation, the Central Relief Association was organized, which spent a large sum of money, I think about the same amount as the Relief and Aid Society.

As Mr. Kingsley says, quoting from a letter sent me on this subject, in reply to my inquiry:

"The chart not only illustrated the situation in Chicago, but was fairly typical of the conditions in the large cities of the country. In 1894 I began this work, and I happened to be with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. The work there more than doubled. We resorted to all kinds of methods in an effort to give employment to people who were self-respecting, who had never before been obliged to ask for aid. The same kind of conditions prevailed in Boston, in New York, Philadelphia and other cities. Here are the figures from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York: In 1892, \$47,957, with 8,589 families; in 1893, \$61,000; in 1894, \$120,506; in 1895, \$87,000. In Philadelphia, \$20,962 in 1890, \$19,875 in 1891, \$19,320 in 1892, but \$42,331 in 1894. In Baltimore, \$7,320 with 7,769 applications in 1892, \$9,278 in 1894 with 18,845 applications. In Boston, 8,020 cases in 1890, but 11,710 cases in 1894, with a similar increase in the amount expended.

"In Chicago, in 1906 and 1907, the Relief and Aid Society was giving about the same amounts that it had given back in 1890, and dealing with about the same number of families. In 1908, after the sharp panic arrived, applications doubled; the amount spent on relief more than doubled. A citizens' committee was appointed to canvass the town in an effort more adequately to meet the demands. Again we resorted to all kinds of expedients to create work for people who were thrown out of employment, and who, as in 1893, had never before sought help—strong, willing, able-bodied men begging for a chance to do something, and accepting make-shift work, cleaning streets, shoveling snow, sawing wood, doing anything that we could get to do and accepting a wage of about \$1 or \$1.25 a day, just enough to meet emergent demands. The municipal lodging house in 1908 became inadequate to take care of the men out of employment and annexes had to be created. Men lodged on police station floors—men who were self-respecting and anxious to work but for whom work could not be found. This all because something went wrong in the financial world. There are certain effects resulting from these paroxysms in industry which are lasting. Men go from day to day seeking employment and finding none. They come home at night and see the wretchedness of their families. They feel themselves a burden. They go elsewhere looking for employment. They become de-



moralized. They drink, they fall into evil habits, they desert their families. There is an undue amount of sickness incident to unusual kinds of exposure—standing on street corners, waiting in line for jobs—hundreds of them when only a few are taken—all kinds of demoralization both of morals and health.

"The normal balance has been struck quicker after the panic of 1908 than after that of 1894. If one should draw a line thru this chart, striking about a medium line of average causes of poverty, one would throw into bold relief a big section of distress due to panics."

This is no overdrawn picture as to the effects of panics. When we come to the other side of the question, the remedies, in which we are today interested, bankers have, at different times, taken up the subject from a purely financial standpoint, but up to the present there have been almost as many plans of reform as there are bankers. Business men have done some thinking and from their standpoint tentative plans have been made, but their name, too, was legion.

Since the panic of 1907, however, this subject has been regarded as one of the most important before the American people. This terrible and needless suffering, resulting from these panics, has been more fully understood. Banking systems in other countries, where they do not occur in such great intensity, have been studied, and a monetary commission has been appointed by Congress, whose unanimous report has just been made to the Government.

Bankers and business men and economists, whose advice was sought in working out the plan in the report, believe in the idea of a National Reserve Association, and also agree as to other main features of a sound banking and currency system. For the first time in our history such men are willing to state that they have found the means thru which this great cause of poverty can be practically abolished.

The National Citizens' League is an organization of business men with headquarters in Chicago, but extending now to thirty-two States, which will carry on a campaign of education on this subject, so that every one who wishes can know how the idea of a National Reserve Association will affect him, his city and his State.

The League originally adopted seven

fundamental principles, on which a sound banking system should be formed:

1. Co-operation, not dominant centralization, of all banks by an evolution out of our Clearing House experience.

2. Protection of the credit system of the country from the domination of any group of financial or political interests.

3. Independence of the individual banks, national or State, and uniform treatment in discounts and rates to all, large or small.

4. Provision for making liquid the sound commercial paper of all the banks, either in the form of credits or bank notes redeemable in gold or lawful money.

5. Elasticity of currency and credit in times of seasonable demands and stringencies, with full protection against over-expansion.

6. Legislation of acceptances of time bills of exchange in order to create a discount market at home and abroad.

7. The organization of better banking facilities with other countries, to aid in the extension of our foreign trade.

This report of the Monetary Commission seems to agree in the main with these principles and to offer a reasonable basis for argument.

We have now a system of centralization of bank balances, in the three central reserve cities—New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and a still further concentration in New York, where the final surplus reserves of these two other cities go.

This has come about not by design but by the play of natural economic causes. It has forced New York banks to lend out large amounts on stock exchange collateral, because that was the only quick collateral furnished by our credit system. This has resulted in the basing of our final bank reserves to a large extent on the narrow and uncertain foundation of stock exchange values, when such reserves should be based on a foundation as broad and as sure as national commerce—in other words, on dependable commercial paper, representing the exchange of daily necessities on their way to use or consumption. The credits made from this source must expand and contract in natural and automatic response to the expansion and contraction of commerce, and must be practically limited to the amount of trade done in such commodities. The result would be a decentralization of credit and a natural and proper limit to expansion, whereas stock exchange loans may have no limit but that of satiated speculation, or a

bursting corner, or the overturning of Wall Street pyramids.

It is almost beyond belief that a sane and intelligent people should have retained our present lack of system so long, with its constant tendency toward greater combination and centralization and its consequent increasing dangers to all—dangers which are, perhaps, the greatest to those in whose hands the power is being concentrated.

For that reason, if for no other, they are in favor of a change. It surely is coming—the only question is, Will it come at this session of Congress, or before the next panic brings with it its train of disasters?

The League wants it done now, and believes a law somewhat like that proposed by the Monetary Commission would give us a sound banking and currency system.

There will naturally be much disagreement on minor points, but it is right on fundamentals and should be taken up and considered and discussed by men in Congress and out of Congress. No makeshifts will do. Better have no legislation than patchwork. If this proposed plan, however, is not perfect in all its details (and it would be a miracle if it were) discussion now will bring out some of the weak spots and experience will disclose the rest. I am not in a position to state now or in this article what will be the position of the League on the details of the proposed bill. I will, however, say that we have no bill of our own, and will offer none. We believe in the

principles herein enunciated and in the idea of a National Reserve Association managed and controlled by the bankers, the business men and the Government, and with the general functions and limitations mentioned in the report.

This article is not written, however, for the purpose of argument on the details of the bill, but to show how there is now a chance for agreement on a plan which will benefit the wage-earning classes and will surely help to remove this last great cause of poverty by preventing panics.

These people who suffer most cannot easily comprehend the intricate workings of such a system. They will have to rely on men whom they can trust to guide them.

As I look at it, all who are interested in preventing suffering should lend a hand—clergymen, settlement workers, charity organizations, civic societies, all have a special responsibility. If they are not already informed, they should go to men who understand this subject, hear their arguments, and get their judgment, and with that information do their part in leading in the right direction the great mass of people who look to them for guidance and who will be so much benefited.

Such leaders are doing more than their share in decreasing sickness and drink, and in ameliorating industrial conditions. They can and should help in something practical to prevent the terrible suffering, distress, poverty and resulting vice and crime due to panics.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Wayfarers

BY RALPH M. THOMSON

BEWARE, O heart, if indiscreet,
How you bestow the all you own!
The bee, a-drunken with the sweet,
Will leave the ravished rose alone.

Reflect, O soul, when you would pine
About the bitter and the strife!
An ant will dare the sharpest spine
That he may gain the meed of Life.

Somewhere, O lonely waifs a-roam,
Is happiness, which Truth adorns!
The humble spider builds his home
Between the petals and the thorns!

SAVANNAH, GA.

Charles Dickens in the United States

BY GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON

[The centennial of Dickens's birth falls on the 7th of February. Our readers recall many contributions from General Wilson on literary and historical themes.—EDITOR.]

BORN seven months after William M. Thackeray, Charles Dickens outlived him for a period of six years. Both made two visits to this country for the purpose of increasing the provision they each desired to bequeath to their families. Both died suddenly in their own happy homes, leaving unfinished novels — "Dennis Duval" and "Edwin Drood." They rank as writers with Sir Walter Scott, and, with him, the literary world ranks them as the three greatest English novelists of the nineteenth century. With the latter's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the present possessor of Abbotsford, I am well acquainted, and also cherish the pleasant recollection that my maternal grandfather was Sir Walter's friend and neighbor near the banks of the Tweed. I am also happy in remembering that I knew Thackeray and Dickens, and enjoyed the pleasure of hearing both in public on their second visits to the United States.

Charles Dickens came to this country in 1842, chiefly with a view to bring about an international copyright law between the Motherland and America. In this he was bitterly disappointed, for it was many decades before this very

just and proper bill was passed by the lawmaking powers of the two nations. Sad to say, Dickens did not survive to receive its benefits, which would have more than doubled his income, for the sale of his writings in the United States

exceeded that of Great Britain and continues to do so, four decades after his death. While with us, Dickens brooded over the perverseness of our people on the copyright question, and in his "Notes," as well as in "Martin Chuzzlewit," his next novel, he availed himself of the opportunity of uttering some impressions concerning the objectionable features of American democracy, the result being, in the language of Carlyle, "that all Yankee-doodle-dom blazed up like one universal soda bottle."

It is doubtful if any European visitor to our country, with the possible exception of Lafayette, was ever received with such warmth and enthusiasm as the young author of "Pickwick," who was then but thirty years of age. This inimitable work in its peculiar vein has perhaps never been equaled in the English language, and it at once placed its youthful author in the highest rank among the popular writers of England. In New York many more hospitalities of every charac-



A WASHINGTON PORTRAIT OF DICKENS

From a photograph taken in December, 1867, and presented by the novelist to General Wilson



FROM A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN WASHINGTON, 1867

ter were proffered to him than he could possibly accept. As Fitz-Greene Halleck said: "Our people went *daft* over Dickens." Bryant, Halleck, Irving, Paulding, Verplanck and Willis, with many other Knickerbocker authors and prominent professional men and merchants, numbering 230, invited Dickens to a public dinner at the City Hotel, then the leading hostelry of New York, which stood on Broadway, but a short distance above Trinity Church. Much against his expressed wish, Washington Irving was selected to preside at the banquet.

On Halleck's last visit but one to New York in June, 1867, I asked the poet about the Dickens dinner, when he gave a pleasant description of the entertainment, including an amusing account of Irving's speech, which was going off finely until their mutual friend, Charles Augustus Davis, *alias* Major Jack Downing, who sat near Irving, most unfortunately interrupted him with "admirable!" "excellent!" and other exclamations of approbation, which so disconcerted the timid speaker that he completely broke down, and, after uttering some incohe-

rent words, ended with the toast "Charles Dickens, the guest of the nation." "There," said Irving, as he resumed his seat, "I told you I should break down and I've done it!" "He reminded me," added Halleck, "of a certain Connecticut orator, who, while addressing a public assembly, unfortunately lost the thread of his discourse, and, hesitating to recover his lost ideas, was addressed from the gallery by a country lad: 'I say, mister, I guess you're stuck!'"

Writing to Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, March 8, 1842, Halleck says:

"You ask me about Mr. Boz. I am quite delighted with him. He is a thoro good fellow, with nothing of the author about him but the reputation, and goes thru his task as lion with exemplary grace, patience and good nature. He has the brilliant face of a man of genius, and a pretty Scottish lassie for a wife, with roses on her cheeks, and 'een sae bonny blue.' His writings you know. I wish you could have listened to his eloquence at the dinner here. It was the only specimen of eloquence I have ever witnessed. Its charm was not in its words, but in the manner of saying them."

The renowned novelist and the genial poet became warm friends, often meeting at social entertainments and exchanging courtesies. The following is one of several notes received by Halleck from Dickens during his sojourn of several weeks in New York:

"CARLETON HOUSE,

"Fourteenth February, 1842.

"MY DEAR SIR—Will you come and breakfast with me on Tuesday, the twenty-second at half past ten? Say yes. I should have been truly delighted to have a talk with you to-night (being quite alone), but the doctor says

that if I talk to man, woman, or child, this evening, I shall be dumb tomorrow. Believe me, with true regard,

"Faithfully your friend,

"CHARLES DICKENS.

"Fitz-Greene Halleck, Esq."

Halleck's reply to an invitation to meet Boz at a private dinner given by Louis Gaylord Clark, editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, at which Bryant, Irving and many lesser literary lights

were to be present, was characteristically felicitous. It began:

"The bridegroom may forget the bride

Was made his wedded wife yestereen,

The monarch may forget the crown

Which on his head an hour hath been,

but I'll not forget that I am to have the pleasure of dining with you on Thursday evening, to meet that rare painter of human character, Mr. Dickens."

Prof. C. C. Felton, afterward president of Harvard College, passed some weeks in New York at the time Dickens was there. He had known the Eng-

lish novelist during his prolonged visit to Boston and Cambridge. He writes:

"I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Dickens, often meeting him in the brilliant society which then made New York a most agreeable resort. Halleck, Bryant, Washington Irving, Davis and others scarcely less attractive by their genius, wit and social graces, constituted a circle not to be surpassed anywhere in the world."*

Only a fortnight before Dickens arrived in Boston in the Cunard steamer on his second visit to the United States Halleck spoke with pleasure of the great

*Address on Irving before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Washington Hotel, New York
Saturday Evening January 1842

Dear Sir

I thank you cordially for your considerate kindness in sending me the enclosed note. I have read it with the greatest interest, and have already retained a delightful recollection of its amiable and accomplished writer.

I had hoped to see him by dear Irving, being desired, it was scarcely my role in America, when I had looked forward to seeing again, as an old friend, the thing that I had.

Yours faithfully and obliged
Charles Dickens

James Grant Wilson Esq.

gratification he anticipated in again meeting the distinguished author, and of visiting New York for that purpose. We were, he proposed, to have a quiet little *partie carrée* dinner with Boz and Henry

copy of his letter that appears on a previous page, in which the American poet described to Mrs. Rush the eloquence of Boz at the City Hotel dinner:

"I thank you cordially for your considerate

Formosa
Saturday morning

My Dear Sir

Inclose you a proof of John Richardson which you will perhaps have the goodness to revise and return to me directly.

I have been compelled by great press of matter to cut it a little here and there, but I hope you will not think the effect of the paper impaired thereby. I have been obliged to perform the same kind office with your own articles, and was last month at the very greatest disadvantage.

Believe me

Dear Sir

Faithfully yours

W. T. Jordan Esq.

[Signature]

A LETTER OF THE PICKWICK PERIOD

Addressed to an English author and editor and recently sold for seventy-five dollars

T. Tuckerman at the Athenæum Club, and I was, if possible, to secure front seats for one of his readings, in order that the poet might hear distinctly. That Mr. Dickens entertained an equal desire to meet Halleck is shown in the following note to the author of this short centennial article, who had sent Dickens a

kindness in sending me the enclosed note. I have read it with the greatest interest, and have always retained a delightful recollection of its amiable and accomplished writer.

"I, too, had hopes to see him! My dear Irving being dead, there was scarcely any one in America whom I so looked forward to seeing again as our old friend often thought of."

It was melancholy to contemplate the number of eminent authors who since the first visit of Charles Dickens, only a quarter of a century previous, had gone hence to be no more seen of men. The stalwart and sturdy Cooper; the genial and gentle Irving; his friend and patriotic kinsman, Paulding; Prescott, the charming historian, and Percival, the poet; the eloquent Everett; Nathaniel Hawthorne; Edgar A. Poe; the brilliant N. P. Willis, and, lastly, the gifted and genial Halleck—nearly all the great names of our early American literature—had passed away in twenty-five short years, leaving a new generation to extend the hand of friendship to him on his second coming to the New World in 1867. And many lesser literary lights had also gone over to the great majority.

Among the survivors of those Dickens knew on his first visit, or had met abroad before his second coming, were George Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, George H. Boker and Bayard Taylor, and he expressed much pleasure in seeing them photographed in a group accompanied by facsimiles of their signatures. In a little note of thanks, unfortunately lost or stolen, Mr. Dickens requests my acceptance of the original of the picture that appears on another page, taken by the well-known photographer, Gurney, of New York, in December, 1867. It was in this month that the "Inimitable Boz" appeared before overcrowded audiences in Steinway Hall as a public interpreter and reader of selections from his own writings. As a reader he had no superior, and possibly no equal. Miss Dickens, alluding to her father's readings, writes:

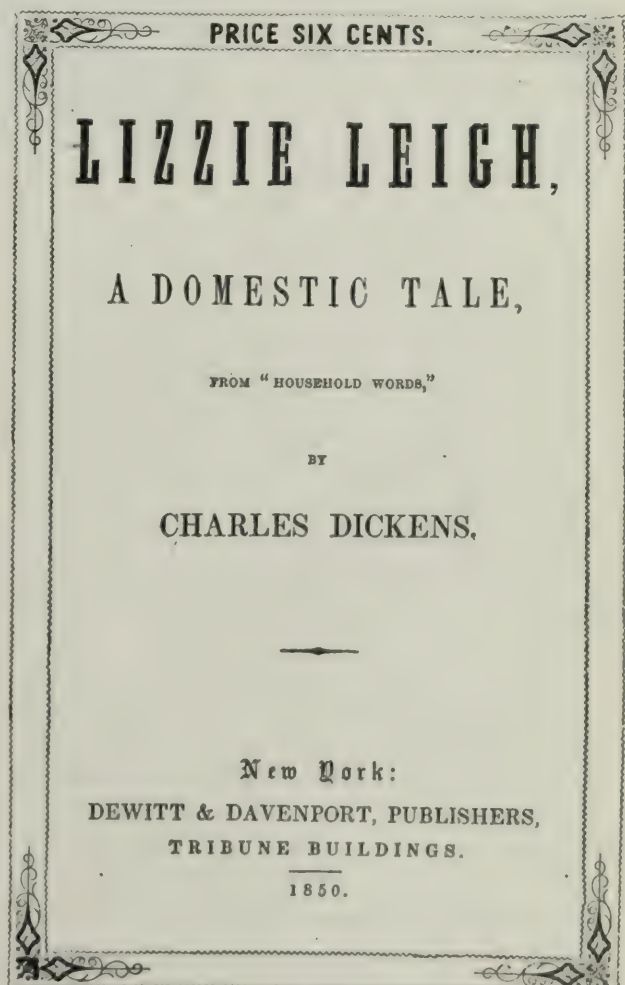
"Into their performances and preparations he threw the best energy of his heart and soul, practising and rehearsing at all times and in all places. The meadow near our home [Gad's Hill] was a favorite place and people passing thru the lane, not knowing who he was or what doing, must have thought him a madman, from his reciting and gesticulation."

Many years later, in comparing the readings of Dickens and Thackeray, George William Curtis remarked:

"The style of 'Boz' was that of the perfectly trained actor: of 'Titmarsh' that of the accomplished gentleman amateur."

Late in April, 1868, a public dinner was given at Delmonico's to the distinguished author before his departure, by

more than 200 hosts, Horace Greeley presiding. Dickens again delighted an American audience with his eloquence. He availed himself of the occasion to bear testimony to the wonderful changes of a quarter of a century, the growth of vast cities, the advance in the graces and amenities of life, as well as the changes in himself leading to opinions more deliberately formed. He promised us that no copy of his "American Notes" or "Martin Chuzzlewit" should thereafter be issued without the accompanying statement concerning the changes to which he had alluded that evening: of the consideration, hospitality and politeness in many ways for which he was happy to thank us, and of his heartfelt gratitude for the respect shown, during all his second visit, to the privacy enforced upon him by the nature of his work and the condition of his health. A few days later Dickens sailed in a Cunarder, enjoying a ten days' passage over a calm sea and arriving safely at Gad's Hill during the first week in May, repeating what he



A RARE TITLE-PAGE—REPRODUCED FROM OCTAVO SIZE

wrote on returning from his first expedition in 1842—"Oh, home—home—home—home—HOME!!!!!"

The last three months of the novelist's life were devoted to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which did not promise to become a masterpiece, as did his rival Thackeray's unfinished novel, "Denis Duval." After writing for several hours in the chalet, where he habitually did his literary work, and answering two letters bearing the superscription Gad's Hill Place, Higham by Rochester, Kent, dated June 8, 1870, Dickens suddenly collapsed at the dinner table. His sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, asked if he was ill. He said, "Yes, very ill," but added he would finish his dinner. She entreated him to lie down. "Yes, in the ground," he answered, very distinctly. These were his last words, when he fell upon the floor. The great author died on Friday, June 9, and was buried privately in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, in the early morning of the 14th, the grave having been dug in secret the night before. He rests under the bust of Thackeray, by the side of Sheridan and Garrick, and near the monuments to Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dryden.

The greatest of English literary authorities said:

"Statesmen, men of science, philanthropists, the acknowledged benefactors of mankind, might pass away, and yet not leave the void which will be caused by the death of Charles Dickens."

In his will he charged his friends to erect no monument to his memory and directed only his name to be inscribed on his tomb, adding the proud provision: "I rest my claim to the remembrance of my countrymen on my published works."

Dickens said of himself: "I have always felt that I must, please God, die in harness." This presentiment was shared by Thackeray, and the third of the triumvirate, stout Sir Walter, also hastened his death by overwork, that a long line of

Scotts of Abbotsford might succeed him. The modest house in which Charles Dickens was born is now, and has been for the past seven years, known as a Dickens museum.

"'Foster's Life of Dickens,' " said Carlyle to me in the summer of 1875, "stands second only to Boswell's 'Johnson.'" Expressing some surprise that he should give the first mentioned biography precedence over Scott's life by his son-in-law, Carlyle made answer:

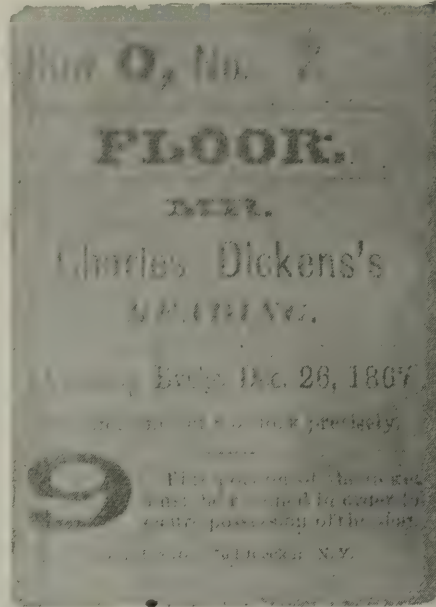
"Weel, Lockhart's is certainly a *braw* book, about as *grund* a man as was ever born on Scottish soil." He then launched forth in praise of Sir Walter's and the novels of Charles Dickens, but cared less for those of Thackeray, except "Henry Esmond," remarking that the Irish ballads were much the best things he ever wrote, and quoting with great gusto and strong brogue, accompanied by laughter,

'Twould binifit your sowl
To see the butther'd rowls.

Describing the three novelists, the Chelsea philosopher remarked that "the giant Titmarsh was six feet three, Sir Walter six feet—my hight—and Boz five feet nine inches."

Returning half a century ago from my first visit to Scotland, I was the bearer of a rose sent by Isabella, the youngest sister of Robert Burns, to Fitz-Greene Halleck, who, as the venerable lady said, was the author of the finest lines ever written about her brother. In the summer of 1906 I carried three roses across the sea grown in a Hudson River garden and given to me by the gentle and gracious owner of the garden for a certain purpose, which was faithfully executed. One was placed on the tomb of Dickens in Westminster, another on the ivy-covered grave of Thackeray in Kensal-Green Cemetery, London, while the third was dropped on Scott's last resting-place in the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey.

NEW YORK CITY.



The PASSING of the NEW THEATRE

RANDOM REFLECTIONS UPON THE REPERTORY & THE SPECTACULAR STAGE & UPON AUDIENCES

BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

CBK:JR

1911

THE New Theatre, hailed on its birth as the American equivalent of the Comédie Française, is today a dead thing. And the fine playhouse on Central Park West has been surrendered to a "commercial" manager presenting, for the present season, a spectacle—the dramatised "Garden of Allah."

At first there was talk of a newer "New Theatre": with a playhouse on a smaller scale near Times Square. Now, even that project has been abandoned. Perhaps it is not dead, but sleeping. Rumor has it that when Mr. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, was invited to take charge of the new house, as yet unbuilt, a fifty thousand dollar salary was only one of his exacting conditions. In any case, New York's first New Theatre has passed into history; and its former director, Mr. Winthrop Ames, has cut loose from his millionaire founders and undertaken theatrical management on his own account. Besides presenting the Reinhardt pantomime, "Sumurun," one of the most striking spectacles in a season distinguished by the spectacular and the Oriental, he will, in a few weeks, open in West Forty-fourth street what he calls The Little Theatre: well named "Little," since it will lack both balcony and boxes, and seat only some 300 persons.¹ The construction of New York's

smallest playhouse (though it is more than twice the size of Boston's new "Toy Theatre") marks a reaction against the methods, and, up to a certain point, the ideals of the original New Theatre enterprise. The extent of the reaction has been exaggerated by those who have written letters on the subject to New York newspapers: letters assuming that the director "intends serving caviare to the very select few who can afford to be fastidious, who are satiated, and need *outré* food for their mental diet, and also who are able to pay \$2 or more for a seat." It is not true that Mr. Ames has given up his championship of the repertory idea; and though a newspaper has stated that he believes "special engagements" to be best for managers and actors alike, I fancy that "expedient" is the adjective he would use, and not "best."

"The stock company as a rival to the highest class of producing theatre must now be recognized as an institution of the past," the New York *Sun* tells us, in discussing Mr. Ames's experiments; "such institutions will exist, in all probability, just as they do now in various cities of the country, but they are in nearly every city cheaper and of secondary importance."² Such a statement as this takes no account of what the future may bring forth. Indeed, it ignores the highly respectable beginning made by the company somewhat redundantly dubbed the "Drama Players," of Chicago, just as it ignores Mr. Morosco's work in California. (But more of Oliver Morosco at another time.) And then there is the example of the Abbey Theatre players from Dublin, who have a double right

¹The Little Theatre will be completed about March 1, standing in Forty-fourth street, west of Broadway: a building of sandstone and red brick, in the Colonial style. Inside there will be fifteen rows of seats—all orchestra chairs. Below the auditorium a large lounge will be available during intermissions. The repertory of the Little Theater, as announced, includes "The Pigeon," by John Galsworthy; "The Terrible Meek," by C. Rann Kennedy; "Anatol," by Arthur Schnitzler; "Electra," by Euripides, with Edith Wynne Matthison in the leading part; "One-Two-Three, and Out-Goes-She," by John T. Hayes—a "first play" by an American author, said to be a satirical comedy of New York life, and a bill of three short plays by Maurice Maeterlinck. A novelty will be a play for children, given only at matinees: a dramatisation of Grimm's fairy tale, "Snow White," by an American playwright. Not all of these plays will be mounted during the present season.

²Compare "Scheme and Estimates for a National Theatre," by William Archer and Granville Barker, pp. xi, xiii: where the opinion is expressed that a provincial center like Manchester or Birmingham is more favorable to the development of the repertory theatre than "monstrous and inarticulate London." This was Mr. Barker's opinion in 1907.



MR. WINTHROP AMES

Director of the late New Theatre; owner and manager of the Little Theatre and American producer of the Reinhardt pantomime "Sumurun"

to their triumphs at home and abroad, since they have won those triumphs in the face of hostile demonstrations. Yet the success of the Dublin repertory theatre has, it seems to me, great significance for every one of us. As an American critic has observed, whenever artistry becomes too cleverly adjusted, whenever art succumbs to the vanity of self-consciousness, it is well that seekers after truth should return to nature.³ When "dramatists care more for artistry than they care for life," and managers care more for realism than for either poetry or character in plays, "it is time to break away."

In part, at least, the failure of New York's New Theatre was a failure due to the cult of the elaborate, a failure due to Alexandrianism, to wrong emphasis;

in fine, a failure at once artistic and financial. Artistically, the institution may be said to have scored a success of esteem. Its costliness in rents, equipment, running expenses and actors' salaries was a stupendous millstone round the neck of the director: a weight too heavy for any director at all to have supported very long. How far those expenses were superfluous is another question, and one too difficult for resolution here. Certainly the costliness of maintaining a repertory theatre of the highest grade must inevitably prove excessive in the American metropolis. Admirable though the co-operative system of the Dublin's Abbey Theatre is, by which all the players share in the profits, and are thus interested in the success of the enterprise, the difficulties involved in carrying out that system here would be considerable. In a repertory theatre, several members of the company will be, at any given moment, idle at the management's expense, and actors look for bigger rewards in New York than in Dublin. Furthermore, the public insists upon a higher realism than did the public made up of our grandfathers and grandmothers. The ingénue must not be a forty-year-old; old man and leading juvenile cannot, at a pinch, trade parts. One of the evils of the star system is that verism has come to be regarded as a requisite; and though verism is not truth, necessarily, it costs enough to be true. Let us add the fact that too many clever actors and actresses of today are "spoiled" in that their qualities and defects have been too tenderly respected by authors and managers alike; they want flexibility much as a mill operative does who for ten years has confined himself to a single operation in the manufacture of pin-heads. The practical problem which confronts the would-be manager of a repertory theatre is well-nigh insurmountable. To a great extent it is a problem of dollars and cents: but that is not all of it.

Yet why despair? Some of the New Theatre's mistakes, at any rate, will be avoided, both by the Chicago players, whose early work has promise, and by Mr. Ames in his new private venture. It will be remembered that Mr. Ames was not the original choice of the found-

³Clayton Hamilton in the January, 1912, *Bookman*.

ers of that gilded institution. Mr. Granville Barker, London playwright and producer, was invited to take charge of the house on Central Park West, in whose construction the late Herr Direktor Conried, of the Metropolitan Opera, had altogether too great a say. Mr. Barker crossed the ocean, inspected the beautiful playhouse with its seats for 2,300 persons,⁴ and booked for Liverpool by the next steamer. "The New Theatre is too hopelessly large," he said, in effect. "It is wholly unadapted to its purposes, as I understand them."

Mr. Ames's latest adventure has been termed reactionary: but the real reaction was that of the Founders' enterprise. In an age when serious drama is increasingly psychological—depending much more upon facial expression than upon the pyrotechnics of earlier generations, the New Theatre undertook to ignore the tendency of the times. It was a bad case of jumboism: an American disease virulent (and fatal) north of Mexico.

Now, Mr. Ames's playhouse, instead of resembling that which he directed for the Nabob-Founders, will go to the other

extreme. It will suggest superficial parallels, not with the Français, but with Professor Reinhardt's *Kammerspiele* in Berlin, the *Théâtres de l'Œuvre* and des Arts in Paris, and the Little Theatre in London—now in its second season. As its sole manager, Mr. Ames will take ample time to make its productions, will bind himself to no subscription nights, and will give up the repertory idea to the extent that he will let pieces run for a considerable time: provided, always, that the success they attain justifies him in continuing them. In the New Theatre, where acoustics were a question of debate during the first season, splendor of pageantry had to be counted upon rather than artistic naturalism, or intimacy of feeling between players and audience. In the Little Theatre, on the contrary, sympathy between those on the two sides of the footlights must stimulate players to high excellence and the audience to keen appreciation. On the stage as well as "in front," the Little Theatre should prove an educative force no less than a house of entertainment.

Professor Phelps wrote in *THE INDEPENDENT* of September 29, 1910: "The founding of the New Theatre is the best

⁴Even the *Comédie Française* seats but 1,200. The Glasgow Repertory Theatre seats 1,314 persons, the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, only 562.



THE STREET OF THE OULED NAILS IN BENI-MORA

The dramatization of Robert Hichens's novel, "The Garden of Allah," has been playing at the Century Theatre (formerly the New Theatre) ever since the opening of the theatrical season, last autumn.

thing that has happened in American dramatic history." It was thus that he terminated his anticipatory account of the second season at that transitory home of Thespis. But, when all is said and

when the New Theatre was still in prospect, that "if any preference is shown, it will be to the native product, the American play, depicting our own national and social life." And the production of "The



THE BEAUTIFUL SLAVE OF FATAL ENCHANTMENT, THE SHEIK'S SON, AND THE HUNCHBACK: A SCENE FROM "SUMURUN"

The piece is, as melodrama, of no great significance, tho incontestably skillful. Chiefly remarkable is the acting—above all, that of the Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment (Fraulein Leopoldine Konstantin) and the Hunchback (Herr Emil Lind). Once the piece is under way, the want of words is felt by no one. The staging of the play is the more admirable in that high effectiveness is reached by means relatively simple. Any one who agrees with Edmund Burke that "vice loses half its evil by losing all its grossness" will find the performance of "Sumurun" at the New York Casino faultless. Yet the decadence of the wordless play is not to be lost sight of thru the good taste of its management and acting.

done, what did the New Theatre accomplish? Beyond several lavish revivals, and the successful performance of Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice" and "Blue Bird" (the latter soon transferred to a "commercial" theatre) there were acted there only three new plays of power or charm or significance: Galsworthy's "Strife," Besier's "Don," and Mrs. Marks's "Piper." Only the last of these three pieces was of American authorship, though Mr. Ames declared, at a time

"Piper"—marred as it was by the fact that Miss Mattheson played the hero part—was made only after the play's performance at Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. Benson's company as a prize play. "I don't believe the New Theatre was dreadfully keen to have 'The Piper' until after its English success," confessed the author, with a humorous grimace.⁵

⁵"The tendency to be guarded against in America," wrote Mr. William Archer, of the London *Nation*, some four or five years since, "is a too great hospitality towards foreign works, and a lack of reasonable discrimination in favor of native authors."

A little Irish company that has for a few years carried out the repertory idea in Dublin is at the present time touring the States with a number of its plays. In New York the Abbey Theatre players were discovered by astute critics to be amateurs. But, as Mr. Eaton has inquired, "where could we find an American company and a repertory of American plays to send abroad to represent us as worthily?" There are neither the American authors nor the American repertory. The American audience is, moreover, either hopelessly antediluvian in its tastes, or insistent that it receive work of so inferior quality that no well conducted repertory theatre is capable of satisfying it. Indeed, it is here that one finds the crux of the situation. The New Theatre seems to have been founded on logic somewhat like the following: Give the Public good Plays acted by competent Players in a fine Playhouse, and you will confer a benefit upon mankind equal to that conferred by the millionaire philanthropist, the millionaire art collector, and the millionaire peace advocate. Incidentally, you will succeed; and success is the American watchword. But the New Theatre did not succeed; principally, it seems to me, because the logic just cited is faulty to a degree. The formula must be reversed. Give the public a playhouse; provide competent players, acting

good plays; but make sure, first of all—and place all your emphasis here—of your public. The audience is not the least important, but the primary and ultimate element in theatrical success. Most Broadway triumphs *are* triumphs not because they are what they are, but because the public is what *it* is. The Puritan habit endures; the best people in the community do not with any regularity attend the theatre or interest themselves in its concerns. Still, there are a forlorn few of us who do go; also, the immature go there to be amused—and shaped; and in the great mass of the immature the children of your complacent "best" people are included. What influence is, when all is said and done, more potent than that of the stage? It is all the greater because unsuspected; unsuspected even by those who attend stage performances. When we are more completely civilized, we will realize this.

The problem of the ambitious stage manager today is the development of his public. Apart from the ladies, his actual public is made up, to a shocking extent, of aliens, bounders, children and drummers. He must, then, teach the a, b, c's; yes, and even the d's. Now, education is a difficult task. It is doubly difficult if your audience suspects that it is being educated. Yet it is, above all, education of which



MISS SARA ALGOOD

In America, Miss Algood has played the leading female rôles in the Abbey Theatre Company's repertory of Irish plays. She is shown here as the Scarlet Woman ("Feemy Evans") in Mr. Shaw's "sermon in crude melodrama": "The Showing-up of Blanco Posnet." The same evening she plays the Cathleen of Mr. Yeats's "Cathleen na Hoolihan," or, it may be, the aged and bereft mother of Synge's "Riders to the Sea." Her range is wide, but she is, perhaps at her best in comedy. Playing the Widow Quinn in Synge's "Playboy" her one fault is too great an attractiveness for the part; in other plays, however, she mercifully disguises charms and youthfulness.

the small theatre is capable. Shakespearean revivals are all well enough; Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe are well enough: but of what consequence is their work from any except the pictorial and elocutionary standpoints? They do, to be sure, bring poetry—none too well read—before their large audiences: but how many persons in their audiences would know it for poetry if they did not know it was Shakespeare? Only half the New York audiences realized that the plays of John M. Synge, as acted by the Abbey Theatre players, were poetry—poetry in spirit, that is; the other half gig-

gled whenever a word unfamiliar to Broadway was spoken with the melody of Irish accent. It is a wonder that any New York manager has the courage to put on any plays with a higher appeal than that conferred by rag-time or farcical actuality. Indeed, they do put on few such plays—if we count out spectacles.

The Chicago experiment, all the same, and the experiment of the Little Theatre, may serve to encourage us to hope for better things. These theatres, at least, address intelligence, imagination.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Heart's Colloquy

BY WILLIAM R. BENÉT

LOVE said to Worship, "How saw you our lady,
At our meeting yester-evening, that home you came so slow?"
Worship raised his eyes, and rapt and yearning said he:
"Hey, my heart is heavy with the loss that I know!
I saw her like a light as pure as starshine flaming
And my sin, that thought to win that light, as dark again!
Her beauty smote my heart with pain beyond all naming.
Sing to my despair how 'twas you saw her then!"

And Love said, "I saw her in choicest sweet attire,
With greeting calm and kindly, as careless I were near.
She dreamed with quiet brows, crooning tunes beside the fire,—
But she smiled thru her dreaming. I know she holds me dear!"

Love said to Worship, "How left you our lady,
At the end of yester-evening, that home you came so sad?"
Worship drooped his eyes, and soft and slowly said he:
"I bore a heavy burden, for the hope that I had.
I left her as a star set high beyond all hailing,
So pure none may endure her beams. of mortal men!
I left her thronged with angels, before her throne vailing!
Sing to my despair of how you left her then!"

And Love said, "I left her with thoughts that sought to flee me,
With hands withheld demurely, and low-voiced 'Come again!'
I left her turned aside, with eyes that would not see me,—
But when I passed the window she watched me from the pane!"

NEW YORK CITY.

The Power Behind Our Silk Mills

BY SCOTT NEARING

THE northeast wind drove the sleet and snow with stinging force thru the Lackawanna Valley, near Scranton, Pa. The mill whistle sounded shrilly. It was half past six, and still quite dark on a bitter February morning.

A tiny figure, with a shawl wrapped tightly around its head, crept over the railroad track and down toward the mill.

Time passed slowly. It was half past

"And you are how old?"

"Me? Fourteen."

"How long have you worked in this mill?"

"Goin' on four years."

"How old were you when you started to work?"

"T'irteen."

"Ah, yes, I see the law has raised the age limit one year in the meantime."



A TINY FIGURE WITH A SHAWL ROUND ITS HEAD

six and more, but the night shift was not yet thru "getting up the ends," so the small figure waited in the slush by the mill door. First she stood on one chilled foot and then on another.

"Do you work here?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Yes, ma'am. Ah, but it makes cold this morning."

"Yes, it is very cold for you to stand out there. How long do you work in the mill?"

"In there we work every day eleven hours."

"Eleven hours? For how much a day?"

"We are paid not by the day, we get paid every two weeks, I have five dollars. Some of them have less than five dollars, but I have five dollars every two weeks."

"That is four cents an hour, and you stand up eleven hours a day for four cents an hour?"

"Yes, I reel, but some girls have only four dollars every two weeks—I have learned, I have five dollars every two weeks."

"Do you not get tired with such work?"

"Tired? No, I am not tired. It is my sister what is tired. She works here—she is on night shift. Night shift works twelve hours. The light been very bad. My sister come out in the

morning from the mill, and she see threads, threads, threads. She go home and sleep and then jump up and say 'Oh! my eyes, my eyes is all threads.' Her back hurt too. She stand, and stand and stand all night. Doctor say, leave the mill, do not work, but me mudder say, 'go to work' and sister have to go. The night shift it is terrible. The men are very bad."

"Can you read and write?"

"Read and write? I read my name; I write my name, but I write only that. Once I was in school, then I read and write, but it is so long, and I have forgot. See, there is the sister, the night shift off. They got up their ends. Now I go to work."

When she was gone the footprints in the snow measured less than eight inches.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



St. Patrick and King Darry

BY DENIS A. McCARTHY

SAINT PATHRICK was bitter enough

With thim ould pagan dhruids an' princes;
An' faith, if they gave him much guff,

He could soon bring thim lads to their
sinses.

But Pathrick was kind to the poor—

He'd go hungry an' dhry for their sakes—
Och, he loved every crature, I'm sure,
Always barrin' the snakes!

Yes, he ioved every one, young an' ould,—

The hares an' the deer an' the rabbits,—
An' he'd love even serpents, I'm tould,
If they hadn't such horrible habits.

The birds an' the bastes of the wood,
No matter how timid an' wild,
Faith, they didn't fear Pathrick the Good
Any more nor a child.

One day, by King Darry, the Saint

A fine piece of counthry was granted,
An' along with the monarch he went,
To look at the land so much wanted.
When what should they see but a doe
Lyin' there in the midst of the bawn,
Her eyes with affection aglow
Lookin' down on her fawn.

With that the hot blood of the King

Boiled up with the deer-hunter's passion;
His javelin he lifted to fling,

In the most approved blood-letting fashion;
But the Saint laid a grip on his hand,
And boldly commanded him: "No.
Your Majesty, this is my land,
And deer-hunting don't go!"

Then he tenderly raised the young deer,

An' coaxed back the shiverin' mother,
Whose dark eyes, dilated with fear,
Were lookin' from one to the other,
An' thin to King Darry he said:

"For an abbey you gave me this place;
I'll make it a shelter instead
For all deer from the chase!"

Thus Pathrick outwitted the King,

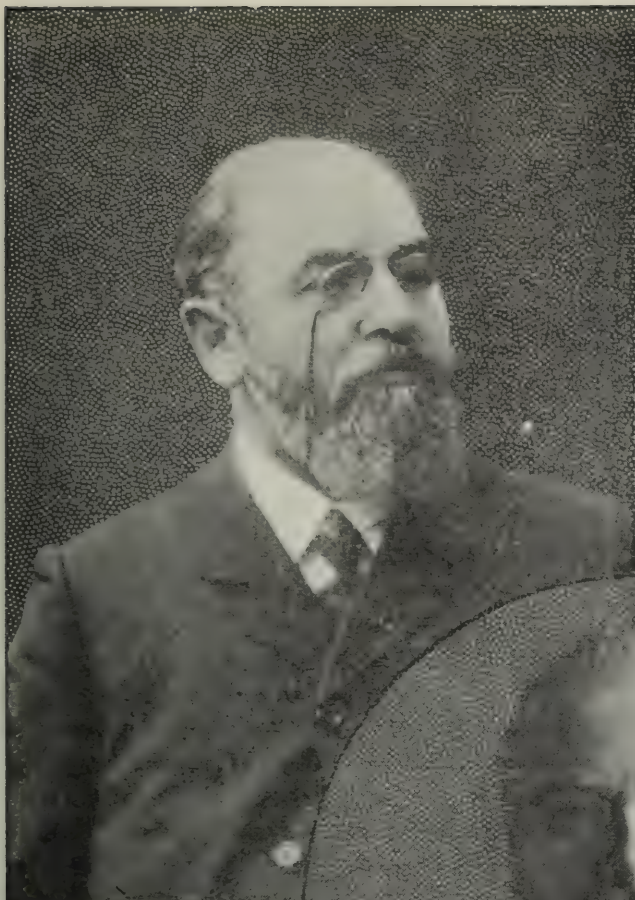
The chief of thim ould pagan princes,
An' faith, 'tis himself that could bring
With his curse thim same lads to their
sinses.

The King whin he found he was sould

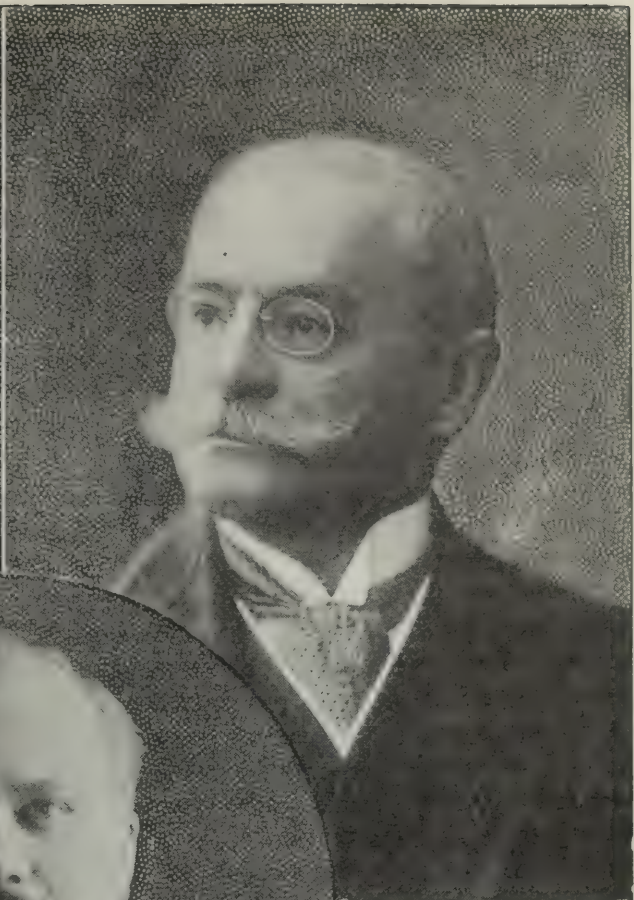
Was so mad his fri'nds thought he would
burst,

But he kept very quiet I'm tould,
For he feared he'd be curst!

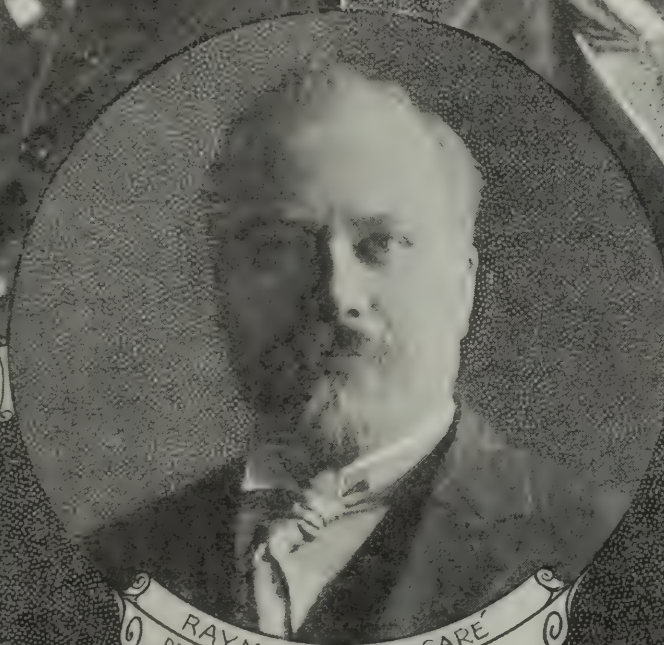
EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



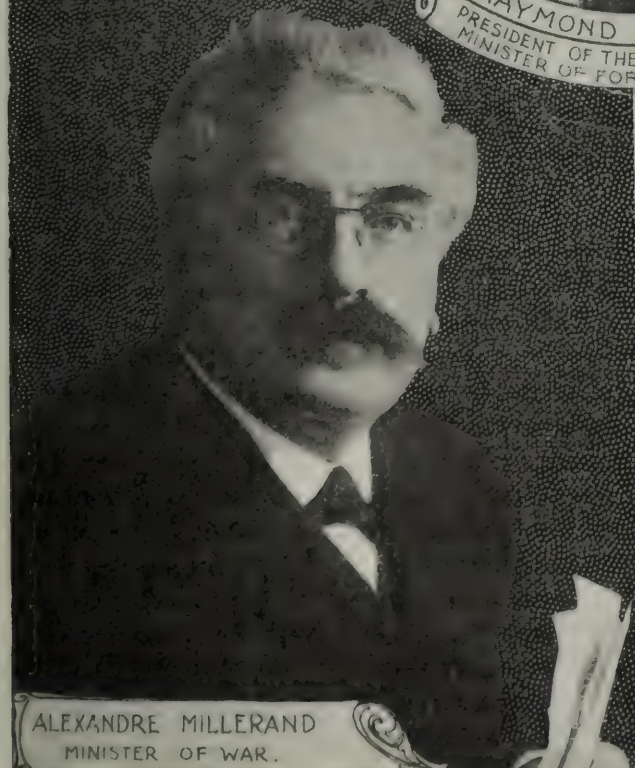
LEON BOURGEOIS
MINISTER OF LABOR.



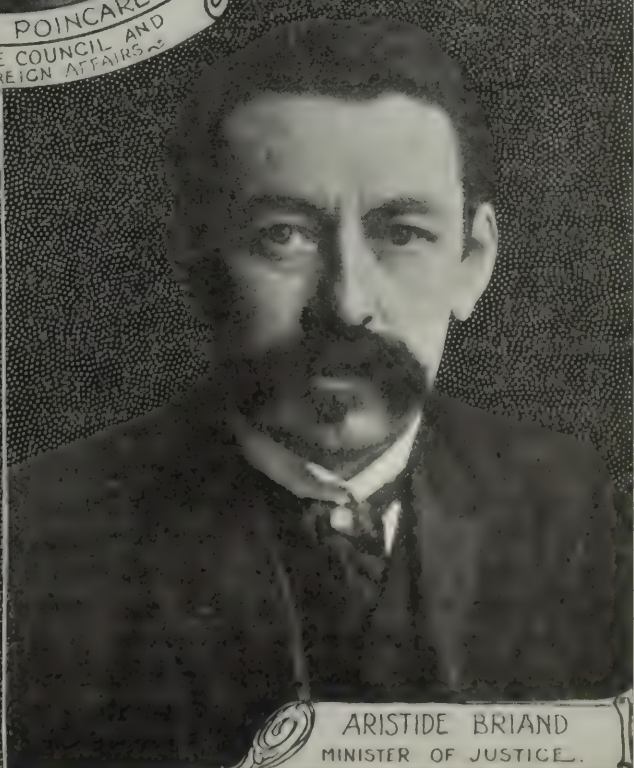
THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ
MINISTER OF MARINE.



RAYMOND POINCARÉ
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



ALEXANDRE MILLERAND
MINISTER OF WAR.



ARISTIDE BRIAND
MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

LEADERS OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Literature

Liszt

THE whirligig of time has brought the centenary of Franz Liszt, who was born on October 22d, 1811, and with it many and divers celebrations in the world's musical capitals and a mass of printed matter about the Great Comet among pianists, who appears now to have evolved into a fixed star of the first magnitude among composers. The celebrations serve to delight many souls with much glorious music which might not otherwise be heard at this time, and some of which certainly has not been heard as often as it deserves—as, for example, the “Tasso” symphonic poem with which Josef Stransky achieved a veritable triumph on the occasion of his first appearance as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and the “Dante” symphony, which Weingartner places at the very summit of Liszt's creative power, and which New York hears for the first time this winter. Among the mass of printed matter about Liszt, Mr. Huneker's study¹ is the most interesting, the most readable, the most illuminating, altogether the best book in the English tongue that has yet appeared on the life and work of this master musician. But we must add also that to those who looked to Mr. Huneker to deal adequately with the character and career of the mighty man of music who was one of the most fascinating of artists, and to produce the definitive and satisfying life and works of Liszt, his book is a disappointment. No other living writer, probably, is so well qualified and equipped for that task. Mr. Huneker has a large and intimate acquaintance with Liszt's music, and is himself musician enough to be able to play even the most difficult of the piano pieces. He has known many of Liszt's pupils, and has received instruction from some of them. For a quarter of a century he has collected story, legend and anecdote,

written and unwritten, until the bulk of his materials appalled him. He says that to write the exhaustive biography he had projected, “a man must be plentifully endowed with time and patience.” Not being so endowed, Mr. Huneker has been content to write a series of essays on the real and legendary Liszt, on certain aspects of his art and character, on his works and his influence.

Most of these essays are absorbingly interesting. The critic is as brilliant, as witty, trenchant, paradoxical as in his earlier books, which are a lasting joy to thoughtful readers. Yet these papers on Liszt appear to have been gathered into a book without sufficiently careful editorial revision. On one of his earlier title pages Mr. Huneker put for motto Whitman's jibe at the consistency of small minds: “Do I contradict myself? Well, then, I contradict myself.” In this Liszt book he contradicts himself rather too often. It is not at all a big, clear, definite and finished portrait of the great Hungarian master that he has given us, but a series of “snap-shots” of the very varied phases and aspects of an amazingly volatile and versatile human being—taken at various times, and not always easily recognizable as photographs of the same man. The author himself, while no adulator and no hero worshipper, has been much puzzled by the volatility and versatility of his subject, for he says: “The various personalities of Liszt are so mystifying that they would require the professional services of a half dozen psychologists to untangle their complex web.” The effect of contradictoriness is further heightened by 126 pages of quotations from Liszt's contemporaries—which is nevertheless a valuable part of the book.

There are excellent expositions of many (tho not all) of the best of Liszt's works, and there is ungrudging praise for his greatest achievement in music—the creation of the symphonic poem. The enormous debt to Liszt of all the moderns, from Wagner to Debussy, is

¹FRANZ LISZT. By James Huneker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.



LISZT AND HIS FRIENDS (1881)
From Mr. Huneker's "Franz Liszt" (Scribner's)

dwelt upon repeatedly. While Liszt the man and artist remains as enigmatic a figure as before (what lofty and puissant genius is not an enigma to the rest of mankind?), and while "the true history of Liszt as composer has yet to be written," Mr. Huneker's book is decidedly worth having for its vividly impressionistic glimpses of a brilliant and many-sided musical genius, a commanding figure in the life of the nineteenth century and a great-hearted man.

Compared with Mr. Huneker's study, Mr. Hervey's little book on Liszt² appears very thin and inconsequential. But it will serve its purpose of telling beginners something about the man and his music.

As a song writer Liszt is not as yet as widely known or as fully appreciated as he deserves to be. "The King of Thule" and "Lorely," says Mr. Huneker, "are masterpieces and contain in essence all the dramatic lyricism of modern writers, Strauss included." These and many other beautiful songs are published anew in the latest volume of "The Musician's Library," devoted

to Liszt's songs,³ a good collection, which is not enhanced in value, however, by the lucubrations of its editor.

✻ Health

IN his two volumes on *Public Hygiene*¹ Dr. Thomas S. Blair has gathered together a series of papers by physicians in many parts of the country and by officials of various corporations who are interested in the health of their employees and the health of the public. Among these non-medical contributors are a manager of the Standard Oil Company, a past president of the American Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the engineer of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; the superintendent of the Washington Terminal Company, the management of the Red Star Line, the chemical manager of H. J. Heinz Company, the management

²THIRTY SONGS BY FRANZ LISZT. Edited by Carl Armbruster (for High Voice). Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. Cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$1.50

¹PUBLIC HYGIENE. By Thomas S. Blair, M.D., Neurologist, Harrisburg, Pa., Hospital. In two volumes. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press. \$10.

²FRANZ LISZT AND HIS MUSIC. By Arthur Hervey. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.50.

of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the Wanamaker store, the Hershey Chocolate Company, and of the Larkin Company. Quite needless to say, then, the two volumes contain an immense amount of information. It is likely to be especially valuable to public health officials and those interested in the problems of the health of large groups of workers. As including the twenty-page index there are only 644 pages in the two volumes, it seems too bad that they were not bound in a single volume, for as a rule the men who need such information as is here contained have but little shelf room to spare.

In his two small volumes, *Exercise and Health* and *Handbook of Health*,² Dr. Woods Hutchinson has, with his usual charming facility, solved the problems that are presented in these subjects with the fine common sense that characterizes all his writing. The book on exercise is particularly valuable, because it contradicts so many long accepted notions. The fetish of cutting out fluids in order to reduce weight is properly characterized. The limitation of diet for the training of young athletes, with the consequent nervous irritability and excitability, "so that they begin to believe in hoodoos of various sorts, will break down and cry like children after a defeat, or if criticised too severely by the coach will literally go off in the corner and sulk like a five-year-old," Dr. Hutchinson thinks is responsible for much of that spirit of bitterness and hysterical determination to win at any price, which, now fortunately disappearing, was one of the most serious blots upon college athletics.

The prevention of disease is now the most interesting topic in the matter of health. As our cities have grown the problems of plumbing and household sanitation as important factors in the prophylaxis of disease have come to be recognized. Mr. Putnam's book,³ then, which is a course of lectures delivered before the plumbing school of the North

End Union, of Boston, will prove of special interest to all those who want to know just what can be accomplished for household sanitation. It is very well illustrated, and this saves many a detailed explanation. It is surprising how much that we are likely to think of as distinctly modern is to be found in the long ago. Mr. Putnam knows his subject well and has provided the information with regard to it in a form that can be understood by any one.

Intimately connected with the problem of health in the house is the construction of hospitals and sanatoria for tuberculosis, and Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, has written a book on this subject⁴ that gives pictures and ground plans of all our institutions of this kind in this country. For those who are planning to build the book is invaluable.

Closely allied to other problems of tuberculosis is that of *District Nursing*,⁵ a handbook for which has been written by Miss Mabel Jacques, graduate of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. It is easy to understand how many difficult problems there are connected with nursing the poor in large or even small cities. Valuable hints for the solution of these problems are contained in this little book.



Royal Romances of Today. By Kellogg Durland. New York: Duffield & Co. Pp. 278. \$2.50.

Of the three rulers whose biographies are presented here by a writer who was, up to his recent death at the age of only thirty years, a contributor to *THE INDEPENDENT*, that of the Queen of Spain is the longest, tho she is the youngest of the three. Mr. Durland is altogether sympathetic in his account of the Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. To-day this princess is herself "Queen Vic-

²A HANDBOOK OF HEALTH. By Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.25. EXERCISE AND HEALTH. By Dr. Woods Hutchinson. New York: Quoting Publishing Company. 75 cents.

³PLUMBING AND HOUSEHOLD SANITATION. By J. Pickering Putnam. A Course of Lectures Delivered before the Plumbing School of the North End Union, Boston. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.75.

⁴TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM CONSTRUCTION. By Thomas Spees Carrington, M.D. New York: The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. 25 cents (paper).

⁵DISTRICT NURSING. By Mabel Jacques, Graduate of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, with an Introduction by John H. Pryor, M.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.



"THE FIVE CHILDREN OF THE TSARITSA"
From Durland's "Royal Romances of Today" (Duffield)

toria." King Alfonso's marriage is described here as "a marriage of affection, reasons of state happily harmonizing," and that makes the story a happy one. For the writer emphatically denies the reports that the children of this royal marriage are "deaf and dumb" or otherwise deficient. Also:

"Queen Victoria Eugenie is one of the most devoted of mothers. As it has been the policy in Spain for Queens-consort to hold aloof from politics, she has been able to devote more of her time than would ordinarily be the case to her children, without at the same time neglecting other duties of queenship."

The other "royal romances" of this volume have for their heroines the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia and Queen Elena of Italy. The former was called "the most beautiful queen on any throne" when she first became a ruler—she who had been a poor little German princess. Even now she is only thirty-nine years old. But she is not loved as an empress. For one thing, she has had the hostility of the popular Dowager

Empress against her. And she is not even known to the people of her empire. It is not a cheerful romance, this one. As for Queen Elena, the Montenegrin princess, Mr. Durland pays a tribute to her high spirit, her queenly bearing, and the simplicity of life which marks the royal household. Also he makes an interesting story of her childhood. Her biographer represented the Associated Press at Messina after the terrible earthquake of 1909, and describes her courage on the occasion, when she served as a nurse; bandaging the bleeding, and assisting at operations. This is not the only opportunity which Elena has had of proving herself every inch a queen. But Mr. Durland tells us that she is "one of the most unpopular queens in Europe"—talked of with disrespect and disapproval by her own court. "Rightly or wrongly, Queen Elena has the reputation among her own people of being the stingiest queen in Europe." She is not, he adds, a patron-



FORBES-ROBERTSON AS HAMLET
From William Winter's "Shakespeare on
the Stage" (Moffat, Yard)

ess of the arts. Hers is a "selfish nature." She does not, on ordinary occasions, "dress the part." Obviously, it is not an easy task, this being a queen!



Shakespeare on the Stage. By William Winter. Illustrated from Rare Prints and Photographs. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$3.

Last winter we were denied the privilege of reading in one of the New York newspapers the articles which for so many years Mr. William Winter contributed to the page facing its editorials, for Mr. Winter's old-fashioned morality and somewhat reactionary ideals are too high for the newspaper press of progressive today. He none the less contributed articles upon the current drama to one of the weekly newspapers; and to the *Century* he gave a series of studies of *Shakespeare on the Stage*, which reappear (with accretions) in the stout volume before us. The introductory essay,

"Shakespeare Spells Ruin" (the quotation marks are Mr. Winter's), is followed by a discussion of six plays, as interpreted by actors greater or lesser, from Garrick's day to Sothorn's. Mr. Winter writes that, during fifty years' study and criticism of the stage, he has learned "that sound judgment as to Acting in the Present imperatively requires to be informed and aided by precise knowledge of Acting in the Past," and he, above all living men, is the best equipped informant where the English and American stages are concerned. As for the objection that used to be made in this country, that theatrical discussions are "unprofitable and absurd," it is out of date:

"Today, almost, every publication or magazine, devotes to those subjects a considerable section of every issue, and there is no home or social circle in the land that does not, either directly or indirectly, feel and respond to the influence of the theater."

As for the parrot-cry, "Shakespeare spells ruin," Mr. Winter denies its justice; tho "incessant representation of Shakespeare's plays . . . never will be either financially advantageous or in any way desirable." There are in this volume 564 pages of text, and not one, so far as we have observed, but is marked with scholarship and grace of expression.



Literary Notes

....The story of Savonarola is retold with slight fictional embellishments in *The Prophet of Florence*, by Miss Mary Putnam Denny (Boston: Badger; \$1)

....Of interest to mothers is a new magazine brought out by Houghton Mifflin & Co. at 25 cents a copy, entitled *Home Progress*, published monthly as part of the *Home Progress Reading Courses*, and full of valuable articles on the up-bringing of children, preventive medical care, children's books and kindred subjects.

....From the Clarendon Press, Oxford, comes a compact *Shakespeare Glossary*, by C. T. Onions, Master of Arts of London University, and a collaborator of the Oxford English Dictionary. Tho "a book of slender dimensions," as its author states, there are "close upon ten thousand separate articles." (Pp. 259; 2s. 6d.)

....Beatrice Grimshaw has written in *The New New Guinea* (pp. 322; Lippincott; \$3.50) an exceedingly interesting account of an island of which most of us are shockingly ignorant. Her manner is lively, and her book is illustrated with many half-tones.

....Mr. James Allen discourses with force and enthusiasm on *The Eight Pillars of Prosperity* (Crowell; \$1), which are eight moral principles or qualities upon which the whole social structure as well as individual success depends. The book contains much sensible advice on the importance and the practice of the common virtues.

....Baedeker's *Austria-Hungary* (with excursions to Cetinje, Belgrade and Bucharest) has now gone into its eleventh edition, revised and augmented. This volume extends to 600 pages, and contains 71 maps, 77 plans and 2 panoramas. It would be quite superfluous for us to lay before our readers the merits of this series of handbooks, and of this particular volume, for they, like us, have tested them. (Scribner; \$3.)

....Readers not familiar with the work of foreign missionaries will be surprised to find out the vast amount of social work done by them either directly or in connection with their other labors. An interesting account of this phase of missionary effort is given by Prof. Alva W. Taylor in *Social Work of Christian Missions* (Cincinnati: The Foreign Christian Missionary Society; 50 cents). It is an excellent and informing book.

....A recognition of the need for more complete and authentic information on Russian affairs by English-speaking peoples is shown by the starting of a quarterly periodical devoted to Russian history, politics, economics and literature. It is entitled *The Russian Review* and published by the School of Russian Studies in the University of Liverpool. (Ten shillings a year. London and New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.)

....The chief importance of the report of the New York Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission, prepared by Dr. Henry Wayland Hill and entitled *The Champlain Tercentenary* (Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., State Printers; pp. 534) will lie in its hints to other States, communities and organizations that plan to give pageants, etc., of one kind and another. As a record, too, the plump volume has its value. The report is enriched with many half-tone illustrations and plans.

....Some of England's most worthy and noted preachers have done the better part of their work in otherwise obscure country places

Without making any extended or thoro study of their significance in either literature or religion, Professor Ezra S. Tipple, of Drew Theological Seminary, in *Some Famous Country Parishes* (Eaton & Mains; \$1.50) has discussed in an interesting but somewhat rambling way a half dozen of these men and given entertaining descriptions of the churches, parish houses and localities connected with their lives. The names of Keble, Herbert, Fletcher, Baxter, Tennyson and Kingsley suggest the rich fields into which the author makes his excursions. Many good pictures adorn the volume and the narrative is generally pleasing and appropriate, but occasional long and involved sentences mar the style, and the frequent references to a traveling companion are weak attempts at using a questionable literary device.

....Some books are to be praised—and some books used. The annual biographical dictionary published by the Macmillan Company under the title *Who's Who* is both to be used and praised. The 1912 edition (\$2.50) is the sixty-fourth. It has 2,364 pages of brief biographies, against 2,246 pages in 1911. Invaluable as a reference book where English names are concerned, it must be confessed that American names are few and capriciously chosen. Thus in the Obituary list of the year we find neither Clemens, S. M., Gilder, R. W., James, William, Moody, W. V., nor Porter, Sidney ("O. Henry"). Among the quick we find not such leaders of the Democratic party in the United States as Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Governor Harmon. Of American authors and journalists neither Arthur Brisbane, Madison Cawein, Theodore Dreiser, Mortague Glass—to name a few of the notable omissions. On the other hand, the editors list more French names than formerly. And, for British subjects, this biographical dictionary remains irreproachable. No journalist or man of affairs can do without it—and no library.

....From Henry Holt & Co. we receive a number of volumes newly added to the Home University Library—upon which we have already commented as a series of new and readable volumes upon subjects of actuality. The price of the series is fifty cents per volume. Volumes just published include *The Civil War*, by Professor F. L. Paxson; *History of Our Time (1885-1911)*, by J. P. Gooch; *The Evolution of Industry*, by Professor D. H. Macgregor; *The Civilization of China*, by Professor H. A. Giles; *Psychical Research*, by W. F. Barrett, F. R. S.; *The Dawn of History*, by

Professor J. L. Myres; *Elements of English Law*, by Professor W. M. Geldart; *Astronomy*, by A. R. Hinks; *Introduction to Science*, by Professor J. A. Thomson, and *The Papacy and Modern Times*, by Rev. William Barry.

Another volume in the series is G. H. Mair's *English Literature: Modern*, to be followed by *English Literature: Medieval*, by Professor W. P. Ker. The former volume (pp. 249) studies our literature from the English Renaissance. Its emphasis lies rather on tendencies and ideas than on facts such as make up historical outlines. There are few dates to annoy one, and the "biographical approach" is avoided. The tenth and final chapter is devoted to "The Present Age." The most remarkable fact about this age is, we learn, "its inattention to poetry"—in spite of Kipling's teaching that "romance is in the present"—in steam-engines and telegraph lines and aeroplanes.

"It is in a territory poles apart from Mr. Kipling's that the main stream of romantic poetry flows. Apart from the gravely delicate and scholarly work of Mr. Bridges, . . . English romantic poetry has concentrated itself into one chief school—the school of the 'Celtic Revival' of which the leader is Mr. W. B. Yeats. . . . In its inception, it arose out of a group of young poets who worked in a conscious imitation of the methods of the French decadents: chiefly of Baudelaire and Verlaine. . . . Ernest Dowson and Lionel Johnson, who are both now dead, and others who are still living, produced enough to show that they had at their command a vein of poetry that might have deepened and proved more rich had they gone on working it. One of them, Mr. W. B. Yeats, by his birth and his reading in Irish legend and folklore, became possessed of a subject-matter denied to his fellows, and it is from the combination of the mood of the decadents with the dreaminess and mystery of Celtic tradition and romance—a combination which came to pass in his poetry—that the Celtic school has sprung."

... But the literary characteristic of the present age which is most likely to differentiate it is, after all, Mr. Mair continues, the revival of the drama. Again, a foreign influence revived British—and Irish—art. The plays of Ibsen came to England in the nineties. Misunderstood at first by their worshippers and their enemies alike, "they taught men a new and freer approach to moral questions, and a new and freer dramatic technic." Among those thus instructed was Mr. Shaw. But the comedies of Oscar Wilde, more immediately successful than Shaw's, are "not traceable to any obvious influence, English or foreign." If they are to be traced anywhere, it would be, perhaps, to Congreve. But if he owed less to the world he lived in than Mr. Shaw owes, Wilde did not, like Shaw, "give a start," not to the bourgeoisie alone, but to Mr. Galsworthy and other "minor dramatists." Referring to the plays of a third Irishman of the present generation, J. M. Synge, Mr. Mair writes: "Probably in no single case amongst our contemporaries could a high and permanent place in literature be prophesied with more confidence than in his."

Pebbles

"LIVE within your income," was a maxim uttered by Mr. Carnegie on his seventy-sixth birthday. This is easy; the difficulty is to live without it.—*Satire*.

How many apples were eaten by Adam and Eve? We know that Eve 81, and that Adam 812, total 893. But Adam 8,142 please his wife, and Eve 81,242 please Adam, total 89,384. Then again Eve 814240fy herself, and Adam also 8124240fy himself, total, 9,938,480.—*Fun*.

AFTER THE OPERATION.

My appendix is carefully bottled—

The third on the right, that's the one!

It's growing, you see, a bit mottled,

Exposed to the rays of the sun.

I keep it out there for inspection,

Since otherwise people might doubt it.

It gives me elation and makes conversation—

But I try to be modest about it.

MATSU NAGAL.

THE latest batch of British examination answers reported to the *University Correspondent* contains the following examples of unconscious humor:

The young Pretender was so called because it was pretended that he was born in a frying-pan.

A verb is a word which is used in order to make an exertion.

Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the invisible Armada.

The South of the U. S. A. grows oranges, figs, melons and a great quantity of preserved fruits, especially tinned meats.

Milton married a young girl who ran back to her parents, so he wrote a sonnet on Divorce.

The Petition of Right said that no bills were to be made or laws passed in the House of Commons without the consent of Parliament.

A Passive Verb is when the subject is the sufferer, e. g., I am loved.

The American war was started because the people would persist in sending their parcels thru the post without stamps.

Prince William was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine; he never laughed again.

Richard II. is said to have been murdered by some historians; his real fate is uncertain.

A bishop without a diocese is called a suffragette.

Artificial perspiration is the way to make a person alive when they are only just dead.

An armadillo is used to soften the *c* in French.

You rut *c'est* before a noun when you do not know its gender.

A night watchman is a man employed to sleep in the open air.

The tides are caused by the sun drawing the water out and the moon drawing it in again.

A circle is a line which meets its other end without ending.

Triangles are of three kinds, the equilateral or three-sided, the quadrilateral or four-sided, and the multilateral or polyglot.

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A Dangerous Bill

THERE is one provision in the Dillingham bill, reported to the Senate by the Committee on Immigration, which has dynamite in it. It will bitterly offend a friendly nation, and might lead to war. It looks as innocent as a paper box that hides dynamite; but it may explode.

The dangerous paragraph is this:

"Sec. 3. The following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles . . . prostitutes . . . contract laborers . . . persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization."

Exceptions follow for professional men, travelers, etc.

The important thing is that instead of excluding Chinese by name it widens the exclusion by saying "persons not eligible to become *citizens by naturalization*." Now, who are these not eligible to become citizens by naturalization?

They are Chinese, as every one knows, but they are also Japanese, Hindus and Malays. By the law of 1869, as amended in 1875, only these aliens can be naturalized:

"The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens being free *white* persons and to per-

sons of *African* nativity and of *African* descent."

By a decision of the courts Syrians and Armenians are white, but Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and Malays are not white. They are not allowed naturalization in this country nor in Hawaii. Only their children born in this country can become citizens. Under the existing law Japanese are thus excluded from naturalization, like Chinese, but they are not excluded as immigrants. Under this bill, if enacted, they cannot be allowed even admission to this country, unless they belong to the excepted and favored classes.

How will Japan take this new slap in the face? Can it be that the Committee on Immigration knew what they were about when they made this change? It is bad enough to insult China. China has been weak and humiliated and unable to defend her honor; but Japan is strong and proud. Japan has ever been most desirous of harmonious relations with the United States, and has faithfully tried to prevent her laboring people from coming to this country. She has diverted them to Formosa and Manchuria, so that the Japanese population in this country has absolutely declined of late years. Japan has felt at times very much hurt by local or State discrimination against her citizens in this country, but she has been patient and has tried to believe that our National Government does not mean to do her wrong.

And yet there have been too many pin-pricks, and they have not been pleasant. There was the Californian law segregating the Japanese in the schools, as if they were not fit to associate with white children. That stirred up Japan to strong protest, and it ended in the Japanese Government's stopping all emigration to this country, so that even students find it difficult to gain permission to come here, so ready was Japan to avoid trouble with us. Indeed, when President Roosevelt sent the American fleet around the world Japan spent a million dollars to entertain it and show her good will. She has shown similar hospitality to our delegations of merchants and others who have visited the islands. But the pin-pricks have continued. There was the current report that Japan

had a secret treaty with Mexico against us, and was to be allowed a Pacific port. There were the repeated speeches of a member of Congress, formerly in the navy, declaring that Japan was waiting the near time to declare war and seize Hawaii and the Philippines. Then came Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian Railroads, which appeared to her to seek to deprive Japan of rights she had gained by the treaty of Portsmouth, and to destroy her preponderant influence in the border state which faced her Korean frontier. Then came the extraordinary proposal from bankers, originating here, that four Powers, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, should loan China \$50,000,000; the interest guaranteed by all the unhypothecated resources of Manchuria, and the provision added that China shall go to these four nations for any future loans, thus dethroning Japan from her primacy in Manchuria and all China. It is not strange that the Knox plan of neutralization and the proposed four Power loan should have much offended Japan. It seemed to her as if we, who have only a commercial interest in Manchuria, were trying to drive her out from where her interests are also political and vital. Much more will she be offended if we are not satisfied with her faithful consent to restrict emigration to this country, but mean definitely by law to exclude her citizens. She will have the right to take it as a national affront, for such it will be, and we might fear a repetition of the bitter experience of 1906 and 1907 following the Californian school legislation; for this will not be a pinprick, but a blow in the face of a friend. We cannot imagine how such a provision could have been intentionally introduced, and we trust it will be eliminated.

Congressman Hobson has been for years predicting war with Japan. He has done much to provoke it. We might have looked for some such a provocative affront from him, or from some other belligerents of the army and navy; but do not Senators know that with no nation is it more important that we should be on good terms than with Japan? Do they not know that the Pacific Ocean is to be the arena of trade,

of peace or of war during this century, and that at present the arbiters of peace or war are the United States and Japan? Let the provision in the Dillingham bill, to which we hereby call the attention of the country, be eliminated, in the interest of peace.

There are other objectionable provisions in the bill, but this involves international hatred and endangers peace, and its character should be immediately exposed.



Republican Presidential Candidates

For the Republican Presidential nomination there are three candidates as to whose attitude there is no room for doubt. These are President Taft, Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins. Some days ago, possibly because he had learned of opposition which had been concealed or disguised, Mr. Taft remarked that "nothing but death" could keep him "out of the fight." Is Mr. Roosevelt a candidate? Let us look at a part of the evidence which may answer this question. For some time past, men of experience and some prominence in politics have been working in many places to promote his nomination. So far as we can learn, he has not sought to restrain them. Roosevelt clubs and associations have been formed. The Governors of six States have publicly announced that he is their candidate. In a carefully prepared statement, Governor Hadley, of Missouri, has explained why he thinks Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated. After a conference with the ex-President, Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, said he was going home to resume his labors in Mr. Roosevelt's interest, because he believed the latter would accept a nomination. Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, after repeatedly and emphatically expressing, at home, his preference for Mr. Roosevelt, came to New York, talked with the ex-President for three hours, and then published a long statement, in which he predicted Mr. Roosevelt's nomination and election, altho, the Governor said, he was not and would not be a candidate:

"But Colonel Roosevelt has never said to me, or to any other living human being to

my knowledge, that he would refuse the nomination if it came to him as the result of a genuine demand on the part of the American people. There is such a demand at this time. There is a vast difference between a man stating that he is not a candidate for and does not want a certain public office, and a statement that he would refuse to accept that office when the public welfare was at stake and there was a widespread general demand for him to serve his country."

The remarks of ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey, Mr. Flinn of Pittsburgh, and others, after conferences with Mr. Roosevelt might also be quoted. They indicate a receptive attitude on the part of the ex-President. He does not discourage these gentlemen and others who are working for him. For the present we must regard him as a candidate for the nomination.

Nothing but the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt, passive or active, can prevent the nomination of Mr. Taft. The party will not nominate either Senator La Follette or Senator Cummins. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's friends have given support to the Wisconsin Senator. It is predicted by politicians that a majority of his delegates in the convention will eventually vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft is fairly entitled to a renomination. He deserves it. He has been a good President. He is not a stand-patter, but a reasonable Progressive. To his high office he came with an exceptional equipment in executive and judicial experience, and if legislative service had been added he would, probably, have avoided some things that were unfortunate. At the beginning of his term he and his party suffered by reason of the memorable tariff revision blunder, but it must be admitted that his record with respect to the sham revision of 1909 was better than that of the controlling Republican majority in Congress. He sought to improve the bill, and accomplished something. But he began the work at a time when very little could be done, when the field for improvement was limited to the disagreements which a conference committee was considering. He had not been a member of Congress. Probably he had not been a student of tariffs and tariff legislation. For twelve years there had been no revision to attract his attention. He did not realize

how sensitive public opinion was with respect to legislation affecting the cost of living. At the present time, however, he stands for a downward revision that shall be determined by facts carefully ascertained in accordance with a plan designed to prevent logrolling and bargaining and favoritism in the making of tariffs.

His policy in other fields has been marked by projects of broad statesmanship. We may point to his memorable peace treaties, his recommendations for a great extension of the merit system in the civil service, and his reciprocity agreement with Canada. He has enforced the Sherman act, suggested the appointment of a commission for the regulation of great manufacturing corporations, and sought diligently to promote economy and efficiency in the public service. He deserves to be commended for his appointments to the bench and his defense of the courts. His patience and sense of justice were exhibited in his admirable treatment of the Mexican problem. He has not always been well served by his Cabinet, certain members of which have occasionally erred. The Ballinger incident was an unfortunate one. But, as we have said, he has been a good President, a just and competent Chief Magistrate, striving earnestly to serve the people.

From a partisan point of view, a failure to renominate him would be unfortunate because it would involve a virtual repudiation of his administration. In its convention, the party will make, of course, a platform reviewing and commending what the Government has done in four years. It will enumerate the achievements of the President. Upon the record of his term it goes into the campaign. To withhold a renomination from the President whose acts and recommendations it supports would be to stultify itself. Upon what reasonable ground can Mr. Taft be rejected and laid aside this year by those who nominated and elected him in 1908? Will they say that he has been unfaithful or incompetent?

Some Republicans have been saying that Mr. Taft could not be re-elected. Is there any other candidate for whom the

party could get more votes? It must be admitted that Republican prospects have been brighter at times in the past than they are this year. The Aldrich-Payne tariff revision was so heavy a load that it has almost broken the party's back. The revolution at the polls in November, 1910, was foreshadowed by the elections in the Taunton district of Massachusetts and the Rochester district of New York. In the first of these a Republican majority of 14,250 (in 1908) was displaced by a Democratic majority of 5,640. In the second (which had been represented by a Republican for twenty years) a Republican majority of 10,160 gave way to a Democratic majority of 5,440. In the general Congressional elections the same drift was seen. The voters sent a Democratic majority of 66 to the House, where the Republicans had had a majority of more than 40. At the elections in November last there was little change where the tariff issue was made prominent. Two or three Congressional district contests then, as well as the recent election in a Kansas district, show that the sham revision has not been forgotten. Many suffer on account of the high cost of living. Many believe that this cost is due, in part at least, to the Republican tariff revision of 1909. They have been misled by such false statements as the one made by Governor Dix, of New York, in his letter, or speech, of acceptance, when he asserted that in this revision the Republicans had "increased the duties on all the necessities of life."

Republican prospects are not distinctly encouraging, but how could they be improved by rejecting Mr. Taft and thus indirectly discrediting the party's White House record for the current term? By nominating Mr. Roosevelt? We think not.

He also was a good President, and he would serve the people well if he should be elected again. But his nomination can be made only after an acrimonious contest in the convention with the friends of Mr. Taft, a contest that could not fail to affect injuriously the party's vote at the polls. The party would also suffer some loss on account of its rejection of a President whom, in its platform, it had praised, and whose policy and acts it had commended. Moreover, on November 8,

1904, immediately after his election, Mr. Roosevelt said to the American people:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and these three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and *under no circumstances* will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Three years later, on December 11, 1907, he said: "I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced." Speaking at Indianapolis on the 25th inst., Senator Brown, of Nebraska, referred to Mr. Roosevelt's declaration of November 8, 1904, as follows:

"Every man who doubts that statement now impeaches his integrity. I have honored and trusted him too many years to insult him now with the thought that he says one thing and means another."

Now, we do not say that if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated this year it would be for a third term, in the original and correct interpretation of the phrase. It would be for his second elective term, and another term of four years (Mr. Taft's) would have intervened between that term and his first service. Nor do we think that the institutions and liberties of the American people would be endangered in the least if he should go to the White House again. But in the campaign the "third term" cry would be raised against him. There are shrewd politicians who assert that this issue would overshadow all others. For example, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, a veteran in politics (whose candidate appears to be not Mr. Taft, but Justice Hughes), says:

"If Mr. Roosevelt is nominated he will draw some Democratic votes, but all other issues may soon disappear, and the only visible and operative one will be that of a third term."

It is generally believed that Mr. Roosevelt regards Mr. Taft's service in the office of President with a feeling of disappointment. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his party, and we guess he thinks he could win while Mr. Taft probably would lose. If this be his opinion we are inclined to believe that it is incorrect, and for the reasons we have briefly mentioned. If Mr. Taft did not desire a renomination, and if the decla-

ration of November 8, 1904, and the third term tradition were not in the way, there would be another and a very different situation.



"Pomp and Splendor"

No words fitter than these taken from a Catholic paper can be chosen to express the character of the reception given to Cardinal Farley here at New York on his return from Rome. All that pomp and splendor could supply was arranged to impress the people with the importance of the Church he represented, and to teach its members the glory bestowed upon it by the Head of the Church at Rome. The splendor and magnificence of the ceremonials, from the moment Cardinal Farley stepped out of the steamboat decked with American and Papal colors at the Battery until the day when in the Cathedral he led in scarlet the processional solemnity, followed by his Eminence, the elder Cardinal of Baltimore, and archbishops and bishops, while at night his Cathedral was a blaze of electric beauty, surpassed anything hitherto known and done in this country. The popular reception given to Mr. Roosevelt on his return from his triumphal march thru Europe was nothing to it, for it had been most elaborately and expensively arranged, and the Cardinal had delayed his return to give time for his priests and people to elaborate the pomp and splendor.

Only those who are familiar with high ecclesiastical ceremonials could understand and fitly describe those which have here been displayed in honor of the Cardinalate come to New York, the largest Catholic city in the world, and the most loyal; but we can ask what it all means.

It means this, first of all, not the tolerance, but the sympathy, the honor, which the American people give to the Christian faith in any of its forms. For two or three hours busy Broadway and Fifth avenue were closed to trolley and carriage traffic, and for five miles the sidewalks were crowded with people, that the grand procession of equipages bearing the Cardinal in his scarlet robes and followed by his *entourage*, might pass by. Can we imagine such a thing in Lisbon

or Madrid or Paris or Rome? It would be forbidden there, and if attempted the celebrants driven from the streets by a howling mob. Nowhere else does the Roman Catholic Church receive such protection and honor as in these United States, altho its members count not one-sixth of the population. It is to the credit of the Catholic Church, and quite as much to the credit of our predominant non-Catholic Christian citizens, that they give welcome as well as tolerance to such a demonstration; and the daily journals are filled with pages of pictures and description. It was not so here always. We observe that *Harper's Weekly* cuts out its space given to the booming of a Presidential candidate, and devotes three pages to pictures of the great function; and we recall that a generation ago Thomas Nast represented the invasion of Catholicism under the form of bishops figured as crocodiles, landing from the sea, their divided miters made to resemble the open jaws of the beasts. We hear nothing of the A. P. A. in these days.

All this is good. Protestants are not as afraid of Catholics as they were. They would rather make friends with them, seek their help against a common foe, and recognize their value in conserving morality and religion with their own classes of citizens.

Yet not wholly does such a display meet the approved taste of those of a simpler faith. There is about it a certain barbarity of splendor, not wholly voluntary, but contrived and designed to make an exaggerated impression. We are informed that not a few prominent Catholics disapproved of so much expense and show, and even complained that the electrical decorating of the Cathedral was not supended on the Sabbath Day. It would never have occurred to any other denomination of Christians in the country to make such a show. To be sure, they could not. Their worship is more simple, less sensuous. They have no archbishops and Cardinals. The most they would attempt is to hold a big meeting in a big hall, where addresses or sermons would be delivered by speakers in the ordinary citizens' dress. Only cer-

tain degenerative university functions would show a mild polychrome procession. It is our impression that simplicity is a mark of good taste, at least of republican civilization. The magnificence of the display of the last week was a hundred times more showily elaborated than any to be seen at the inauguration of the President of the United States. While this labored and costly function, prolonged for a week, impresses and greatly pleases a certain class of our people, we are not convinced that the more sober-minded people quite approve. They want their religion more of the spirit, *sine strepitu*. They think of the way Jesus went thru Palestine. They remember the New York priest who wished he might see the Pope walking along Broadway in a frock coat and a silk hat. They have read that when the Church dropped its primitive simplicity and put on pomp, and its plain bishops became purple princes, it became paganized and corrupt. They wonder if the Son of God, were he to appear again here in New York, would consent to be the scarlet center of such display of worship. Somehow it does not seem congruous.



Tainted Democratic Money

THE split between Governor Woodrow Wilson and two of his warmest friends, of which we spoke last week, has developed very curiously. The supporters of Governor Wilson have the wit to claim it a fine asset in his favor. They insist that he withdrew from Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson because they proposed to seek large financial support from a millionaire, and the Governor would have no tainted money for his campaign, in the spirit, if not the words, of Vespasian to his son, the Emperor Titus, "*Pecunia non olet*." Colonel Watterson replied, or is said to have replied, to the effect that in politics one does not scrutinize closely the source of money, that "money, not patriotism, counts in a Presidential campaign." So long as there appears to be a question of veracity between the Governor and the Colonel, and the latter holds his evidence in reserve and calls for a court of honor to settle the matter *in camera*, Heaven for-

bid that we should express a judgment between them. We wait for the proofs. It is only clear that it was Colonel Watterson and not Colonel Harvey who offered to ask the contribution from Thomas F. Ryan.

If the two colonels have forsaken the Governor he does not lack other friends, and two of his most active defenders are Senator Tillman and a third colonel, William J. Bryan. Mr. Tillman declares that the two colonels were trying to fasten the Governor with a golden chain to the chariot wheels of plutocracy in the person of Millionaire Ryan, but that Governor Wilson saw thru their trick and nobly threw them off, and that this his independence will endear him to the people. As to Colonel Watterson, what is he? A poor Democrat, says Mr. Tillman; did he not bolt Bryan and free silver in 1896? So the Senator from South Carolina likes the Governor of New Jersey, who has been "tried in the fire and come out with his wings unsinged," for Mr. Tillman does not want the Democratic party to nominate a candidate who is a Republican in disguise.

But this is just what Colonel Bryan fears. It is a joke, he observes, to speak of Governor Harmon and Underwood as progressives, and if they are progressives, he asks who then are the conservative candidates of the Democratic party. He seems to incline to Wilson, for Wilson, he thinks, has had a conversion to progressive ideas in politics since the time five years ago when he wanted Bryan shelved. Mr. Bryan will have it that Harvey and Watterson took up Wilson when they thought he was a conservative; but when they discovered that he was a true blue progressive they left him. Governor Wilson is converted, but "Colonel Harvey shows no signs of conversion"; if he consorts with the Democratic party it is with no such consciousness of blindness as Paul felt when he went to the house of Ananias in Damascus.

It is a very pretty squabble as it is, and likely to call for much generous forgetfulness when the Democratic convention shall have chosen its man and all good Democrats must line up, whether it be for the conservative Harmon, the liberal Underwood or Clark, or the pro-

gressive Wilson. We are not sure that there is any genuine, simon-pure Democratic progressive except Mr. Bryan himself. The South is all clouded, we fear, with subserviency to the money power. For the present, until Colonel Watterson brings on his proofs, we may hold our faith in Governor Wilson; if he fails us there yet remains Mr. Bryan, who can surely be trusted.



An All-Star French Cabinet

FRENCH ministries follow one another in such quick succession that they tire our eyes, like motion pictures, and we cease to watch them. We come to feel that it is not worth while getting acquainted with a lot of new men if they are soon to be replaced by another lot. But the new ministry compels attention by reason of the eminence of those composing it. It contains, in fact, about all the names of French statesmen known to the average American reader, except Clemenceau, who is responsible for the overthrow of the former cabinet and came near heading this. All of the twelve, with the exception of David, have held office in previous ministries; two of them, Briand and Bourgeois, have been premiers. It is possible that the present ministry may not last longer than its predecessors. In fact, it is said that a ministry containing several exceptionally strong personalities is usually short-lived. But the mere fact that it is possible to induce so many men of ability and experience to unite at a moment's notice to give France a strong government in this crisis speaks well for the republic.

M. Poincaré was called upon by President Fallières at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, January 13, to construct a new cabinet, and by midnight he had accomplished it. On Tuesday Premier Poincaré presented to the Chamber of Deputies a comprehensive statement of the policy of the new Government, and it was approved by a vote of 440 to 6. The men who can inspire such unanimity of confidence in the numerous and discordant groups composing the French parliament are worth knowing. On another page of this issue we publish portraits of the five statesmen characterized below.

The downfall of the Caillaux ministry was due to its foreign policy. The Morocco-Kongo deal, altho disappointing, might have been accepted as the best that could have been got from Germany, but when it was discovered that, while the Foreign Minister, M. de Selves, was carrying on the official negotiations with Berlin, the Premier was bargaining behind his back with colonial concessionaires of both countries. France was shocked and England shaken in her friendship. Recognizing the importance of the foreign portfolio the Premier has taken charge of it himself. M. Raymond Poincaré is now fifty-two years old and has been in public life ever since he was elected to the Chamber at the age of twenty-seven. He is as distinguished in letters as in economics. Like his cousin, Henri Poincaré, the mathematician and astronomer, he is a member of the French Academy, the only Premier of the Third Republic to hold that honor. He served as Minister of Public Instruction in 1893 and 1899, and as Minister of Finance in 1894 and 1906.

M. Léon Bourgeois, now in his sixty-first year, has had a long and honorable career, which he is likely to close some day as President of the Republic. He has been at the head of many departments—Interior, Public Instruction, Justice and Foreign Affairs—and was Premier in 1895-96. He is best known abroad as a leader in the peace movement. He headed the French delegation to The Hague Conference of 1907, and is now a member of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration. It is significant of the importance now attached to industrial questions that an ex-Premier and international publicist should be willing to accept the Ministry of Labor in another man's cabinet.

M. Théophile Delcassé is a picturesque and puzzling character. Little, homely, lively and ambitious, beginning as a poor professor in a provincial college, he became the controlling force in the French foreign policy for seven years and nearly occasioned a war between Germany and France. Several stories are told of how he got his start. According to the best of them, when Gambetta, then at the height of his power, visited the College of Pamier, Delcassé was chosen by the faculty to present to the distinguished

guest a basket of the haricot beans for which the Province of Ariège is famous. Gambetta invited him to luncheon, and was so struck with his conversation that he took him to Paris to assist in the editing of *La République Française*, and afterward got him a position as secretary to a wealthy deputy from Ariège. After the latter's death Delcassé married the widow, and with the immense fortune at his disposal he was enabled to play a prominent part in cosmopolitan society. He entertained Edward VII at Paris and later enjoyed the hospitality of the King at St. James's Palace in London. This personal acquaintance enabled him to establish the agreement between Great Britain and France in regard to Morocco and Egypt. Germany tried to upset this arrangement by forcing his dismissal from the office of Foreign Affairs, but now France has a free hand in Morocco and he is back in the cabinet again, this time in charge of the Marine Office. He is now sixty years old.

M. Aristide Briand has risen even more rapidly and altogether thru his own exertions. He was born in 1862 and did not appear in the Chamber until 1902, but there he took charge of the bill for the separation of Church and State when he accomplished the delicate task with such tact and efficiency that he was called to the cabinet as Minister of Public Worship in 1905 to take charge of the enforcement of the law, and in 1909 became Premier for a year and a half. By his vigorous and even-handed administration he won the respect of all parties, altho when he used the troops to put down labor riots his opponents were fond of quoting from his violent socialistic speeches in earlier years to show that he was a traitor to the cause of the people. In the new cabinet he is second only to M. Poincaré, and is likely to be the dominant force in the administration if he is not disabled by his poor health. He is one of the most eloquent of French statesmen, easily mastering the turbulent Chamber by his powerful voice, imperturbable temper and command of information.

M. Alexandre Millerand is also a Socialist, tho of course the Socialists would not allow him to remain in the party after he took office as Minister of

Commerce under Waldeck-Rousseau. The German Emperor is said to have been so favorably impressed by reading one of his speeches that he wrote on the margin "Oh, that we had such Socialists here!" M. Millerand has an immense law practice in addition to his public duties. But he seems capable of handling any amount of work, and altho he is now fifty-two he sometimes puts in twelve or fifteen hours at his desk.

We have no space here to discuss of the other members of "the national ministry," altho they are many of them noteworthy. M. Dupuy, of Public Works, is proprietor of the *Petit Parisien*, a daily with an enormous circulation; M. Pams, of Agriculture, is a wealthy landowner and vinegrower from the Eastern Pyrenees; M. David, of Commerce, a new man, is a lawyer and landowner; M. Lebrun, of the Colonies, is a mining engineer; M. Guist'hau, of Public Instruction, is a Socialist-Radical from Nantes; M. Klotz, who retains the portfolio of Finance, used to edit the journal *Voltaire*; M. Steeg, now in the Interior, is a Radical Socialist, forty-four years old, formerly a professor. All the Ministers belong to the radical and socialistic Left of the Chamber with the exception of Poincaré and Dupuy, who are classed as Moderate Republicans, and there seems no reason why they should not harmonize sufficiently to give France a stable and progressive government.



Our Unusual Generosity

The advantage which THE INDEPENDENT has over the monthly magazines is that it happens four times as often. Not only that, but four times a year, in a generous mood, we throw in an extra issue, making five for the month. We may truthfully say that we have never neglected an opportunity to do this. But in February we have rarely found time so to indulge our generous impulses. In fact, only once in the sixty-four years of our existence have we given our readers five numbers in February, and that was in 1872. But 1912 is a lucky year, not only to unmarried ladies who are able now to take the initiative, leaving the referendum to the opposite sex without recourse to recall, but it is lucky for all our subscribers, whatever their age, sex,

race or previous condition of matrimony, because they will on the 29th of February get an extra number of THE INDEPENDENT. We feel sure that few if any of our weekly rivals will do as much for their readers this year. We are able also to announce our intention to repeat this almost unprecedented favor just as soon as possible, which will be in 1940. In order to make sure of taking advantage of this offer our readers should send in their paid-up subscriptions for twenty-eight years in advance. Special rates of discount for this period furnished on application. We have a great many subscribers who can remember our last five-issue February, and we hope that a great many of our present subscribers will be on our list for the next.

Mr. Morgan's Treasures

That Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan should bring back his artistic treasures from London and the Continent to this country gives a shock to the British press, and the papers begin to guess at the reasons for it. Was it, they ask, because they were not properly appreciated, or not properly installed in the South Kensington Museum, or because his generosity in lending them for these years to the British public had gained him no honorific recognition? We do not believe that any one of these supposed reasons has any validity. He is not the man to feel sore because he has not received some decoration. The reasons are much simpler. He is an American, not a Briton. He is president of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, not an officer of the South Kensington Museum. Doubtless he has always intended that they should come here. One reason why he has delayed is because of the absurd law which would have put an enormous duty on their importation. That law has been changed lately, and art objects of over a hundred years old can now come in free. It is greatly to Mr. Morgan's honor that he takes quite as much interest in gathering for his own country noble objects of art to enrich public museums as he does in gathering dollars for himself. He went to Europe on this visit in large part to arrange for the transfer of his European collections. He is now in Egypt—is it that he may secure other manuscripts

lately dug from the sands? His gem of a private museum, attached to his residence, is crowded with treasures of the highest value, which for the present he is keeping under his own eye, but where scholars can have free access to them. He is over seventy years old, and it is not strange that he desires to bring his dearest treasures together in his own country, particularly as the death duties would be enormous if they were left abroad. It is a happy fact that so many American men of great wealth recognize great duties to the public.

International Co-operation in Agriculture

Our Govern-
ment makes
its crop re-

ports by way of the bulletins sent out from the International Institute at Rome. These bulletins are published monthly on the Saturday nearest to the 20th of each month; and are printed in five languages—English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. This institute, under the helping patronage of the King of Italy, has become a permanent institution. It represents at present forty-eight governments. Its bulletins publish statistical, technical, or economic information concerning farming, both vegetable and animal products, defining the commerce in agricultural products, with the prices prevailing in the various markets. The wages paid for farm work are also indicated regularly. Questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their aspects are carefully summed up, to give information helpful for the organization of works connected with agriculture in the different countries. New diseases of vegetables are announced, showing the territories infected, and so far as possible the remedies which are effective. Measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their condition, especially as expressed by international congresses, are published. These bulletins will be made to reach as far as possible all interested parties, in all countries engaged in the cooperative movement. It seems rational that agriculture should get the leading advantage of the growth of internationalism, for civilization rests upon land culture. However, the benefit to commerce is hardly secondary. Best of all is the

growth of fellowship and good will that begat the institute, and the friendly co-operation that it fosters.



It is in part the "*Tu quoque*" answer, as THE INDEPENDENT anticipated, which Russia makes to our abrogation of the treaty with Russia. Premier Kokovtsoff replies to questions by *Collier's* that in excluding Jews as undesirables she exercises the right which every nation does, the United States included, to decide who are undesirables. America has immigration acts which exclude whole races of people, and why should not Russia? he asks. Our country, he tells us, excludes classes of undesirable aliens "determined by qualifications of an economic, sanitary, moral, social, and even religious character." As to religious discrimination he refers to our exclusion of those whose religion allows them to practise polygamy, while Russia sees no reason for excluding Mohammedan polygamists. Again, he says that we prohibit Asiatics, because we think it a protection to our own people, and that is one reason why they prohibit Jews. To us it seems a very poor reason for Russia and a very poor reason for the United States. Because it is a poor reason we have a right to complain, just as the pot calls the kettle black.



In a sound and admirable article in the *Educational Review* ex-President Eliot discusses the duties of the American university president. We question whether he is quite correct on one point. He had spoken of conditions in the eighteenth century when a chief purpose was to educate clergymen and the president was a clergyman and the course of instruction directed to that end. Then he takes up the conditions in the first half of the nineteenth century, when, he says, it became necessary to teach the new sciences:

"Even the denominational colleges, intended for young men from eighteen to twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, were forced to teach many new subjects in addition to the traditional subjects tributary to the vocational training of a minister."

We doubt if they were "forced" to it. Indeed, when we recall the pioneers of science in those days, such as Professor Sil-

liman at Yale and President Hitchcock at Amherst, to take geology as an example, it would seem that their colleges, still under clerical control, led the way rather than were forced to follow.



The British Baconians now declare that their hero wrote the Bible in the King James version. For ready reference we append a list of Francis Bacon's works, as we now understand them to stand:

"Advancement of Learning."

"Apophthegms."

"Essays."

"Novum Organum."

The plays misattributed to Shakespeare.

Spenser's "Faery Queen."

Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Pope's "Essay on Man" (Pope found the ms. written on blank pages of a second-hand copy of Bacon's "*Sylva Sylvarum*," and published it as his own).

Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" (misappropriated in much the same manner).

Addison and Steele's "Spectator" (or, rather, notes for the same—developed by Addison and Steele).

Fitzgerald's paraphrase of the "Rubáiyat."

Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

We do not claim completeness for this rude essay toward a Baconian bibliography.



We cannot see how the Unionist tactics in Belfast can commend them to the British people. We should think the effect would be to help the home rule sentiment in England. Two statesmen had engaged to speak at a public meeting in support of home rule, and the Orangemen declared they should not be allowed to speak, that blood would flow first. Then Mr. Churchill graciously offered to give up the large hall in a Unionist part of the city and go elsewhere, whereupon these Unionists engaged every hall in the city. It is an unfair and indecent attempt to suppress freedom of speech and in a region where the parties are nearly equally divided. Nevertheless, we think the meeting will somehow be held on February 8.



We are glad that the American millionaires who were appealed to refused to pay out their money to complete the subscriptions which would make the campaign to raise \$500,000 for the Lon-

don Young Men's Christian Association a success. It fell short of the amount by \$150,000. England is not a foreign mission country. It is rich enough to provide its own religious privileges. Very probably the narrowness of the policy of the association in England explains in part the failure of this twelve days' whirlwind campaign. Similar campaigns are a success in this country.

An anecdote published in the "Life and Memoirs of John Churton Collins" has a moral for all book reviewers. Collins, replying in the *Athenæum* to an author who took a review of his works as a personal affront, remarked that he had attacked Swinburne's prose with great severity, and that he and Swinburne were still as good friends as ever. Swinburne, who had never seen the attack by his friend, straightway hunted it down, and once he had read it he broke off his intimacy with the critic. For reviewers, at least, the stand-pat attitude would sometimes seem the best.

The success of the Socialists in the German elections, giving them almost a majority in the Reichsrath, with the spectacular capture of the Emperor's own electoral district in Potsdam and their very narrow failure to capture his district in Berlin, must give Emperor William very serious misgivings as to the future. But it is to be considered that Socialist success does not mean that Germany favors communism, but that it demands popular rights and the curtailment of military expenditure. Thus far it is not in politics a very dangerous sort of Socialism.

The British papers seem to think that the American people have gone wild over the visit of the Duke of Connaught. Not at all. What excitement there was was confined to the anxieties of a small social circle, and the newspapers found it a good subject with which to expand their columns of gossip. We do not see that the visit had any political influence. We are well disposed toward Great Britain and are glad to welcome courteously any representative. As to toadying after titles, doubtless there is some of it in flunky circles, but they don't count.

The dissatisfaction of the British public with the support which the Government is giving to Russia's action in Persia is waxing very serious, and public meetings are making protest. Mr. Shuster speaks in London this week too late for us to report the result, but nothing else has occurred which so much discredits the Liberal administration. It is Britain's business to ask if it is too late to save Persia from dismemberment. In this matter Christendom has not commended her faith to Islam.

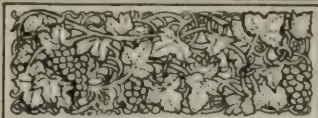
Sometimes a calamity is so extensive that it paralyzes efforts for relief. Such may be, but should not be, the case now in China, where 3,500,000 people face starvation from flood and famine, aggravated by war. The Red Cross makes appeals for aid, and so do missionary societies; and we trust that aid will be given by the compassionate to either of these agencies of relief.

The leaders of the Lawrence strikers, Ettor and Hayward, are making very ugly threats. Hayward is the man who escaped conviction as the murderer of Governor Steunenberg, and his present language supports the charge then made against him. Mr. Ettor says that the men, if forced to go back to work, will ruin the machinery and the cloth. Is it lawful to make such threats, which incite to violence and crime?

On two successive evenings President Taft lately held conferences with a number of negro officeholders and listened sympathetically to very plain talk as to the disabilities under which negroes labor, and the impression in the South that the President does not want to appoint negro officials there. Such a conference is a sign looking to a better understanding.

Now that it has been proved that the "Maine" was blown up from without, it will not be necessary to return to Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"Tammany will live on Boats at Baltimore," runs the headline; but this does not mean that Tammany will live on water.



Swindling by Mail

WHEN the Burr brothers were arrested and indicted in New York, a little more than a year ago, for robbing the ignorant by means of alluring circulars sent in the mails, the Post Office Department, which caused the prosecution of these swindlers, said that during the year 1910 it had attacked seventy-eight similar groups of dishonest "promoters," who in five years had taken more than \$100,000,000 from the people of the United States. Shelton J. Burr, Eugene H. Burr and two men associated with them pleaded guilty a few weeks ago and were sent to the penitentiary for one year. They had sold stock in thirty-two mining, oil and transportation companies capitalized at \$42,250,000.

Chief Post Office Inspector Sharp said, last week, in his annual report that the promoters of fraudulent schemes who were driven out of business in the last fiscal year by the Post Office Department had "obtained approximately \$77,000,000 from the public." This great sum was the receipts of those who were exposed and prosecuted, and it does not include the gains of others who have thus far escaped. During the year 522 men were indicted for a fraudulent use of the mails and 184 convicted; 177 are awaiting trial. Inspector Sharp's description of the projects which these rascals laid before the unwary should be widely published.

Many of these swindlers have taken offices in New York, and in the downtown banking district. Thus it comes about that honest banking and finance in New York suffers unjustly in the estimation of people in remote parts of the country who are not well informed. Some who have been robbed by such scoundrels have been accustomed to explain that they lost their money in "Wall Street." That has also frequently been the assertion of those who lost money in bucket shops by what they called speculation in stocks or grain, and the New York Stock Exchange has been held responsible, by the ignorant, for swindling

operations of which it had no knowledge whatever. These confidence games and bucket shop exchanges so mislead many people far from New York that they are ready to believe that a few capitalists in that city manufactured the panic of 1907 for their own profit. New York bankers should assist the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice in exposing and punishing all swindling promoters and bucket shop operators.

The Stock Market

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company reduced its dividend rate, on Thursday of last week, from 7 per cent (which had been paid since 1902) to 5 per cent. There was but little change in the prices of stocks until Saturday, when the market declined. But St. Paul's net loss for the week was only $1\frac{3}{4}$, while the losses of the three leading active stocks, whose sales were 52 per cent. of the total, were as follows: Reading, $4\frac{1}{8}$; Union Pacific, $4\frac{1}{4}$; Steel, $2\frac{7}{8}$. The reason given by St. Paul officers was that net earnings had been reduced by a failure of crops in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and by a general depression of business. Others said that the addition of \$125,000,000 of stock for the extension to the Pacific Coast had not been supported by the business on the new line.

....A handsome and finely printed book, illustrated by portraits, pictures of buildings, interiors, etc., sets forth the history and work of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, which was founded in 1809, and which now transacts a general banking, trust and safe deposit business, at 517 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The company's capital is \$2,000,000 and its surplus \$4,000,000. Its resources are \$28,000,000. Its deposits exceed \$21,000,000 and it holds \$197,991,000 in individual and corporate trusts. C. S. W. Packard is president, Thomas S. Gates vice-president, and A. V. Morton treasurer.

A New Bank Building

THE Mutual Bank, of New York City, will move in a few days into its new building, at 49-61 West Thirty-third street. This beautiful new structure, of Indiana limestone, cannot fail to attract attention. The Mutual Bank was established twenty-one years ago. It has a capital of \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits of \$385,954, and deposits of \$4,434,687. It has total resources of \$5,020,641. Former presidents of the

bank were David Stevenson and James McClenahan. The officers now are Charles A. Sackett, president; John C. Van Cleef, vice-president; Hugh N. Kirkland, vice-president and cashier. The chairman of the board of directors is Richard Delafield, president of the National Park Bank of New York. Other directors include Charles P. Taft and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

....Owing to the higher wages paid since the compromise which ended the great strike, English railroad companies are now increasing excursionist, tourist and week-end fares, adding from 2½ to 10 per cent.

....The Nitedals Match Company, of Norway, has bought 250 acres of land, including nearly a mile of water front, on the Hudson River, at Verplanck's Point, near Peekskill, and will erect there one of the largest match factories in the world, with dwelling houses for 5,000 employees.

....New York City's debt at the beginning of 1912 was \$1,037,811,718, or about \$20,000,000 more than the public debt of the United States Government, but bonds held in the sinking fund reduce this total by \$449,535,882.

....Altho the surplus of all the national banks amounts to 65 per cent. of the entire capital, there are 1,284 banks, each of which has a surplus of less than 20 per cent. of its capital, and 250 (recently organized) which have no surplus.

Therefore Comptroller Murray will urge those organizing banks hereafter to pay in a surplus equal to at least 10 per cent. of the capital stock.

.... Mergers or incorporated combinations in Canada last year involved \$113,131,350 of capitalization, against \$135,000,000 in 1910, and \$136,000,000 in 1909. The interests recently combined include those of breweries, flour mills, canneries, steamship companies and companies man-


ufacturing cement, cars, paints and iron and steel.

....December's output of pig iron was 2,043,270 tons. The year's output was 23,311,711 tons, which may be compared with 26,855,511 in 1910, 25,795,471 in 1909, and only 15,936,018 in 1908.


....Alaska's products last year had a value of \$38,000,000, against \$32,000,000 in 1910. The mine output was \$20,400,000, and \$16,500,000 was added for sea products, including \$14,125,000 for canned salmon.



NEW BUILDING OF THE MUTUAL BANK.



Insurance



The Cost of Insurance

IN a circular issued last week by Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the New York Insurance Department, that official raises the question, which he characterizes as fundamental,

"whether the amount now paid for insurance—particularly in the fire and casualty fields—is not, in its expense factors, greater than the service performed by home office and field representatives is economically worth."

He adds that it is impossible to find anywhere a scientific discussion of this question.

It will be recalled that in his annual message to the Legislature this year Governor Dix, of New York, adverted to this matter, observing:

"The time has perhaps come when, in fire, casualty, employers' liability and similar lines of insurance, means should be devised—as was done with life insurance six years ago—whereby expenses and commissions should be limited by law and the cost of insurance thus properly reduced."

Superintendent Hotchkiss suggests that the way is not long from the asking of the question to the conclusion that government, "now growing yearly more and more paternal," can perform the service better and more economically than is now done by the insurance companies. That is a debatable proposition. There is no evidence extant that government has done anything of the sort in any line which it has monopolized. The New Zealand experiment in insurance is not convincing.

Fire and casualty underwriters freely admit that the expense element incident to the operation of their respective lines is greater than it should be—than they wish it to be—but that the cause is as fundamental as the result. It is inherent in our social-economic constitution. Many of the laws governing insurance are inescapable sources of expense. From 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent. of the fire insurance premiums, yearly, go to government in the form of State, county and municipal taxes, licenses and fees.

Again, how many persons desiring or needing fire or casualty insurance procure it for themselves directly from the companies? In our large cities each insurant shifts all the labor and responsibility incident to getting his property, life and limbs protected by insurance to the shoulders of a broker. In country places, towns and villages the work is done by agents appointed by the insurance companies. As a matter of fact, the American people do not deal with the companies at all. They seem to prefer to do this business thru friends or acquaintances who have set up as middlemen in response to an existing demand. Here lies the main expense of writing fire and casualty insurance.

Speaking of the necessity of reducing the cost, Superintendent Hotchkiss observes that it is "but part of a general movement toward the lowering of prices as to all commodities of public necessity, thru the reduction of profits, salaries and commissions," adding that the insurance companies "should be the first to recognize these conditions and the danger they run if they are longer allowed to continue." To this the underwriter replies that, altho the cost of living has increased 30 or 40 per cent. in the last ten years, the commissions and salaries of insurance company servants have virtually remained stationary, and that insurance protection itself is one of the few things used by the people the average cost of which has not increased.

FROM Albany comes to our desk a volume of almost 700 pages entitled "List of Securities Held by Insurance Companies," with valuations fixt as of December 31, 1911. The list was contracted for and adopted for use by the committee on valuation of securities of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners (J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers).

FORGERY losses in the United States during 1911 are said to have cost insurance companies \$15,000,000.

The Independent

VOL. LXXII

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1912. No. 3297

Survey of the World

The Republican Candidates

Senator La Follette, suffering from "over-work" and a nervous breakdown, will take a two weeks' "rest cure." Coming hard upon the incident of the Senator's speech before the Periodical Publishers' Association at Philadelphia, this announcement may well be Mr. La Follette's way of taking himself out of the contest, where his chances were more than ever hopeless. The Wisconsin man's Philadelphia speech, which, with its numerous repetitions, consumed over two hours, was concluded long after midnight, February 2-3, and had a most depressing effect upon the diners, most of whom withdrew from the banquet hall. The Senator repeated his familiar assault upon the "money trust," and, this time, the press as well; the latter for a lack of independence and sincerity. The toastmaster, Mr. Seitz of the *New York World*, said upon the conclusion of the Senator's diatribe that he would not try to defend American newspapers against a "foolish, wicked and untruthful" attack. Mr. La Follette's repetitious denunciation of the newspaper press was coupled with praise for the free magazines, and followed much shorter addresses by Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia and by Governor Wilson, both of whom received enthusiastic welcome. —Even before the Philadelphia débâcle, Mr. La Follette's cause was losing ground. Mr. Roosevelt has been gathering in the insurgent's friends. According to Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the Roosevelt National Committee: "the exigencies of the country will ultimately so appeal to the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt that all considerations will be swept aside."

James L. Slayden, of Texas, introduced in Congress on January 29 a resolution, which was recognized three days later as a facsimile of the resolution adopted by the House in 1874, when General Grant was a candidate for a third Presidential term. The resolution affirms the opinion that the third term is contrary to our republican tradition, and that

"any departure from this time-honored custom [of retiring the President after a second term] will be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The resolution has been referred to the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives. In 1874 the corresponding resolution was passed by a vote of 144 to 14. If voted again it would have no legal value, but only such force as belongs to an expression of Congressional opinion.

—Speaking in Columbus on January 30, Mr. Taft expressed confidence in Republican victory in November. There were three reasons why the party should be returned to power. The administration had "done reasonably and fairly well" and deserved a vote of confidence; the administration was "progressing and would put in operation all the necessary legislation that is progressive"; finally, the administration "was not chasing chimeras and unsettling the foundations of government." His administration was attacked because it had enforced the trust laws, and thereby "forfeited the support of business." At Akron and elsewhere the President, who was recovering from a severe cold, repeated his optimistic declarations and aggressive defense of his policies. Charles D. Hilles, on February 1, issued an author-

ized statement to the effect that "President Taft's nomination in June is as certain as anything can be," and his re-election equally certain. Mr. Taft's friends assert that as time goes on he gains strength with the country, and that it would be suicidal for the President's party to go before the country on any other issue than that of the Taft administration. They are cheered also by the vote of the New York County Republican organization (582 against 8) to support the President for re-election. At the meeting of the New York committee Mr. Roosevelt's praises of Mr. Taft in 1908, when he considered him the best fitted man in the country for the Presidency, were quoted amid cheers and laughter. At St. Louis the Republican city committee has rescinded its vote in favor of Mr. Roosevelt. It is said that the President means to abandon his policy of neutrality as to the Roosevelt candidacy.



The Wilson-Harvey Correspondence

On January 30 a New York newspaper published the letters exchanged by Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, after the latter learned from Dr. Wilson that in his opinion the *Weekly's* support was damaging. Col. Henry Watterson said of the Governor that if he had "one spark of honorable sensibility" he would require the publication of these "abject letters." The letters signed by Governor Wilson have not impressed most readers as they seem to have impressed the Louisville editor, and in some quarters it is declared that the candidate's position is improved by the whole controversy. On December 21 Governor Wilson wrote to say that his mind is "a one-track road, and can run only one train of thoughts at a time." He had answered the question put to him by Colonel Harvey as to the effect of his editorial support "simply as a matter of fact and of business," without expressing his "sincere gratitude" for the editor's "generous support." "Forgive me and forget my manners," the letter concludes. Colonel Harvey wrote, in reply, that "whatever little hurt" he felt in consequence of the Governor's "unexpected peremptoriness of attitude" was wholly

eliminated by the "gracious words" of this letter.

"The real point at the time of our interview was, as you aptly put it, one simply 'of fact and of business,' and when you stated the fact to be that my support was hurting your candidacy and that you were experiencing difficulty in finding a way to counteract its harmful effect, the only thing possible for me to do, in simple fairness 'to you no less than in consideration of my own self-respect, was to relieve you of your embarrassment, so far as it lay within my power to do so, by ceasing to advocate your nomination.

"That, I think, was fully understood between us at the time, and, acting accordingly, I took down your name from the head of the *Weekly's* editorial page some days before your letter was written. That seems to be all there is of it."

Governor Wilson's next letter added expressions of regret at the manner in which he expressed his attitude, saying: "I am very much ashamed of myself, for there is nothing I am more ashamed of than of hurting a true friend, however unintentional the hurt." Replying, Colonel Harvey assured the Governor that there was left in him "no particle of personal rancor or resentment."—In reply to Colonel Watterson's strictures and charges Governor Wilson declared last week that neither he nor any one at his request asked the Kentuckian to raise money for his campaign. "I am only sorry to have to regret a friendship, which, while it lasted, I found interesting and enjoyable." In reply to an inquiry Governor Wilson said he preferred to have this statement stand as above, rather than "to regret *the loss* of a friendship," etc. The manager of Governor Wilson's campaign asked "what became of the money which Colonel Watterson admits he collected" for the campaign fund. "Certainly I never received any of it," he continued.—Colonel Watterson himself, on his way to Florida, expressed disgust at the spectacle of "Wilson and Harvey weeping upon one another's bosom."



The disorder at Lawrence, Mass., discussed in a contributed article published in this issue, and also (in this department) in THE INDEPENDENT of last week, brought to the city on January 29 troop trains and trolleys carrying twelve more companies

of infantry and two troops of cavalry. This reinforcement followed a day of rioting, in the course of which an Italian woman was shot to death in somewhat mysterious circumstances. Part of the Lawrence disorder may be laid to the fact that the saloons are running full blast, in spite of the gravity of the situation. On February 2 four inmates of a Syrian lodging house were murdered and their bodies mutilated, two of the victims being women. Apparently the murders have no connection with the strike, but at first it was reported that these persons were French-Canadian operatives who had returned to work, and there was great indignation in the French-Canadian quarter, and threats of retaliation, for race feeling has developed among the workers, the Franco-Belgian, Canadian and English-speaking strikers having weakened, while the Syrians, Armenians, Poles, Russians, Italians and Lithuanians have refused to return to the mills. It is said that exorbitant rents, charged by the American Woolen Company for lodging in tenements which they themselves control, provoked the strike.—Charged with being an accessory to the murder of the Italian woman, Ettor, the strike leader, and Octuro M. Giovanniti, also of New York, and Ettor's right-hand man, were arrested last week by the State Police. They are held without bail for a hearing on February 9.—A striker named Rami was mortally wounded, apparently with a bayonet, in a scuffle in the Syrian quarter, January 30. Next night a visitor from a nearby town was mortally wounded in the same manner.—Charged with conspiracy in connection with the alleged "planting" of dynamite in the homes of strikers, John J. Breen, an undertaker and a member of the Lawrence School Committee, was bound over to the grand jury, February 2, under bail of \$2,000 each on two counts. Six Syrians arrested in the case have been set at liberty.—It was asserted at Los Angeles on January 30 that Bert H. Franklin, the detective employed by Darrow, indicted counsel for the McNamaras, and accused of bribing jurors, would make a clean breast. Franklin tells newspaper men that he will never go to the penitentiary. Darrow, mean-

while, has been arraigned, and has pleaded not guilty of bribery. Numerous subpoenas have been issued in the Indianapolis investigation of the dynamiting cases. Thirty or more indictments were voted last week, and more will be returned this week.—The United Mine Workers, meeting at Indianapolis, voted, on January 31, to condemn the action of Judge A. B. Anderson, of the Federal Court, in ordering Detective W. J. Burns released while under kidnapping charges, and to ask Congress to investigate and to remove the judge from office. Only three of the 1,100 delegates opposed the resolution. The national convention of miners adjourned *sine die* February 2, after receiving a report from the scale committee showing that the operators refuse all demands for increased wages and improved mining conditions. The committee is directed to continue negotiations. A compromise is hoped for.

Various Items The President sent to Congress on February 2 a message on Alaska and the public domain. He urges the establishment of a Bureau of National Parks, and for Alaska the construction of a Government railroad and the establishment of a commission form of government. Mr. Taft would have one-half the commission elected and the other half appointed by the President. A leasing system is proposed for Government coal and phosphate lands in Alaska, and in the United States, and the President would modify the reclamation laws in favor of the genuine homesteader. Following a suggestion of Secretary of the Interior Fisher, the President declares that the control of water power sites should remain in the Federal Government.—Mr. Taft urges, in his message, an inquiry by a Federal commission, into the high cost of living, and also an international conference on the subject. He urges, no less, the establishment of a Federal commission on industrial relations, and "a re-examination of our laws bearing upon the relations of employer and employee," with a scrutiny of State laws and foreign laws looking toward regulation and amelioration.

--The Interstate Commerce Commission is about to prosecute express companies for overcharging shippers. The State Railroad Commission of Indiana is cutting down the gross earnings of the express companies on intrastate business by 15 per cent.



Panama and the Canal President Arosemana, of Panama, has begun the six months' vacation which, the Supreme Court says, will enable him to be a candidate for re-election. Federico Boyd, second Vice-President, declined to be the head of the Government during his absence, and the place has been taken by Third Vice-President Chiari.—It is said at Washington that the House committee which has been taking testimony concerning the Panama Canal will ask for a passage rate of \$1 a ton and is opposed to any discrimination in favor of American ships. Senator Bristow has introduced a bill providing that the charges shall be \$1 a ton for foreign ships, 50 cents for American ships (not in the coastwise trade), which shall consent to be used by the Government as auxiliary cruisers in time of war, and 25 cents for American coastwise ships. A committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce has reported resolutions asking for a charge of \$1 per ton and declaring that discrimination in favor of American ships is forbidden by existing treaties.—A prominent citizen of Panama replied in a local newspaper to an article, attacking Panama, which was recently published in the capital of Colombia. Whereupon Colombia's confidential agent in Panama prepared and circulated, last week, a printed statement highly offensive to the people of Panama. A mob assembled in front of his residence and hooted him and his country. He was protected by the police.—President Gomez, of Cuba, has been advised to ignore the claims of Great Britain, France and Germany for damages on account of property losses while the island was held by Spain. Señor Bustamante, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and a student of international law, asserts that the claims are absurd and that Cuba will neither pay what is demanded nor sub-

mit the dispute to arbitration.—The after section of the battleship "Maine," which was not injured by the explosion, has been floated. In March it will be towed out to sea and buried there, with appropriate ceremonies. The after turret has been given to Havana. It will be set up as a monument in a public park.



Revolts in Mexico The Maderist garrison of Juarez, about 300 men, mutinied on the 31st ult. and took possession of the city in the name of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, formerly a member of De la Barra's Cabinet and a candidate for the Presidency. These men imprisoned their commander, Colonel Estrada, and the chief of police, looted the shops, and destroyed the railroad tracks south of the city. During the riots eight persons were killed. Three of these were Americans. Many of the residents fled across the river boundary to El Paso. The mutineers issued a long proclamation, denouncing Madero and nominating Gomez for Provisional President. Madero, they say, has not kept his promises. The immediate cause of the revolt in Juarez is said to have been the discharge of seventy of the Maderist soldiers, and the failure to pay any of them more than half the wages due. On the 2d inst., in the city of Chihuahua, ninety rurales, about one-third of the garrison, revolted and forced the authorities to release from prison Antonio Rojas, a supporter of Emilio Gomez. General Orozco commanded those who remained loyal. In a three hours' fight fourteen men were killed, and one of them was Orozco's cousin. Rojas and the mutineers went to the hills. Orozco did not lead a force of soldiers to Juarez, but went with four or five companions to seek a compromise. The negotiations in Juarez consumed half a day, and a settlement was reached. The Juarez mutineers left the city on a special train, on the 4th, and the authority of the Madero Government was restored. But the garrison at Casas Grandes revolted, in the interest of Gomez, and there was evidence of dangerous unrest thruout the State of Chihuahua. On this account, and because Madero was unable to subdue the Zapatists, our Government prepared to assem-

ble 15,000 men on the border. The Zapatists had captured an American named Robinson, the manager of a mine in the south, and Madero, it was said, had told the American Ambassador that he could not protect Americans. All the cavalymen in Texas, about 4,000, were ordered to the border. There had been plenty of fighting in Morelos. At least 200 Zapatists had been killed, but the bandit army could not be restrained. Nearly 2,000 of Zapata's men menaced the city of Cuernavaca, which, at the end of last week, was still in danger. Zapata said he was fighting for control of the whole country, and would not be satisfied with the State of Morelos. Madero had repeatedly fooled him, he added, and he desired to overthrow the Madero Government. The Zapatists captured and looted railway trains. On the 2d they fired upon a White Cross automobile, and killed a physician who was in it. It was thought in Washington that the Madero Government, unable to cope with Zapata in the south, was menaced in the north by great discontent which might cause a new revolution.

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South America Details have been added to the first brief report of the lynching of ex-President Eloy Alfaro and other revolutionist leaders at Quito, on the 28th ult. The ex-President, with General Flavio Alfaro, General Paez, General Serrano and Medardo Alfaro, had been taken from Guayaquil, to save them from the mob that had killed General Montero. They arrived at Quito at 4 a. m. on the 28th and were placed in the penitentiary. The same day a mob of 5,000 attacked the prison. The soldiers on guard defended it for a time and killed several of the assailants, but at last they were compelled to yield. The mob tore down the prison walls, dragged out the prisoners, killed them, and burned the bodies in the street. In addition to those already named, several other prisoners were lynched, one of these being Colonel Coral, the editor of a radical newspaper. General Leonidas Plaza, commander of the Government's forces, has been stricken down with yellow fever, and a great epidemic of this disease appears to be at hand in Guayaquil.

Ulster and Lancashire

There is still danger of a conflict between Orangemen and Home Rulers on February 8, when Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is to speak at Belfast, but the tension was somewhat relieved when Mr. Churchill, in a letter to the Marquis of Londonderry, chairman of the Belfast Unionist Council, agreed not to speak in Ulster Hall, the Unionist headquarters. He added, however, that he would speak elsewhere in Belfast on that date and if there was any rioting the responsibility for it would rest on Lord Londonderry. In reply Lord Londonderry acknowledged that the main objection of the Unionist Council was removed by the determination "to hold your meeting outside the district which passionately resents your action. . . . At the same time, having regard for the intense state of feeling created by your proposed action, the Ulster Unionist Council cannot accept any responsibility with reference to your visit to Belfast, and they do not desire to give any assurance they might be unable to fulfill." Lord Londonderry's letter also alluded to Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill, who in this same Ulster Hall denounced Gladstone's Home Rule bill and declared "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right." Mr. Churchill, in replying to Lord Londonderry, says on this point:

"Your Lordship has claim, to which I bow, to remind me of the memory of Lord Randolph Churchill. You were his friend thru evil as well as good days. The Unionist party, which within a few months of the very speech which is now on its lips pursued him with harsh ingratitude, has no such right."

The Orangemen tried to shut out Churchill from Belfast altogether by hiring every hall in the city for February 8, but the Liberals have arranged for a tent meeting in Celtic Park. There will be 5,000 troops on duty in Belfast to check rioting.—A forecast of the Home Rule bill has been published, according to which Ireland is to receive an annual subsidy of \$10,000,000 for fifteen years, after which she will contribute a portion of her revenue to the imperial expenditure. The Irish Parliament will have full control of customs and excise, but complete free trade with England must be continued. The Irish Parliament will

consist of two houses—a legislative council of about 50 members and a legislative assembly of 103 members. The council will have a suspensory veto on legislation. In the event of a disagreement between the two houses, after the second rejection of a bill by the council, it will be submitted to the two houses, deliberating and voting together, and adopted or rejected according to the decision of the majority. Ireland will continue to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, but in greatly diminished numbers. The Irish Parliament is to have no control with respect to the navy, army, militia, foreign policy, coinage, military camps and coast lighting, and will be forbidden to establish or endow any religion or deal with any religious matter.—The operatives in the cotton mills went back to work on the understanding that the question of the open shop should remain open, but outbreaks occurred again in the mills over the three non-union employees who were the occasion of the great strike. Joe Riley and his wife were stationed at neighboring looms and the rest of the weavers waited for them to start their machines. As soon as they did this the others gathered around them with shouts of "Scabs" and "Blacklegs!" and they were compelled to leave. Miss Margaret Bury, at another mill, had a similar experience, and had to be escorted out of town by a dozen policemen. All three have since given up their fight for independence and joined the union.



Disorders in Portugal The embarrassments of the republic are becoming more serious than ever. The Government is denounced from the pulpits on account of the separation law and the expulsion of the Patriarch of Lisbon, strikes and riots are rife in city and country, and a new conspiracy for the restoration of the monarchy has been formed in England. The present disorders arose from a strike of the agricultural laborers in the province of Alemtejo, who invaded the city of Evora and there came into conflict with the military. Seven persons were killed and many more wounded by the sabers and shots of the cavalry which patrolled the streets.

The district was placed in a state of siege for two days and the strikers quelled, but the Federation of Trade Unions at Lisbon took up their cause and demanded, under threat of a general strike, the dismissal of the Governor of Evora, the reopening of the union offices and the release of the strikers arrested. The Government offered some concessions, but not enough to satisfy the federation. The strikers boasted that they had 20,000 bombs on hand, and they began promptly to use them in attacks on the troops and in blowing up street cars. The newspapers suspended publication and the theaters closed. The Government took vigorous measures to maintain order. The Lisbon district was put under martial law, with General Carvalhaes in command. Troops to the number of 8,000 were placed at strategic points and crowds on the streets dispersed. Hundreds of suspected persons were arrested and confined on the warships in the harbor, and the Government introduced into the Chamber of Deputies an urgent bill authorizing the trial of the rioters and agitators by court martial in batches of twenty-five. It is claimed that the strikes were instigated and financed by the monarchists and that an attempt was to have been made to cross the eastern instead of the northern border, as formerly, at the time of the rising in Evora, but this was frustrated by the massing of troops at the frontier. The ex-King Manuel had a conference at a Dover hotel with Dom Miguel of Braganza, at which the latter agreed to resign his claims to the throne and to use all his efforts to restore Manuel. Dom Miguel's son married Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, and it is supposed that the millions she inherited from her stepfather, James Henry Smith, will be used to overthrow the Portuguese republic. It is expected that Manuel will marry one of Miguel's seven daughters and so unite the two branches of the House of Braganza. The Spanish Government if it does not actually intervene in Portugal will doubtless afford an opportunity for the preparation of the expedition to be sent across the border. It did in the former case, because the presence of the Portuguese republic is a constant menace to the monarchy of Spain.

Persia W. Morgan Shuster, on his arrival in London, delivered an address at a dinner given in his honor by the Persian committee at the Savoy Hotel. His plainspoken and unexaggerated statement of his case created a very favorable impression. He stated that 99 per cent. of the disturbances in Persia were imported by Russia as an excuse for intervention. He had been accused, he said, of lacking finesse and pleaded guilty to the charge of not having enough finesse to recognize that the words in the Anglo-Russian agreement did not mean what they said. He had been blamed for giving his views publicity in the newspapers, but he said he had asked the Persians "whether they preferred their country slain in a dark alley or that the crime should be committed in the public square." He condemned the joint Russo-British ultimatum because it forced Persia to pledge herself to satisfy all the claims that Russia had made or might make. He concluded:

"I am not bitter about our experience, but I would be a hypocrite did I pretend not to sympathize with the bitterness of a Mohammedan people who have so forcibly learned the lesson that the Ten Commandments do not apply in international politics."

At the dinner, J. R. Macdonald, leader of the Labor party, said:

"After listening to Mr. Shuster's account of the happenings we are deprived of the merest shadow of excuse for our conduct. I had been hoping for something, somewhere, which would excuse us for acting as we have done, but after listening to Mr. Shuster's convincing recital of the facts, I think the best thing he can do is to go away from this meeting tonight as quickly as possible and put down on paper that most damning and damnable indictment against modern diplomacy that he has given us, so that we can study it."

—Teheran and other cities of Persia are threatened with famine because, since Mr. Shuster's departure, the regular deliveries of grain from the provinces which he arranged for have been discontinued and the food supply has been monopolized to secure extortionate prices. Great Britain and Russia have agreed to make an additional loan of \$2,000,000 to relieve the necessities of the Government. It was one of the points of Mr. Shuster's indictment that Persia was compelled to get all her loans from these two Powers instead of obtaining cheaper money elsewhere.

Chinese Revolution The atmosphere has been somewhat cleared by the report that the Empress Dowager has issued an edict instructing Premier Yuan Shi-kai to co-operate with the revolutionists in establishing a republic. The edict has not been formally published, but will give Yuan power to conduct negotiations. Altho many of the republicans regard Yuan as ambitious and untrustworthy, they are likely to consent that he be made President, with Sun Yat-sen as Premier and Tang Shao-yi as Foreign Minister. The chief point of controversy at present between the parties is the location of the capital, for the revolutionists desire Nanking and are strongly opposed to the maintenance of the central government at Peking. There is still some talk of dividing the empire, at least provisionally, between a southern republic and a northern constitutional monarchy or republic. In any case it is expected that the Emperor will be retired to Jehul and may retain some official or sacerdotal dignity somewhat like the Mikado when the Shogunate was the ruling power in Japan. The republicans are said to have been able to secure a loan of \$6,000,000, pledging as security the ships of the China Merchants' Steamship Company and a loan of \$3,000,000 secured by the Han-Yang Iron Works. There have been no important military movements during this week, but much rioting and bomb throwing. Manchuria is likely to attempt to withdraw from China in case a republic is decided upon. The authorities at Mukden are rigorous in putting down all revolutionary outbreaks, and many persons suspected of republican proclivities have been seized and beheaded. According to various reports from Chinese Turkestan some of the inhabitants have appealed to Russia for protection and others to Great Britain. Taking advantage of the period of procrastination during which the Manchus were trying to make up their minds to abdication Yuan Shi-kai has been massing Chinese troops in Peking so that he would be able to dominate the situation in case the Manchu troops took up arms in defense of their privileges. There are now more than 11,000 Chinese troops under his command in the vicinity of the capital.



"HOUSEWIFE BODOLPHE"

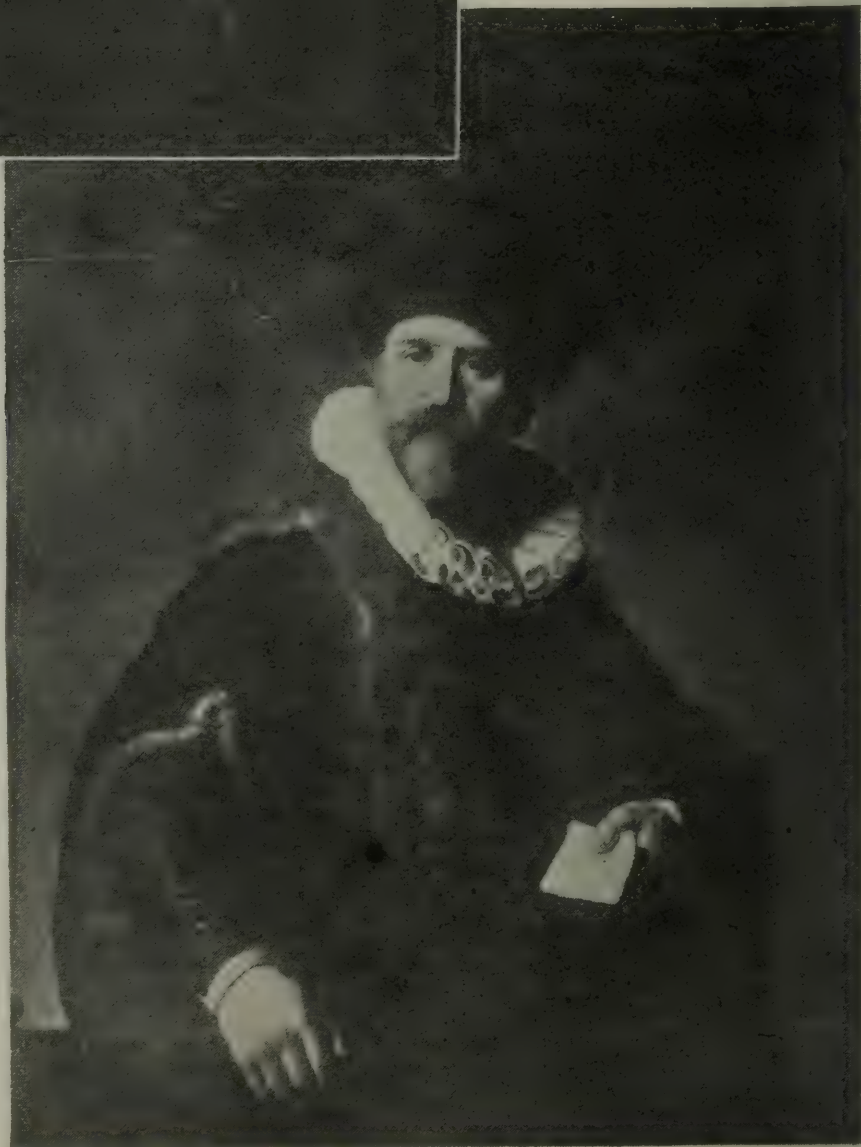
BY FRANZ HALS

One may correctly enough prefer Rembrandt, but one does not dispose of Rembrandt's fellow Hollander by calling him "superficial." The wonderful flesh tints and humor of Hals are not all; for his people are real people, today as much as ever in the seventeenth century.

"NICOLAS RUTS"

BY REMBRANDT

Another Rembrandt portrait for America: this time from Mr. Morgan's London collection, divided between the South Kensington Museum and the collector's house at Prince's Gate, London. It remains a question whether Mr. Morgan's pictures, statues, carvings, and Egyptian collection, stored in Paris, are to come to America.



"ANNE OF AUSTRIA"

BY PETER PAUL RUBENS

Rubens is not a favorite today, but his technique still commands admiration. Here he represents the daughter of Philip III of Spain: the mother of Louis XIV of France. We commented editorially in our last issue upon America's gaining of these great London collections.



"INFANTA MARIA THERESA"

BY VELASQUEZ

One of the treasures of Mr. J. P. Morgan's art collection; a painting by the great Spanish court painter, which will be transferred to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, where it will probably be necessary to build a new wing to house all the new accessions.

Two O'Clock Sunday Morning

BY SCOTT NEARING

[The writer is a professor of economics in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He has published during the year 1911, three volumes: "Social Adjustment," "Wages in the United States" and "The Solution of the Child Labor Problem." His book, "Super-Race," is announced for publication this spring.—EDITOR.]

THRU the mist of a bleak February night the clock in City Hall tower sounded twice. Only a few belated pedestrians remained on the street, and sometimes minutes elapsed between the passage of two cars. A boy of thirteen stood on the corner selling

just as quick as we could hand 'em out. We'd be there now, only a big feller chased us."

"How long have you been selling, Tom?"

"Me? Ever since I was six. Started in up at Twelfth street with the night



"I'VE SOLD PAPERS EVER SINCE I WAS SIX."

papers. Already he had stood there for three hours.

"Hello, Tom! how are you tonight?"

"Oh, I'm good enough; how are you?"

"Pretty well; how is business?"

"Fine; they went like hot cakes tonight. See, I ain't got only five left. This here's a first-rate corner—pretty near as good as the one I used to have at Eighth street—and that was a daisy. Me and me brudder sold papers there

extrys, then I was up at the station, then a couple of big fellers kicked us out o' there and we went to Eighth street, and when we got chased out o' there we come here. Once in a while I go up to Chinatown. You get good tips up there, but the people is awful bad, and there's lots of big fellers what boots us little kids out. My, but haint I seen lots up there!"

"Do the newsboys around here gamble much?"

"Do we? Go up by Dempsey's any day and see. Why, two kids won thirty-three dollars up there Sunday."

"Do you ever win?"

"Nit; I won three or four times and lost about a thousand. That ain't no way to make money. If you want to make money easy, watch fer drunks. There's lots of 'em Sat'days. Last Sat'day one of our kids see a lady what had been hittin' it up some. She was scared to cross the street and the kid he says, 'Here, let me help ye,' so he grabs her right arm with 'is left and slips his right into 'er pocket, and out comes 'er pocketbook. She never knowed a thing about it."

"Don't you think it's wrong to rob?"

"Oh, I don't know. There's one of our kids what'll get pinched tonight if

he don't watch out. He's jest out of 'Ref' (House of Refuge). He lost his job and got down on his luck; an' he ain't got no money, so he's goin' down on Ninth street to snatch a bundle (steal a bundle of fifty Sunday papers). That's two dollars and a half if he gits it."

"You had better tell him not to do it, Tom. In the first place it is wrong; and in the second place there have been some bundles snatched from there lately and the police are on the watch."

"Well, we're like other folks; we got to live and we got to take our chances."

In the papers which Tom was selling was the story of a great captain of finance who had "taken his chances" and lost. What could one say to Tom?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Caprice

BY RALPH M. THOMSON

I SIGHED for fame—

A soul aweary of my humble lot;

And suddenly I heard my prattling tot

Lisping my name.

I yearned to ape

The rich, and cursed the fate that made me poor;

Anon I saw upon my neighbor's door

A piece of crape.

Unsatisfied,

I prayed for love, the comforter in life:

When I glanced up, behold, a faithful wife

Stood at my side!

Perturbed of mind,

Ashamed at heart, my eyes with tears abrim,

In penitence I cried aloud to Him—

"Oh, Lord, how blind!"

SAVANNAH, GA.

The Great Arbitration Treaties

BY ISIDOR RAYNER

[There is some delay in the consideration of the arbitration treaties. We are therefore glad to present the following article which follows the general lines of the arguments in favor of the arbitration treaties made by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, in the Senate.—
EDITOR.]

I CHEERFULLY respond to the request of THE INDEPENDENT for a brief abstract of my arguments in favor of ratifying, without change, the great arbitration treaties now before the Senate because, tho my views conflict with some of the opinions held by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a member, I am perfectly satisfied that the treaties constitute a valid exercise of the treaty-making power. I do not believe that there is the slightest legal difficulty in the way of their adoption without amendment or elimination. If the interpretation were left to the Supreme Court, I feel sure that this tribunal would unquestionably hold that the instruments as they stand are in strict accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. And feeling as I do that they are supremely in the interest of humanity and civilization, it is with intense satisfaction that I give them my zealous support.

I would state at the outset—and I do so frankly—that I am not infatuated with the wording of the treaties. With profound respect and admiration for our great Secretary of State, who occupies a foremost place in the field of law and diplomacy, I am not fascinated with the phraseology of the instruments. It is surely somewhat ambiguous, making possible the several interpretations which have appeared and possibly affording ground for some of the opposition. Here they are, however, before us, and the question is, What shall we do with them? Personally, I earnestly commend them as worthy of acceptance. Their transcendent purpose is the peace of the world, and no mere technical impediment should be allowed to obstruct its pathway to realization.

It is bound to come. Nothing can prevent its final consummation. We may

delay it, we may retard it, we may obstruct it, but we cannot suppress it, we cannot stifle it. And when it comes by universal concession it will be the greatest achievement of all the records of civilization. All hail the hour! It has been the dream of my earlier days and is the fervent hope and expectation of my maturer years—the end of human sacrifice, when man's inhumanity to man will cease; when the earth will no longer rock beneath the tread of battling legions, and naval armaments will no longer patrol the waters of the world in search of the possessions of unconquered races; and when the dove of peace will build its nest in the cannon's mouth.

I am in favor of the exercise of any lawful power under the treaty-making clause of the Constitution that will tend to bring about the peace of the world, and I consider the great arbitration treaty with England, and the treaty with France, which are together under consideration, and which follow precisely the same phraseology, as the greatest step in that direction which can at present be formulated. If we can succeed in ending war between the civilized nations of the earth it will be as great an accomplishment as any that was ever achieved upon the pages of history or on the field of progress. I have not the slightest fear of any danger that may result to our institutions from the adoption of these treaties, nor do I believe for a moment that any of the great governmental principles that lie at the foundation of the republic will be imperiled. On the contrary, I am buoyant with the hope that when the treaties once go into effect they will inaugurate the beginning of universal peace, and will relegate the art and practice of war to the barbarous deeds of the past.

This matter involves as serious and important a question as has been before

the Senate for many years, demanding most conscientious consideration, and as the reasons which influence me differ somewhat from the views generally advanced, I shall endeavor as briefly and clearly as possible to discuss these reasons, presenting the matter as I see it, in opposition to the objections which have been raised. If I succeed in shedding a little favorable light on the intricacies of the complex problem I shall be well satisfied.

The legal and constitutional objections which have been raised are: First, that, in presenting questions to the Joint High Commission, to decide whether differences which may arise are justiciable, according to the principles of law and equity, we confer upon it the power to refer to arbitration great governmental and constitutional questions which we should be unwilling to arbitrate with any nation on the earth; and, second, that the Senate, in giving this power to the commission, is delegating a constitutional function of which it has no right to divest itself.

Let us take up the first proposition and look at the conditions as to what differences between the nations shall be referred to arbitration. It is extremely important that they should be understood.

First. It must be an international matter about which the parties are individually concerned.

Second. There must be a *claim of right* made by one party against the other.

Third. The difference *must be justiciable*.

Fourth. It must be susceptible of decision *by the application of the principles of law and equity*.

There seems to be great fear of this word "equity." In England and the United States the words "law and equity" have an exact and technical significance, while it is true that this does not exist in France or in any of the continental countries of Europe, they having no separate system known as "equity." The fear is exprest in the statement that "there is little or no limit to the questions which might be brought within this article," etc. As a matter of fact, if a controversy should arise with France, France having no separate sys-

tem known as "equity," and the treaty reading questions "in law or equity," it must in my judgment be construed to mean any difference that is justiciable by the principles of law that prevail in France—the principles of law necessarily embrace the principles of equity in France, altho there is no separate system so designated. I do not, therefore, believe that the word "equity" can have the wide interpretation accorded it. If nothing else, the words "claim of right" in the treaty would settle this question.

"Wherever there is a right there is a remedy" is a familiar maxim of the profession, and it means that whenever the common law does not give the remedy equity will provide it. The framers of the treaty had no intention of using the word "equity" in the broad sense which the opposition to the treaty claim. Besides, following the world-wide custom with treaties, this identical construction having been first used in the treaty with England, it would mean in France precisely what it meant in the English treaty—that is, it would embrace the whole civil jurisprudence of France and nothing more.

But I am perfectly willing to accord the broadest meaning which can be given to the word, and can still find nothing to fear in it. If the Joint High Commission could by any possibility declare a question justiciable which does not and cannot come under any definition of the word, it would surely be overstepping the limits of its authority and its decision would be void. The two instances given, which are surely the most pertinent, are an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine and a question pertaining to our restriction of immigration. Take the question of immigration, for example. Is there any "claim of right" here? Who could possibly contend for such a proposition? The whole subject of immigration is as much an inherent power with every sovereign nation as the right of eminent domain. How could such a subject, which belongs to us, and to England, and to France—to each alone—ever constitute a "claim of right" of one against another, justiciable according to law and equity, no matter how much latitude is given to the definition of the word or to the power of the commission?

Then they say that the treaty might

involve us in a liability for State debts, when the very words of the treaty declare that it must be a *claim of right* that one of the contracting parties has against another. Is the United States obligated to pay the debts of the States? Where is there anything in the Constitution which permits us to assume the obligations of the States? Where is there any principle of international law or treaty stipulation which gives a foreign nation the right to look to the United States for the payment of State debts? Where is the "claim of right" by which such a question could be referred to arbitration? There could be no possible question to arbitrate.

Then take the Monroe Doctrine. The grave fear is expressed that if something arose to which we objected under the Monroe Doctrine, that the Monroe Doctrine itself would come up for arbitration. Think of it! The Monroe Doctrine has stood now for nearly a hundred years, and is as firmly imbedded as the Declaration of Independence, recognized and conceded by the civilized world. How could it possibly involve a claim of right, to be adjudicated by principles of equity, no matter what equity may mean? In considering this great question do not let us be frightened by specters and phantoms which fade into a dream the moment the light of analysis is thrown upon the scene.

In order fully to appreciate this it is necessary to understand precisely what the procedure is, according to the treaty. It is this: If the President concludes that a difference is justiciable, then, with the Senate, an agreement can be made to submit it to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, or to some other tribunal. Otherwise it is referred to the Joint High Commission. Now, ask yourself in all candor, do you believe, does any one believe, that a President or the Senate would ever submit the Monroe Doctrine, or the immigration question, or the indebtedness of States, or any constitutional matter, or any question affecting the integrity of our institutions, to an arbitral tribunal?

Very well; then let us take up the second part of the proposition advanced by the majority in opposition to ratifying the treaties as they stand. In the lan-

guage of the treaty, if the parties disagree as to whether the question is subject to arbitration, it shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission. Does any one believe for a moment that commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States could hold that any of these great subjects is susceptible of decision according to the principles of law and equity? But, they say, suppose that two of the commissioners appointed by the United States should so far humiliate themselves before their countrymen and should so far forget the functions of the places to which they have been assigned, and, utterly unmindful of their jurisdiction, should agree to refer to arbitration a question that is not justiciable, which is not a claim of right, which is not susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, what is our situation then?

The case is *utterly imaginary and impossible*; but in such a case the Government of the United States and the legislative body and the treaty-making power would simply ignore the decision and reject and repudiate it. The claim is made that the Senate would have no right, under the treaty, to repudiate—and this has given rise to a great degree of anxiety on the floor of the Senate, and doubtless among many patriotic citizens who are earnestly watching the progress of the treaties from outside. To it I reply that in the first place the contingency can never occur; that no commission could ever, by any possibility, undertake to assume jurisdiction over questions like these; that no American commissioner that would ever be appointed by any President would ever dare to participate in such a decision. And even suppose that such a decision were rendered—a purely hypothetical case which in my judgment is beyond the realms of reason altogether—the President and the Congress of the United States would peremptorily decline to be bound by the judgment on the simple ground that the commission had overstepped the limits of the jurisdiction given to it in the treaty establishing it.

Suppose, for example, that the commission should send to arbitration the question whether the United States had the right to enact immigration laws for

self-protection, thus attempting to sap and undermine the foundations of sovereignty, and that our American commissioners, acting under some hallucination, should acquiesce. The President, the Senate and the House of Representatives would immediately say to the commission: "You have gone beyond the limits of your jurisdiction." If any court of arbitration ever undertook to decide a question of that sort—which is also an utter impossibility; not improbability, but impossibility—with perfect legal right the entire Congress, under its constitutional power, would, to the last degree, resist the enforcement of its authority.

I have dwelt upon these points because I want to demonstrate beyond a doubt that from any standpoint of law, or equity, or reason, or common sense, there is not the remotest chance in the world that these obstacles which are held up by those opposed to the treaties can ever be brought to the point of practical execution. I cannot conceive how it is possible to arrive at a conclusion that questions like these, embodying as they do the historical and traditional doctrines, governmental policies and constitutional principles upon which the preservation of the republic depends, could by any intendment or by the widest latitude be held for a moment to be within the jurisdiction granted to the commission in its creation, nor have I the slightest apprehension that the commission would ever assume such jurisdiction.

Then there remains only the last objection—that the Senate, in giving the commission the power with which it is invested, is delegating to it its own constitutional functions. If this were true, there would be the end of our right to make the treaties. The Senate cannot delegate its constitutional functions to any one. But the Senate could certainly consent to an arbitration treaty providing that before an award was rendered the arbitrators should have the right to determine whether the subject is justiciable. No one believes that this would constitute a delegation of the treaty-making power. Does it not follow with irresistible logic that, if we have the right to give to the arbitrators themselves the power to determine whether a

controversy is justiciable, we have the right to give it to an independent tribunal? If we gave the commission the right to make a treaty for us the Senate would be delegating its power and the proceeding would be unconstitutional; but in empowering this commission we are simply incorporating in the treaty we are making a provision against which there can be no constitutional objection. We are giving the commission a standard and a rule, and directing it to act in accordance with that rule—the application of the question: "Can this difference be decided according to the principles of law and equity?"

It is precisely the same power which the Senate conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Supreme Court has just decided that the act was constitutional. If the Senate had given the Interstate Commerce Commission the general power to fix railroad rates, without giving it a rule, it would have been delegating its legislative power. These treaties do precisely the same in creating the commission. The Senate lays down a rule by which the commission must be governed—the rule that the question must be justiciable according to the principles of law and equity. That alone would render void any attempt of the commission to submit to arbitration a question which was not justiciable within these limits. It absolutely declares and confines the extent of its jurisdiction.

I might go a little farther and assert that if the Senate is divesting itself of constitutional power in adopting this treaty, it has divested itself in the adoption of every arbitration treaty that has ever taken place between this country and any other country. If we have a right to make an arbitration treaty at all, we have a right to incorporate in the treaty a provision that a tribunal shall decide whether the question is justiciable.

If the suggestions are followed that an agreement shall be added to the treaties by which the Senate shall be given the unlimited right to review the findings of the Joint High Commission and to set aside its decisions, it would be infinitely better that the treaties be rewritten, taking away the power of decision from the Joint High Commission altogether. It

seems to me a mockery and a farce, if the Senate is to be the final judge and interpreter, to have any intermediary process to assist it—an anomaly in law that never to my knowledge has appeared upon the pages of any civilized code of jurisprudence.

I believe in the prerogatives of the Senate, and, so far as its constitutional power is concerned, no one has ever stood more steadfast and unwavering than I. In every public utterance I have ever made I have abided close to the limitations of the Constitution. I would not permit a step which I thought invaded in the remotest degree the prerogatives of the Senate, as announced in

our organic charter. Moreover, if I thought that this treaty meant an alliance with any foreign country, I would rather see it torn into shreds than accept it. But my opinion is that the treaty, if accepted practically as it is, will become the pioneer of universal peace, and that, however reluctant the German Government may now appear to enter into the compact, the situation will change and she will also become a party to the proceeding. And when the United States and Great Britain and France and Germany have signed and sealed this covenant, the era of universal peace will dawn upon the world.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Southern Literature

BY E. S. NADAL

I LIVED as a boy in the South for some time just before the outbreak of the Civil War, and from what I saw my belief is that one cause of secession was the fear which the Southern individual had of the opinion of the rest of the community. It seems to me that this fear was also the ultimate cause of the inferiority of Southern ante-bellum literature.

Most of the literature of any value produced in this country up to the time of the war had come from the North. The literature of the South, of course with certain exceptions, had been feeble, imitative, exaggerated, affected and sentimental. First, regarding their books descriptive of their own society, I mean their novels, these books did not describe society truly. They could not do so. The reason of this inability of Southern literature was that there was one institution regarding which it dared not speak the truth. That institution was one of vast importance and one which touched society closely at every point. Its necessary facts were abhorrent to the sentiments of the civilized world. The Southern people were themselves part and parcel of modern civili-

zation, and they could not bear a representation of their system which should show how irreconcilable it was with the civilization to which they belonged. In other societies in which slavery has existed writers have been free enough to describe it. There is in Juvenal a description of a cruel woman, who sends for the slave beater, and who is represented as pursuing her ordinary household employments while he beats the slaves. Says the poet: "While he beats, she is employed in enameling her face. She listens to her friends' chat, or she examines the broad gold of an embroidered robe. Still he lashes. She pores over the items in her long diary of household expenses. Still he lashes," etc. A Roman poet could so speak. But in those ancient days there was no great mass of Christian sentiment such as in our own time espoused the slave's cause and accused the conscience of the master. They had no Exeter Hall in those days and no Faneuil Hall, and no great and growing Republican party. I doubt if you will find so candid a passage as this from Juvenal in the whole range of Southern literature. Such freedom of description was out of the

question. The Southern writers who touched upon slavery could only describe the amiable side of it. They had to represent the relation between master and slave as a patriarchal one. There was no doubt a great deal of truth in that view. A humane master did stand in a patriarchal relation to his slaves. But it was not the whole truth or indeed more than half the truth. There was, no doubt, a great deal of cruelty. Upon this the Southern writers were, of course, silent. But they did not dare to describe such unpleasant facts as were necessary to and quite inseparable from the system. One morning I was riding northward along the macadamized road that traversed the Valley of Virginia when I met an old negro woman picking blackberries by the side of the road. I said: "Where are you going, auntie?" She answered: "God knows, massa; I don't." I looked ahead and saw that she belonged to a drove of negroes who were being taken south. There was a pretty thick drove, perhaps one hundred of them, so that I had to ride down into a little stream that ran by the side of the road to let them pass. They came on walking at a brisk pace. Following the drove there was a rather smart carriage drawn by two horses, a black man driving on the front seat, which was separated by glass from the two seats inside, on which were two well-dressed white men, the owners or overseers of the lot, and with them two mulatto women, no doubt also slaves, a mulatto woman seated by each man. The men were laughing and talking with the women, the women also laughing, and the men seemed to be treating them with a certain respect.

Such an incident as that of the old woman was a necessary result of the system. Of course, the good masters did not like to sell their slaves and would not do it if they could help it. But they could not always help it. Then there had to be some bad masters. The South had to have its proportion of bad people like the rest of the world. They could not all be patriarchs. Slaves would thus be sold. If there were slaves to be bought, there would, of course, be vile fellows who would make a business of dealing in them, and would buy them

in large numbers. (These men were known as "nigger traders" and were held in great contempt by the Southern people.) Like any other merchandise, the slaves would be transferred from the cheapest to the dearest market, and the least expensive way to do this was to take them on foot. Thus you have the incident of the roadside to which I have just referred, and nobody in particular to blame. Yet you would not see an incident of this sort in a novel descriptive of Southern life.

The obligation of the Southern writers to make a representation which should accord with the theory of patriarchal ownership was destructive of all vigor. They were under some such enfeebling limitation as Landseer would have suffered from had he been compelled to represent in every picture a theory of patriarchal government of dogs. Suppose Landseer had never been permitted to paint a dog that was not happy. Suppose he had never been able to paint a mournful or an unfortunate dog. What a restraint it would have been upon the liberty of the artist. The Southern writers were just as much impeded by the necessity they were under never to paint a negro who was not laughing. The other arts, I dare say, suffered from the same limitation. A painter, for instance, might only represent some very happy darkies in a prodigiously rich cotton field, bearing, say, 400 pounds to the acre, such a picture as you now see hanging in the cotton exchanges of the Southern States. I happen, indeed, to know a case from which it would seem that it was difficult for a painter at the South to represent a negro at all. The late Mr. Healy, the American portrait painter, living in Paris, told me that on one occasion he was employed at Washington by Daniel Webster to paint a portrait of an old negro woman, who had been for many years a servant in Webster's family and to whom he was greatly attached. Webster was much pleased with the picture, and the artist himself thought that he had succeeded with it. It was accordingly placed for exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol. But some of the members objected to this; they said that it was not proper that the portrait of a

negro woman should be hung up in the rotunda of the Capitol. "But," said the artist, "suppose it was a cat or a dog, you would not mind, would you? Why, then, can't I paint a negro?" But they would not hear of it, and it was removed.

But the Southern writers, from being unable to be veracious upon one subject, seemed to lose the power of veracity regarding all subjects. They became imitative, exaggerated and sentimental. Their society they Europeanized. The Southern planter was an English squire. They made him a feeble Sir Roger de Coverley, and his farm or plantation a rather shabby English manor house. They imitated, among other characteristics of the classic describers of English rural life, their mildness of temper. But this good nature became, in the pages of Southern writers, excessive. The calm catholicity of Addison and the gentle optimism of the intelligent and the ever delightful Irving degenerated in such works as Kennedy's "Swallow Barn" into an amiability decidedly cloying. That book is a pretty picture of departed happiness and sociality, a charming record of the bright laughter, the friendship so sincere and cordial, the manners so simple and well bred, of those long forgotten mornings of 1820. But it is kind almost to the point of absurdity. The foibles of the comic hero are chaffed so affectionately; such a gentle ridicule is administered to the fop; and the sentimentality and affectation of the spinster are so very tenderly treated. Imitative in everything, the Southern writers were imitative even in their jokes, which were, as a rule, pretty bad. Here is a joke from the pages of Mr. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina. A master calls to his slave: "Here, Cuffee, you thrice blackened baby of Beelzebub; come here, you imp of darkness." This is the sort of joke for which a precedent might have been cited out of Sir Walter Scott and would therefore do very well.

Everything was exaggerated. All their geese became swans. This is a tendency greatly to be regretted, for it is a sad day for literature when it becomes too good for the facts. The truth is that geese are the more poetical of the

two. But the Southern writers did not think this. A soldier was a cavalier; a house was a hall. They kept up this high-flown phraseology during the period of the war. You would have thought that the flag which they carried with such bravery upon so many bloody fields was poetical enough in itself, but they called that an "oriflamme." They represented everything as different from what it was. They did not seem to be able to describe even natural objects correctly. I should have expected this. If you and I, when we met, had something in common on our minds of which we dared not speak, we could hardly talk truthfully about the weather. So the Southern writers could not describe a bird, a flower or a star as it was. One of their poets, I remember, addresses the mocking-bird as "Yorick" and "Abbot of Misrule." But in truth they made very little account of natural objects. It is curious to observe how little they had to say about them. The natural facts of the South were very peculiar and most unlike those of other parts of the world, but they had never been heard of in rural England or in Provence of the troubadours, and the Southern writers would not recognize them.

One characteristic of Southern antebellum literature, I should like to remark, is that it was rarely vulgar, a claim which can scarcely be made for the literature of the North during that period. It is strange that this should be so, for there is, of course, a relation between affectation and vulgarity. In general, the surest way to be vulgar is to pretend to be something you are not, and that is what the Southern writers were always doing. And yet they were not vulgar. I fancy the explanation of this is that, underneath their apparent affectation, there was a deep-seated simplicity.

The characteristics of antebellum literature are very noticeable in a book I have been lately trying to read, a book which I had not seen since I was a boy, "Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi." I remember it well as it stood on a shelf in my father's library, in two volumes, with some gay lettering running down the back. I was very fond of it at that time. I particularly remem-

ber the dedication, "To the Old Folks at Home in the Valley of the Shenandoah," which I thought pretty as coming from the Augusta County lad who had gone to seek his fortune among those wild fellows in the Southwest. Lincoln, by the way, was an admirer of this book. It was to Baldwin, the author, who was in Washington during the war and who wanted to get thru the lines to his family in Staunton, that he said one of his best things: "That he had very little influence with this Administration." The book, however, is very disappointing. It ought to have been a good book. The author could hardly have had a better subject. As I have heard that Southwestern society described in my youth by elderly men who had known it, it must have been highly interesting. They told me that it was composed of nothing but young men, who were full of animal spirits and in the pink of condition, and who, as there were negroes for the hard manual labor, had little to do but to amuse themselves, and that they did amuse themselves with a vengeance. Now, if the author had only contented himself with describing this society as it was, what a good book he might have made, for he is not at all wanting in humor and in powers of perception and expression. But he is so dreadfully literary. Where he will condescend to give the facts he is interesting, but for the most part he is so bent on being like Scott or Addison that one finds him very tiresome.

There was one book of those days, however, which was quite without the faults above indicated. This was Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes," a book written with a great deal of freedom and truthfulness. It was about contemporaneous with "Swallow Barn." Longstreet was a Georgia judge and lawyer, noted particularly as an advocate in criminal cases. On account of the death of a child, he grew interested in religious subjects and became a Methodist minister. He was a member of the Methodist General Conference of 1844, at which the Southern Methodists separated from their Northern brethren. Longstreet taking an active part in bringing about the separation. He lived until after the war and was late in life the

president of a Southern university. He seems to have been in character not very unlike other Southern politicians. I don't know why he should have written a book which differed from those of other Southern writers. But I am very sure that he did. His book has a truthfulness which makes you think of the early ages of literature, of a day before periodicals, and books, and printers, and editors, when men of genius, from no other motives than the desire of fame and the strong need of expression, engraved their intense thoughts upon tablets of clay.

While speaking of exceptions, I might mention one very important exception to the remark made at the beginning of this paper, concerning the general inferiority of Southern antebellum literature. Poe had received a Southern education and was very Southern. Like other Southern writers he was European and imitative. He wrote of nothing that he saw except with his mind's eye. Surely nothing that could suggest his "radiant palace" existed near Baltimore or Richmond, the Southern towns in which he had lived. His Guy de Veres and Ulalumes and Annabel Lees were of foreign origin, so far as they had any origin save in his own head. But, whether European and imitative or not, Poe succeeds by the right of genius, and fame, which cares little for the whys and the wherefores, so long as the genius is real and effective, will always follow him. Critics dilate upon the contrast between a personality apparently so uninteresting, or at any rate so devoid of salient characteristics, and his success as a poetical performer. A hundred years hence, no doubt, they will still be dilating upon this contrast—and reading his poems.

I did think that the impediment to good literature above mentioned, namely, the want of truth resulting from fear, would disappear with slavery. I have been compelled to modify that expectation. For one thing, characteristics do not disappear with the disappearance of the causes which produced them. But the causes still remain in the continued existence of the African race. Opinions regarding that race which differ from those of the mass are not tolerated in

the South. Or if they can be said to be tolerated, it is only toleration which is allowed them. But literature cannot exist upon toleration. It must have liberty. Without liberty there cannot be that alert and nimble way of looking about and that fidelity in recording what is seen which are necessary to literature. If the writer feels that what he says will be received with disapprobation, he will be silent. But it is not only regarding the negro that liberty of speech is discouraged in the South. You see the same want of freedom in the discussion of other subjects as well.

It seems odd that the South can be said to be deficient in that encouraging sympathy which is essential to the production of good literature, for if there is a quality with which the Southern people are specially gifted, it is sympathy. They have this quality to a greater degree than any people I have ever met with. The quality, indeed, is a characteristic of Americans in general, in part possibly due to democracy, in part possibly also an inheritance from our colonial life, colonial societies being, one would expect, receptive and sympathetic. But among no other Americans does the quality exist so strongly as among the Southern people, and it is the especial characteristic of their gentlemen. I have in mind as I write an individual, lately dead, a man who, with a great deal of learning and scholarship, and a fine literary discernment and discrimination, had an unselfish sympathy and generosity of mind, such as you are not likely to find in quite the same degree among men other than Americans of

Southern birth. There is no reason why I should not mention his name; I mean the late Prof. Thomas Price. This quality of an individual I believe to be that of the Southern people in general. It ought, one would think, to be an encouraging cause of literary performance.

I cannot claim to be as well read as I should be in the literature of the South that has appeared since the war. But from poems and sketches which I have read from time to time, it is evident that the general want of literary truth, which has been attributed to Southern antebellum literature, does not characterize the more recent literature of the South. It seems to me that some of these things are good enough to form part of the permanent literature of the country and language. Among them I might mention some very delicate poems by the late Father Tabb, which I have seen in the magazines, and some sketches by Mr. Thomas Nelson Page. These are, however, either poems mostly descriptive of natural scenery or sketches representing limited phases of Southern life. But have the Southern writers been equally successful in depicting Southern life as a whole? It has seemed to me significant that some of these writers prefer historical subjects. In their books the young ladies who, I am told, are usually the authors of them, are very free with "Odd zooks" and "Marry come up," and other such safe and remote forms of expression, but the books, of course, have little that bears upon the present Southern life. Is it that these young writers are afraid to tackle this subject?

LEWISBURG, W. VA.



The Lawrence Textile Strike

BY REV. DE MONT GOODYEAR

I. *The Scene of the Conflict.*—Lawrence, a mill city of 90,000 people, in northeastern Massachusetts, on the Merrimac River, is the battleground of a great industrial conflict. Visiting the scene after reading the daily papers, one is at first surprised to find everything open and running as usual except the saloons and the mills. The business is dull, one mingles with the throngs without reason for fear. He soon discovers evidences, however, that something unusual is going on. Looking down a cross street leading over the canal toward the mills we see a squad of young men in khaki lazily leaning upon rifles with bayonets. Soldiers, both mounted and on foot, are scattered throughout the business section. Here and there we come across newspaper reporters, magazine writers, novelists, students and clergymen: seeking and giving information.

Soon band music is heard. Turning, we see in the distance that the hundred foot wide street is choked with humanity. Detectives begin to pass us upon the sidewalks. Then a motley throng filling the street from curb to curb passes by. There is no arrangement in ranks, just a solid mass of humans. There are men, women and children of many nationalities. They are respectably dressed and orderly. In many languages they sing the International Workingmen's Song. At certain points they turn their faces eastward and mildly jeer. Thus pass fifteen thousand enlisted troops of the industrial army. They assemble on the common and listen to their leaders, who with skilful speech urge them to remain firm in refusing to work, exhort them to avoid making disturbances, encourage them with promises of assistance and higher wages.

Hundreds of these people know only "Lawrence, United States," as their adopted country. They are assembled with one accord in one place from every nation under the sun. "The Melting-pot" has made of them one brotherhood. Such were daily scenes till the authorities, realizing the gravity of the situa-

tion, placed the ban upon parades and mass meetings. What has been written up as "mobs," "violence" and "riots" has for the most part been the product of enterprising imaginations.

Irresponsible individuals with dangerous weapons concealed about them, however, are dangerous enough and numerous enough to warrant the presence of soldiers. One woman striker, ten days ago, was killed by a bullet from some unknown source. The city marshal, in plain clothes, interfered with a conversation among the men and was struck, tho not seriously injured. A policeman was cut in a mix-up, and others have received injuries. But there have been no raids upon bakeshops, clothing stores, or coal cars.

Of the 22,000 strikers idle during the third week of the strike, several thousand belong to no labor union, but voluntarily joined their fellow workers. They are apparently as firm as the union men, of whom some 2,000 speak English.

2. The Generals.—The leader for the mill owners is William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Mills Company. He came to this country a poor boy from Portugal. By his energy, business ability and a fortunate marriage he has reached this commanding position. Apparently he is simply playing a waiting game. He has made no serious denial of the claims of the strikers, and no serious attempt to employ strike-breakers. He evidently expects that starvation will win his victory.

Joseph J. Ettor is the central figure in the strife. An Italian by blood, an American by birth, an ironworker by trade, a Socialist politically, arriving after the strike was inaugurated, he is the idol of the 22,000 strikers. He was born in New York City, where he passed thru seven grades of the public school. Now, at the age of twenty-seven, he is national organizer of the "Industrial Workers of the World." Short in stature, stocky in frame, with his bushy black hair, dark brown eyes and irrepressible smile, he is rather attractive. He is a master of speech and an inde-

fatigable worker. His busy conferences with Colonel Sweetser, Mayor Scanlon, Governor Foss, and his constant labors with strike committees, not only leave time and strength for several daily addresses to the men, but also for addressing mass meetings in neighboring cities.

His power of control over the strikers is remarkable. A wave of his hand sets them in motion or calls a halt. They listen intently to his remarks, tho many of them cannot understand a word of what he is saying. He sends them to their homes, or to halls or parades at will. He orders them to go quietly and they obey. The great question is, How much longer will they obey him when he tells them not to go to work?

When dynamite was discovered in a dangerous place he promptly declared that it was "planted" there by the enemy, who sought to discredit the strikers. Strangely enough, a number of the Lawrence school committee is now under indictment for the "planting" with intent to cause a riot.

When soldiers appeared Ettor said they were there merely to exasperate the men to violence. This is one of his blunders. The soldiers, whose presence tend to restore confidence in the public safety and to restrain irresponsible thugs from violence, are decidedly beneficial to the strikers. So much the better if they have little to do. Ettor has made some other unfortunate mistakes. For example, he informed the men that it is very easy to mix emery with oil, that if they got hungry they knew what to do, and if the strike is not settled soon the people of Lawrence would have reason for regret. Yet he has exercised a powerful influence against disorder.

When he was arrested on Tuesday, charged with being accessory to the murder of Anna Lopizzo, whose death was caused by a bullet from an unknown source, the strikers claimed that there was no evidence that they would kill one of their own number, and that the arrest was made simply to deprive them of their leader at a critical moment when his presence was of vital importance to them.

3. *The Causes.*—Twenty-five thousand operatives, including overseers and foremen, have been receiving a total wage

of \$150,000, six dollars each if all were paid alike. Machines are "speeded up," and those who turn out a certain amount of cloth are given a "premium," and in addition to the premium a "bonus." When wages are so low the small premiums become a powerful incentive to overexertion and result in early exhaustion. This endangers the health of the women and children especially.

When recent Massachusetts legislation forbidding the employment of operatives more than fifty-four hours per week became operative, the low wages were reduced still lower. The workers claim that they sought a conference with the mill owners when this legislation was pending, only to be contemptuously turned away. They then wrote an inquiry concerning the effect of it to Mr. Wood, and it was never answered. When, without previous notice, they received pay envelopes containing the reduced wages, they immediately left the mills.

The foreign strikers claim that they were lured from their homes abroad by the exhibition of pictures of the mills and workingmen leaving them with money to carry to the bank, only now to find themselves unable to pay the necessary expenses of mere existence. They demand the abolition of the premium system and an increase of fifteen per cent. upon the old wage scale.

The facts that the mill owners pay such low wages, receive such large dividends, close the mills so frequently to curtail the output, advance the prices of fabrics so sharply, and find money to be used in the erection of large new plants so readily, conspire to generate sympathy for the strikers. Holders of the Pacific Mills stock, par value \$1,000 per share, do not sell when offered \$3,500 for it.

The situation, whatever the outcome, will probably aid Governor Foss, who has urged the appointment by the legislature now in session of a "Minimum Wage Commission," also an investigation of the industrial conditions at Lawrence by a committee from the legislature. The threatened strike of the street car employees and the stationary firemen, who can shut off light and power, would bring about a grave situation.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

What Is the Matter with Our Army?

I. It Lacks Concentration

BY MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

[This paper by Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, is the first of a series of articles written for THE INDEPENDENT by leading officers of the United States Army, frankly discussing the weakness, the unavailability, the unnecessary extravagance of our present military organization, and suggesting methods of reform and reorganization, making for economy and efficiency. It will be followed by articles written by General Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau; General Evans, Chief of the Militia; General Wotherspoon, president of the Army War College, and others; all, in various ways, answering the question, "What is the matter with our Army?"—EDITOR.]

IN dealing with army matters we are confronted with a condition of ignorance concerning the military needs of the country which is simply appalling.

A sound military policy demands the concentration of larger tactical units in strategic areas as an urgent necessity; as a measure tending not only to the economical administration of the army, but to a great increase in its efficiency. It demands also the organization of a reserve and thoro instruction of the organized militia, and the utilization of the army for the instruction of as many men as possible, in order that we may have instructed men enough to fill up our regular army and militia to war strength, and furnish a reserve to supply the losses incident to the first months of a war.

We are spending much money for the army and we receive far less in return than would be the case if the concentration recently recommended by the Secretary of War to Congress were brought about. The fault is not with the officers or with the men. They are excellent. It is the system under which we are serving which is at fault.

The needs of the situation, so far as concentration is concerned; and the steps necessary to bring it about, are now before Congress in the form of the reply by the Secretary of War to the Bulkley resolution.

The principal reasons for the maintenance of the regular army are: To prevent foreign invasion, to enforce our international obligations, to maintain the rights of our country and its citizens, and to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining internal peace. In former times, prior to the settlement of the Indian

question, the principal of these functions was that of maintaining internal peace; in other words, maintaining control of the Indian situation, insuring peace upon our frontier, and the safe passage thru the Indian country of individuals, mails, etc. Due to the predominance of this feature of army work, there arose a condition which resulted in the construction of military posts scattered over the central and western portions of our country, and also along a large section of the southern frontier and the northern border. These stations, established to meet a temporary necessity, served as nuclei for small settlements, which were gradually enlarged; simple cantonments were changed into modestly built posts or forts, as they were called. These developed, at a later date, into many of our modern military establishments in the areas referred to. The upbuilding of these small military stations followed for a long time the natural lines of influence, not necessarily political, influences incident to the existence of an established military station at these various places, and the local and oftentimes territorial interest in their maintenance. They became centers, and upon them depended to a considerable extent the prosperity of many individuals outside the military establishment: traders, dealers, etc. Communities came to regard them as essential to their well being and as contributing to the maintenance and even to the upbuilding of many settlements. The construction of most of these posts was never justified by strategical or tactical considerations, and the military necessity which compelled their construction no longer exists. The army and the policy

governing it were in a transitory stage; it was performing the last portion of that great service which was of such enormous value to the country, namely, the opening up of the great West, the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property in that region. There was, however, a growing conviction that a new policy must be adopted; a policy which would permit a more economical administration of the army and its better tactical instruction. Officers were anxious to serve in larger commands and under conditions permitting broader professional training. This was the general condition when our difficulty with Spain arose. Out of the war with Spain and the subsequent acquisition of foreign possessions, followed by an enormous extension of our zone of influence and a great increase in our points of contact with foreign influences and interests, came an entirely new set of conditions, quickly recognized by the more progressive officers of the army, who perceived that with them new responsibilities were added to our national life, new work was thrown upon the army, and the question came gradually to the front as to how the army should be organized and stationed to meet these requirements. The necessity for change compelled the gradual abandonment of many of the smaller posts and the adoption of a larger type of military post or station. Incident to our added responsibilities, the army was greatly increased. Eventually the maximum strength was fixed at 100,000, as against 25,000 before the war. Many of the old and unnecessary posts still existed and were needed for the shelter of troops. Unfortunately, some were enlarged and rebuilt, and the location of new posts was fixed without regard to military necessity. All this was an incident of the existing system (or lack of system) of administration of our military establishment. Once the conditions in the Philippine Islands were in hand, attention was turned to a better system of administration of the army serving in the United States. Fortunately, there was at this time at the head of the War Department a man of administrative ability of the highest order—Mr. Root, who, in 1901, took up the matter of the distribution of the mobile army with a

view to concentration. The rather limited results obtained from the board appointed were due to various causes, among which most apparent was a lack of appreciation of the necessity for concentration on the part of officers grown old under the system of small stations employed in Indian times. The board recommended fifty-two of the sixty-five army posts for permanent occupation, thirteen for temporary occupation, and the establishment of seven new posts. Proper tactical instruction of the three arms in conjunction was given little consideration. There was no general staff to consider the needs of the army as a whole, and as a natural result there was no efficient co-ordination. Domestic comfort in the form of large quarters and grounds was given undue importance, resulting in maintenance charges out of all proportion to the needs of the military situation. Posts at remote points, unwarranted by military necessity, where the cost of transportation and materials was at a maximum, were retained, enlarged and rebuilt. No class can be charged with the entire responsibility; local communities wanted the posts kept up and demanded more troops; it meant increased expenditures and increased business. Lack of military policy made these influences potent and effective, in the continuance of this expensive and entirely unmilitary policy. Mr. Root recognized that the responsibility for these conditions rested to a considerable extent upon a lack of policy and saw with clearness that the lack of policy was due to the lack of any continuing body, possessed of sound military ideas, and qualified to establish and maintain such a policy, and lent his great administrative genius to the creation of the General Staff, a body representing the line and staff of the army, ever renewing itself by the infusion of new blood just from the line and from duty with troops.

Mr. Root also urged upon Congress the establishment of the detail system—that is, the system under which the line officers are detailed to the various staff corps for a period of years, usually four, and then return to the line. This insures the infusion of fresh blood into the staff corps and keeps them in touch

with the real needs of the fighting line, the maintenance of which, in an efficient condition, is the reason for the existence of the staff corps. It was not applied as fully as he wished, but has, nevertheless, resulted in very greatly improving the efficiency of the present staff corps. It should extend to all officers in these corps, including the heads.

Since the establishment of the General Staff there has been a gradual but sure crystallization of sentiment and ideas, and the policy of concentration of military forces for tactical and strategical purposes has been urged with increasing force from year to year, and is now the accepted policy of the War Department and the General Staff.

In determining the stations of the mobile army, the following conditions should govern:

1. The distribution must be favorable for the tactical training of the three arms combined (Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery).
2. It must be favorable for the rapid concentration of the army upon our northern or southern frontier, or upon our eastern or western seaboard.
3. It must favor the best use of the army as a model for the general military training of the National Guard.
4. It must favor the use of the regular army as a nucleus for the war organization of the National Guard and such volunteer forces as Congress may authorize to meet any possible military emergency.
5. It must favor economical administration with the view of developing the maximum return for the money appropriated.
6. It must permit a peace organization which will also be effective in war; that is, an organization which will permit a prompt expansion in time of war by means of a system of reserves.

To meet these requirements, it will be necessary to correct the present distribution of the regular army. The army should be so assembled that tactical training of the three arms working together can be had with a minimum of expense.

The policy now urged by the Secretary of War is based upon a study of the subject by the General Staff, and upon the recommendations of that body, and contemplates that the army be concentrated in strategic areas, and that the posts which do not fulfill the requirements above indicated be sold and the proceeds made available, with the approval of Congress, for such new construction as may be necessary for

the assembly of the army in two, or possibly three, strategic groups on the Pacific coast between Puget Sound and Los Angeles; at least two groups between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande, and three on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The number of groups to be organized is primarily restricted by the total strength of the mobile army. No group should contain less than a brigade of infantry, with a proper proportion of cavalry, field artillery and special troops, and at least one group should contain a full tactical division. Proper tactical training demands the combined use of the three arms, and this can be secured only by massing the troops of each group in a single post or in several posts within marching distance of a common center. Without such concentration, joint training can not be secured except at heavy expense for transportation. In addition to these detachments of all arms there should be at least two independent cavalry brigades. A study of the question indicates that the stationing of our present mobile army in more than eight, or possibly nine, such groups would be inconsistent with the demands of maximum economy and tactical efficiency.

This means the giving up of many stations dear to local communities, and doubtless much opposition will follow; but if true economy and real efficiency are to be our guide, this eventually must be done. Peace rules, conservatively, nine out of ten years, and troops must be kept in posts at points where the requirements above referred to can best be fulfilled, and where men and supplies can be most economically assembled during the relatively long periods of peace. Several large posts have been built up in areas outside those indicated for ultimate concentration. These posts present many desirable features. The cost of their establishment has been met, and it will undoubtedly be necessary to retain them for a long time. In fact, they will naturally be the last to go if the scheme of concentration is followed out to the end. We now have in the General Staff an organization which insures the establishment, and will be a potent influence for the continuance of a definite policy in army matters, but the strong support of

Congress is needed to bring about the great concentration measure proposed, which will, conservatively, result in a saving of from \$5,500,000 to \$6,000,000 annually, an amount which, if devoted to military purposes, would support ten regiments of infantry at a strength of 900 each, or 100,000 reservists at \$55 per year. In addition to this saving it

will add greatly to the effectiveness of the army and consequently to its value to the country.

Concentration is being rapidly effected in the Philippine Islands and the new construction in Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone will follow the policy herein outlined.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Popular Delusions About Immigration

BY W. F. WILLCOX, LL.D.

[One of the most interesting discussions at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Washington the last of December, was that devoted to the question of the restriction of immigration, and the sensation of the session was the statistical *exposé* of certain common fallacies by Professor Willcox, of Cornell University, which we have procured for our readers. A very important immigration bill is now before Congress, and this article gives light as to what action Congress shall take upon it.—EDITOR.]

A T a recent meeting of economists in Washington a paper was presented advocating more drastic restrictions upon immigration. At the start it summarized the leading objections to the present situation under eight heads. (1) Numbers—"A million immigrants a year is more than this country can look after." (2) Defective assimilation of immigrants. (3) Immigration increases the amount of pauperism and crime. (4) Imperfect distribution of immigrants. (5) Immigration is a menace to American standards of wages and living. (6) Unhealthy stimulation of immigration by interested parties. (7) Illegal entry of many contract laborers. (8) Immigration does not benefit the country of origin.

Of these eight objections the last four are not susceptible of proof or disproof by conclusive evidence. The first four can be shown, I think, to be popular delusions.

I. Are we now receiving a million immigrants a year?

In only four years of our history down to 1910 did the number of immigrants exceed that round total. To be sure, all four were in the decade 1900-1910, but the ten-year total was less than 8,800,000, or an annual average of seven-eighths of a million. And this does not exclude

those leaving our shores. For the last three years of the decade the number of departing aliens was ascertained, and by deducting them from the alien arrivals the Bureau of Immigration found the net annual increase due to immigration. That net increase was only 61 per cent. of the gross immigration. If we assume that the net increase from immigration during the whole decade, 1900 to 1910, bore the same relation to the number of immigrants, then the net additions during the decade would be 5,365,000, instead of 10,000,000, or about 536,000 a year.

The net addition due to ten years of immigration may also be estimated in another way from the results of the last two censuses. In 1900 there were ten and one-third million residents of the United States who had been born in foreign countries, of whom nearly 99 per cent. were white. The death rate in 1900 of about two-thirds of these, that is, the foreign-born whites residing in the registration area, is known. It was 19.4 per 1,000. If the number of foreign-born in the United States in 1900 be multiplied by this death-rate, the estimated deaths subtracted and the same process repeated nine times, the final result, eight and one-half million (8,501,447), is the estimated number of survivors in 1910 of those immigrants who were here

in 1900. We need to know also the total foreign-born in the United States in 1910. We know the number of foreign-born whites and can easily estimate the few foreign-born colored from the total which is known. The total foreign-born in 1910 was very close to 13,500,000. On subtracting from this number the 8,500,000 survivors of the foreign-born who were in this country in 1900, the difference (5,000,000) represents the survivors in 1910 of the immigrants of 1900-1910. But they too have suffered losses from death. If we assume that they have been in the country on the average five years and that their death rate has been 19.4, the number of immigrants requisite to leave 5,000,000 survivors at the end of five years would be 5,516,000, or 552,000 a year. Thus one method of estimating the net annual increase from immigration, 1900-1910, yields 536,000 and the other method 552,000. It seems safe to say that our immigration is not over 600,000 a year net and consequently that the estimate of "a million a year" exceeds the probable number by at least two-thirds.

But a country of 92,000,000 can absorb many more immigrants than a country with one-quarter of that population, which was all the United States had in 1850. It is fair, therefore, to compare the immigration in any decade with the population of the country at the beginning of the same period. The results since 1840 are as follows:

Decade.	Immigrants to 1,000 initial population.
1841-1850	100
1851-1860	110
1861-1870	73
1871-1880	73
1881-1890	104
1891-1900	61
1901-1910 (gross)	116
1901-1910 (net)	72

It is probable that in the earlier decades there were very few "birds of passage," and gross immigration and net immigration were almost the same. If so, the net immigration 1901-1910 was less than the net immigration 1841-50 or 1851-60 and about the same as net immigration in the decades of the Civil War and of the hard times following the panic of 1873. It was also probably less than the net immigration of the decade 1881-90.

This objection to immigration is probably the fundamental one and certainly is the only one which can be tested by the results of the census of 1910 so far published.

II. The second objection is that "the immigrants are poorly assimilated or not assimilated at all." Here we must ask for the evidence. But, not content with that, let me offer one or two opposing considerations. In 1890 among the foreign-born whites at least ten years of age 15.6 per cent. were reported as unable to speak English; in 1900 the proportion had fallen to 12.2 per cent. Perhaps the quality of our English is being debased, but in that decade at least we were not becoming a more polyglot people as the result of immigration.

There were nearly six and one-half million persons of foreign birth in the United States in 1900 who had come from countries where English was not spoken. Of these more than four-fifths (81.2 per cent.) were reported as able to speak English. The number unable to speak English was about equal apparently to the number who had come from a country where English was not spoken and had been in the United States less than eight years. In other words, it takes an immigrant who cannot speak English when he arrives apparently about eight years on the average to learn enough of the language to claim that he speaks it. In the second generation the process is practically completed, for nearly 99 per cent. of the children born in this country of immigrants from countries where English is not spoken and at least ten years old in 1900 claimed to speak English.

Of the foreign-born whites at least ten years of age living in New York State in 1900 about one-eighth, or exactly 119 in 1,000, were reported as unable to speak English, but of their children born in this country and at least ten years of age in 1900, the proportion unable to speak English was less than 2 in 1,000.

Much fear has been expressed lest our immigrants should permanently lower the level of general education. This fear has led many to favor excluding illiterate immigrants. The illiteracy of most such immigrants is a characteristic of the country from which they come and not

primarily of the persons. So far as census figures tell, the class with the smallest proportion of illiterates is the children of our immigrants. Thus among the children ten to fourteen years of age born of our native white stock 44 in 1,000 cannot write; among the children of our immigrants of the same age only 9 in 1,000 cannot write. No doubt this is due largely to the fact that both immigrants and schools are more abundant in the North than in the South and in the cities than in the country. But who shall say that the immigrants do not avoid the South and the country districts largely because they desire for themselves and, above all, for their children the educational advantages and other opportunities which are still found mainly in our cities and our Northern States? I do not believe that our immigrants as a class need the help or the interference of government. Many of them have come to this country to escape a well meant but fretting and harmful control on the part of those in power.

III. The third objection is that "immigration seriously increases the amount of pauperism and crime in the United States." I grant that the 13,000,000 foreign born add to the *amount* of pauperism and crime. To make an effective argument the word *amount* should be changed to *proportion* and no doubt this is meant. Do the foreign-born population contribute disproportionately to the crime and pauperism of the country?

I have found nothing to prove that the foreign born contribute more largely to the almshouse population or the prison population than do the native whites of the same sex and age residing in the *same part* of the country. In the Northern States paupers in almshouses are twice as numerous relative to population as they are in the Southern States, and this because the almshouse system of caring for paupers is far more developed in the North than in the South. The foreign born have a proportion of paupers in almshouses larger than the native for much the same reason that the negroes have a smaller proportion than either of the other classes, namely, the negroes live where almshouses are few, the immigrants where they are many. This fact and an allowance for

the lower average income of the foreign born would sufficiently explain the fact that the proportion of foreign born in the almshouse population is somewhat larger than in the population outside. But when we consider that more than nineteen-twentieths of the foreign born in almshouses have been in the United States longer than ten years it cannot be claimed that recent immigrants are contributing disproportionately to the burden of pauperism.

As to crime, when attention is confined to major, or serious, offenses, the proportion of foreign-born whites committed to prison is almost exactly the same as the proportion of native whites of the same age. For example, among 100,000 native whites thirty to thirty-four years of age, 49 were committed to prison for serious offenses in 1904, and among the same number of foreign-born whites, 48.

IV. Lastly, a word regarding the objection that the immigrants are poorly distributed. The results of the preceding census I examined in an article on "The Distribution of Immigrants."* the main conclusions of which still seem to me sound. Doubtless they will not apply without considerable modification to the widely different conditions of the following decade. The distribution of the foreign born, like that of the native population, is determined by the interplay of motives, largely economic, inviting to a change of residence and other motives, among which human inertia is important, leading to a retention of the present abode. The foreign-born population is probably more migratory within the country than the native population and responds more quickly to the suggestions of economic or other advantage. On the other hand, this class probably has fewer and less trustworthy sources of information. I see little objection to the Government's gathering reports and disseminating news for the purpose of aiding in the wise distribution of our population, whether native or of foreign birth, but I do not anticipate much effect from such governmental activities. What is the evidence that it is not to the advantage of our recent immigrants to stay as long as

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they do in our Northeastern States and our large cities, where people of their own kind are congregated and can help, far more effectively than the Government, their first steps toward American citizenship?

The one serious objection to present immigration is its menace to American standards of wages and of living. This is the objection emphasized by the Immigration Commission. The cost of rearing children in the United States is rapidly rising. In many, perhaps in most, cases it is simpler, speedier and cheaper to import labor than to breed it. The argu-

ments in favor of more drastic restriction for this reason are strengthening with the increasing cost of living and of rearing children. The time may have come for more radical methods of restriction. In that case a heavy increase of the head tax so as to make the cost of producing laborers in other countries and importing them more nearly equal to what it now costs to rear children for the labor market in the United States seems to me the simplest and best method of protecting our wage-earning class from debasing competition.

ITHACA, N. Y.



The Supernatural Policing of Women

BY ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS

AUTHOR OF "THE FAMILY," ETC.

IN primitive society bugaboos are not confined to the nursery. Women, like children, are scared into being "good." Again and again the men invent spirits to aid them in their mastery of the women. The ceremonial bull-roarer or rattle of Australia, New Guinea, and the West Coast of Africa is believed by the women to be the voice of a terrifying spirit. Among the African Yorubans women are compelled on pain of death to act up to this belief by flying indoors when the bull-roarer or the voice of Oro resounds in the streets. On Kiwai Island, in the Fly Estuary, and in the Elema District of New Guinea the women have even to leave the village to escape the curse of hearing the bull-roarer. Should Euahlayi women of child-bearing age hear the spirit voice of Boorah, he would first madden and then kill them. So they stop up their ears when the first echo reaches their camp.

The bull-roarer is evidently an effective restrainer of female curiosity. But prying women must be penalized in other ways too. Were Kurnai women to see or hear what goes on after a certain point on the Jeraeil initiation ground, Tundun, the Great Ancestor would kill them. Nor would any woman in South-

eastern Australia trespass on the initiation ground for fear of being killed by the magic scattered in it by the old wizards.

Should a Queensland woman touch or even look at a death bone, a bone for murder by magic, she would straightway fall sick. Any Jabin woman of Kaiser Wilhelm's land who saw the sacred flutes used in the initiation rites would die. Once in an island of East Melanesia, Tepu, a ghost god, commanded that no woman should visit his shrine. But the chief's wife did, and the god, having to make an example of her, rendered her unconscious, attacked her and then let her come to in a pool of blood. The Eskimo have even a more alarming story for inquisitive women. Once upon a time, against all warnings, a woman entered the Singing House when it was dark. For a long time she had wished to see the Spirit of the House, and so she summoned him. He came and she felt him all over until she touched his boneless and hairless head. Then she dropped dead. In fact, an Aleut Eskimo woman who trespasses on their holy place runs the risk of illness, death or insanity; and all kinds of misfortune come from a woman finding out the least thing about the

ritual. A Mendi woman of Sierra Leone who finds out the Poro secret society mysteries, like the Australian woman, sickens.

Bogeys are useful to men not only in snubbing women who want to know too much; they help to keep women at home. In Australia there are the *Iruntarima* and the *Oruntja* to lie in wait for adventurous women. An ever-present fear of these spirits cows the women into keeping close to their camp fires—"a wholesome check upon their wandering about alone too much," writes their English ethnographer, in full sympathy with their Blackfellow husbands. Fjort women of the West Coast of Africa are also timid about being alone at night, dreading the *bimbindi* or ghosts. And for good cause, for it is said that these *bimbindi* have made women live with them. Jickolishe is another Bantu spirit who waylays women at night, coming out of the reeds to trick them. In many an island of the Malay Archipelago women dare not venture alone in the forest for fear of spirits.

In fact, the ghosts or gods of many a tribe or race are given to seduction, and women are taught to fear their devotion and avoid their haunts. Often, to make them doubly fearful, illness or death is said to follow upon their attentions. Belief in such unpleasant wooers is undoubtedly more effective than any anti-feminist argument that woman's place is in the home.

Not content with merely threatening dangerous spirit encounters, the men of secret societies make their women believe that their own systematic spirit impersonations are actual spirit apparitions. During funeral rites two or more of the Eastern Islanders of Torres Straits dressed up as ghosts and banged and scraped on walls and doors, greatly frightening the women mourners within. In the Elema district of New Guinea men disguised as the spirit forerunners of Koveve, their mountain god, terrify the women into staying at home to cook a great quantity of food for the coming of the god. If a woman shirk her work during the initiation celebration in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the *Asa*, descending upon the village with a great hullabaloo, the women flying before them in fright, set up a stick before the hut of the slouch.

It is always effective. Florida Island women also cook for their "ghosts." During the day the Matambala secret society men foregather undisguised among the women, gossiping of what the "ghosts" have done and are going to do. In the Niger Delta the Ibo impersonation of the dead has a right to any girl he can catch. Yoruba women are forbidden, on pain of death, to laugh at or even to disparage the Epungun ghost impersonations—a prohibition that suggests that even in America woman may sometimes be flippant or skeptical. According to a story of Mary Kingsley they were decidedly so once upon a time toward the I-Kun Secret Society—a society of the Bakele. The heresy had spread so far that the women had to be disciplined collectively. So what did the men do but bury the I-Kun impersonation under the ringleader's floor, and when the ladies started to say, "What fools those men had been making of themselves all the afternoon with their I-Kun," appalling squeals and howls came from under their feet.

"They stared at each other for one second, and then, feeling that something was tearing its way up thru the floor, they left for the interior of Africa with one accord."

No arrests were made, but society was saved, adds Miss Kingsley, for it is clear it "cannot be kept together without some superhuman aid to help to keep the feminine portion of it within bounds." And so to keep the women in order is one of the chief objects of men's secret societies the world over—except, perhaps, in New Haven.

Savage woman must neither pry nor roam. For the comfort of the men in general she must be unquestioning and unadventurous. But furthermore, for the good of a particular man, she must be obedient and faithful. To ensure such wifely docility most of the men of Central Australia carry a magic knout in their wallets. The mere sight of it terrifies an offending woman; its stroke she believes to be fatal. In spite of this implement, or perhaps because of it, wives seldom run away in Central Australia. Then the husband and his friends punish the runaway thru black magic. They bewitch a diagram of her which they have drawn on the ground, and into a piece of

green bark representing her spirit they stick miniature spears. Sooner or later her "fat dries up," she dies and her spirit appears in the sky as a shooting star. The Bangala of the Upper Congo say that once a hunter called Mokwete found that, thanks to his polygamous habits, his allotment of meat was small. So going into the bush he called out: "Wives of Mokwete, wives of Mokwete" They answered "E!" and heard: "When your husband comes with meat you must not eat it; if you do, you will die." Thereafter *all* the meat was brought to him—until he was given away by his little son and deserted by all the outraged women. In California and on the Loango Coast of Africa husbands manage better. A Pomo Indian will terrify an unruly wife by dressing up as an ogre. After such a scare she is said to be usually tractable for some days. On the Loango Coast there is a special fetish to keep wives in order and punish them for infidelity. A betrayed husband finds the "medicines" in his fetish basket wet. In East Central Africa, if he eat food salted by an unfaithful wife, he dies. So, in order always to be on the safe side, a little girl regularly salts his food. For the same reason the traveling Acaxée husband keeps from salt altogether. Kayan and Kenyah husbands of Sarawak can tell from the knots of camphor trees, while they are away collecting, if their wives at home are unfaithful—evidence enough to kill them on, on their return. Unsuccess in hunting is like evidence to both the Wagogo and the Aleut husband.

The modern novelist has made use of the theory that conjugality may defy death. To more unsophisticated men a widow's mourning is no mere sentimentality. Were she not to mourn with all propriety, her dead husband would harry her unmercifully. Were she an Unmatjera or Kaitish tribesman, and had she not smeared herself with the mourning ashes, his ghost would haunt her and finally kill her and strip her bones. In the islands of Torres Straits an aggrieved marital ghost is said to have once burned down the house of his widow. Among the Matse, a Ewe-speaking tribe of the Guinea Coast, the Spirit of Mourning would be apt to waste an unceremonious widow away. In Matamba a deceased

husband is able to lodge himself in his widow's breast—greatly to her discomfort. In South and East Africa he can also most unpleasantly haunt her as a serpent. A Tarahuamaran widow of Mexico has been known to avoid her husband's grave from fear of being kidnapped by his spirit. In a great number of places his resentful spirit can do no end of harm to a second husband, so that marriage with a careless widow is a precarious undertaking.

In developed tribal life and in early civilization supernatural reward or punishment is a more thoroughgoing affair than in savagery, and wifely subjection as well as the rest of the social order is thereby more systematically secured. Even an unfaithful or worthless husband is to be constantly worshiped as a god by a Hindu wife. If undutiful, after death she enters the womb of a jackal and is tormented by disease. Hindus still believe that wifely disobedience or disloyalty or husband-murder in a former existence are punished in the present birth by widowhood—that greatest of Hindu curses. On the other hand, if a wife obeys her husband, she will for that reason alone be exalted in heaven, declares Manu, the sacred code maker. A chaste widow is also promised a place in heaven beside her husband. As for that most devout of devout widows, the suttee, her term in heaven is immensely long. Moreover, she expiates her husband's crimes for him and sanctifies his and her ancestors.

Obedient to her husband, the Parsee woman was accounted holy; disobedient, fiendish. Thrice a day a wife was to go before her husband, inquiring his wishes, and never, either by night or day, was she to avert her face from his command. Thus served she God. "The well-ordered wife will justly consider the behavior of her husband as a model of her own life and a law to herself, invested with a divine sanction," writes Aristotle. Simpler and even more forcible is the divine dictate of Genesis to the Hebrew wife: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." Paul thoroly agreed with this point of view and passed it on to Christendom. "Man is not of the woman; but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman; but the woman for the man," he authori-

tatively opines. And until the "Origin of Species" most men—and women, too—undoubtedly held that the creation of Eve as an afterthought was argument enough against refractory wives.

Nowadays the deliberate anti-feminist must draw up a more critical kind of brief, but does not he or she depend at heart upon primitive views and feelings for the proper control of women? Has the proportion of women to men in the churches any bearing on this question? Of the total number of confessions made per annum in the Catholic Church, how many, we wonder, are made by men, how many by women? Who at some time or other has not heard a Protestant non-churchgoing *pater familias* declare: "But I don't interfere with the religious beliefs of my wife and daughters. I believe in their going to church." Only a gen-

eration or so ago was not a girl warned against going to college because of its irreligious influence? How is it that still today women are condemned in the same breath as both curious and conventional?—traits that are surely incompatible except under a supernaturalistic discipline. Is a woman's fear of being out alone, particularly at night, always explicable upon rationalistic grounds? Why in a society whose divorce *laws* are the same for men and women is there more prejudice against a *divorcée* than a *divorcé*? Is not the widow who remarries within her year or two of mourning accused of heartlessness? We all know that almost any one talking about sex differences may be easily led up to saying: "A bad woman is worse than a bad man." What do they really mean?

NEW YORK CITY.



The Canticle of Fontebras

BY THOMAS WALSH

AMONG the nuns of Fontebras—they told young Don Bivar—
Was come a novice Juana, who was lovely as a star.

And thru the silver night she heard the lute implore and sing;
The casement trembled unto vows and breath of blossoming;
Adown the glen the fireflies lit the jewels of a king.

But at the dark portcullis, Christ in stone hung sentrywise,
And tho the gallant spread his cloak, she felt its haggard eyes,
And trembling sank from out his arms despite of pleas and sighs.

Yet scarce her lips could breathe, "O Christ, do Thou renounce me now——"
Ere bent the carven stone and smote her sharp upon the brow,
Imprinting there a piercèd hand—the token of her vow.

Still in the crypts of Fontebras the golden censers swing;
And still the lark and nightingale by spire and valley sing;

But at the raptured moment when unto supremest grace
Each cloistress lifts her forehead bare in Christ's espousal place,
Alone the Sister Juana kneels, the veil upon her face.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Literature

Round the World in Fiction

THERE was a time when America was the home of romance, but thru the years it has, like the Indian, been thrust westward till now the Pacific has apparently engulfed it and we must perforce turn to other lands and other peoples till some great novelist arises and writes the wonderful romance of our own commonplace. To those, therefore, who are weary of stories of political graft, indecent social conditions, Western cowboys, and psychological character-sketching, the following books, with their scenes often laid in the remote corners of the earth, will prove singularly refreshing and always interesting.

Just now Mr. Conrad's book, *Under Western Eyes*,¹ with its scenes for the most part Russian and certainly its contents Russian, will be of special interest to a curious American public who have the Western eyes that are gazing with a somewhat inquisitive contempt now at a country remaining in some respects barbarous in spite of time and the progress of nations. This novel is a textbook of Russian character. It is a profound analysis of what the author believes makes up Russian revolutionary idealism, and it is an equally profound and bitter criticism of Russian despotism. The story purports to be a record kept by a young Russian student, and in its turn is presented to the reader and commented upon by an Englishman. The tragedy of a simple scholar caught in the web of a hideous circumstance and thereby perverted into a deformed mass of passions.

As a rather direct contrast to Mr. Conrad's story of the tragedies of despotism comes this light novelette, *The Love Story of a Maiden of Cathay*,² as told in letters from Yang Ping Yu, the young heroine. Its scenes are also laid in a region of despotism; but now

that China has risen and shaken herself, this correspondence will prove even more timely and readable to those curious about the higher education of Chinese women and the various customs of Chinese society. Just as in our younger days those large blank spots designated on our geography maps as Russia and China meant to our imaginations chiefly the homes of the bushy-headed Cossack and the pig-tailed heathen, just so that vague and inclusive appellation, the South Sea Isles, spelt to us the treasure lands of romance and adventure. However that may be, probably Mr. London's catboat was hurricane driven just as he sighted romance and adventure, for certainly his *South Sea Tales*³ have no personal encounters with them. In the past Mr. London used to give us quite delightful adventures in strange seas, strange forests, and even in strange societies, but oh, where before, Mr. London, did you force a poor shipwrecked woman to saw off her hair with the edge of a salmon can when a leather belt was to be had for the needed rope?

Mr. Gibbons's *Flower o' the Peach*⁴ is an unexpected story to come out of Africa, from which we are accustomed to receive pseudo-Kiplingism and passion-baked scandals of love. The scenes are laid in and around an African tubercular sanitarium. The problem is the inscrutable one of race prejudice. An inexperienced English girl who is an inmate of the sanitarium espouses the cause of a highly educated kafir and thereby incurs the fierce hostility and criticism of the white community. The book is not a novel, but rather it is a disjointed account of an interesting and significant episode on the African veldt. Another novel with no such age-old problem as race prejudice, but with the brand new one of feminine emancipation

¹*SOUTH SEA TALES.* By Jack London. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

²*FLOWER O' THE PEACH.* By Percival Gibbon. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

³*LOVE VERSUS LAW.* By Colette Yver. Translated by Mrs. Bradley Gilman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

¹*UNDER WESTERN EYES.* By Joseph Conrad. New York: Harber & Brothers. \$1.50.

²*THE LOVE STORY OF A MAIDEN OF CATHAY.* Told in Letters from Yang Ping Yu. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

is *Love Versus Law*,⁵ by a French woman, and with its scenes in Paris. Incidentally, it an interesting presentation of the Feminist Movement in France as represented by the admission of women lawyers to the French Bar. But primarily the book is concerned with a young lawyer's professional jealousy of his lawyer wife. The latter appears in a sensational trial, wins her case, and is famous in a day, while her more brilliant husband is completely overshadowed. The author leaves us with the impression that this woman's meteoric rise in popularity and distinction was due largely to that same quality in people's emotions which makes them listen breathless to their baby's first "goo-goo," while they may yawn before the eloquence of a Demosthenes. The emancipated woman just now is the world's obstreperous baby, and any clutching she may show at the red ball of masculine wisdom will be applauded far more than any demonstration by a man of skilled juggling with that same ball. The book concludes with the greatest problem women have yet to solve, namely, that no success in the world of competition compensates a woman for the loss of domestic happiness.

Quite opposite in its contents is *April's Lady*,⁶ another story with its scenes and most of its characters French. The chief actors are a conventional young Frenchman and a very happy-hearted American girl. Their love affairs are so romantic and so quaintly emotional that it is like a return to Charlotte Brontë. There are no problems save the unworldly ones of love. There are no scandals, and there are no embarrassing situations save those of lovers' quarrels. Equally romantic, but far more entertaining, is Mr. Mitchell's *Pandora's Box*,⁷ with its scenes in and about an old English castle. It has been a long time since we have enjoyed the delights of a Prince Charming in disguise wooing and winning a princess in a tower, but here we have it embellished with a humor and a quizzical wit that must leave both American and English readers a bit wise and sadder about their snobbery, but in

no way hostile to a romance so pleasantly written. As to Mr. Mitchell, we also owe Mr. McCarthy a debt of thanks for a clean and wholesome tale of love and good fortune. In fact, the latter seems to like to play fairy godfather to his characters. Usually presented to us merry but in rags, his heroes and heroines have to wait only a few pages before he waves the wand of success over them, and like all such stories, "they live happily ever afterward." The scenes of *The Fair Irish Maid*⁸ are first in a little village near Dublin and later are transferred to London after the fairy in the form of a wealthy uncle from America has transformed the ragged Irish heroine into an heiress and the toast of London. The fact that she remains true to her poor Irish lover is the last jewel in this crown of romance, and quite reconciles us to the little gusts of politics and Home Rule that somewhat trouble the early serenity of the fairy story. *Tarantella*,⁹ with its scenes in Italy and its characters animated by Latin passion, is necessarily a very different romance from those just considered. The very nature of its contents forbids its belonging to romance. Passion, not romance, seems in fiction to go hand in hand with Italy. A young American woman—a Catholic—comes to Sorrento to appeal to the cardinal for a divorce from her degenerate husband. The cardinal's nephew falls in love with her, and the complications ensuing make up the story. The author's descriptions of Italian scenery are perhaps the best features of the book. *The Blood of the Arena*¹⁰ will not assist the horrified Westerner to understand the Spanish zest for blood, but it will go far toward enlightening the ignorant reader about the life of a favorite bullfighter in Spain. In *The Transformation of Krag*,¹¹ we return to our side of the world. The scenes are laid first in a small American town and later in Mexico. It is a sort of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" romance,

⁵THE FAIR IRISH MAID. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.30.

⁹TARANTELLA. By Edith Macvane. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.20.

¹⁰THE BLOOD OF THE ARENA. By V. Blasco-Ibáñez. Translated by Frances Douglas. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.35.

¹¹THE TRANSFORMATION OF KRAG. By Eugene P. Lyle, Jr. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

⁶APRIL'S LADY. By Guy Chantepleure. Translated by Mary T. Safford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

⁷PANDORA'S BOX. By John Ames Mitchell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.30.

the difference being that Krag eventually becomes a Dr. Jekyll for life and no alchemy of evil serves to bring back Mr. Hyde. The book is roughly written and a bit melodramatic, but the originality of a hero who practises good with the purpose of doing a great wrong in the end is splendidly developed.

✱
The Leaves of the Tree. Studies in Biography. By Arthur Christopher Benson, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In spite of Mr. Benson's scattered hints and final explanation of his allegorical title, one is still at a loss to see its appropriateness to the substance of the book, which is composed of a number of short, ingenuous biographical sketches, prefaced with some observations in regard to the principles which should guide one in such writing, and followed by some moralizing philosophy which the author imagines to be deducible from the lives he has portrayed. About the only things in common which the subjects of the sketches have would be indicated in the statement that they are all cultured Englishmen of university training with whom Mr. Benson had more or less personal acquaintance. Matthew Arnold and Bishop Wilkinson are the only Oxford men. All the others, including three bishops, were associated with Cambridge, most of them in Mr. Benson's own university days. The author succeeds best in vitalizing those personalities least known among American readers, such as J. K. Stephen, Professor Newton, and Mr. Bradshaw, who are depicted with admirable skill and frankness, with little attempt at analysis. But when Mr. Benson leaves the concrete and objective and seeks to discover the motives and meaning of the lives he delineates, or tries to estimate their work, his efforts fail to reach convincing results. For this reason his essays on Bishop Westcott, Bishop Wordsworth and Matthew Arnold are the least satisfactory in the collection. But even in these many personal anecdotes and enlivening touches of description show how well Mr. Benson has used his unusual opportunity of meeting and associating somewhat intimately with these men in

the quiet unreserve of his distinguished father's home. A certain richness and variety of diction and profuseness of characterization often give the reader the impression of overloaded sentences and a lack of proper simplicity and restraint. Any faults the essays may have, however, are more than atoned for by the wise choice of worthy subjects and the supreme excellency of candid, sympathetic and illuminating portrayal.

✱
History of Biology. By L. C. Miall. 16mo, pp. vii+201. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

History of Geology. By H. B. Woodward. 16mo, pp. viii+201. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

The general public, we know, is not very exacting, but it has a right to expect of "a history of science," with the date 1911 on the title page, something a little more recent than the death of Darwin. And in this book the general public gets information about a more recent event in the history of biology, namely, Pasteur's work on the prevention of hydrophobia, published in 1885. Not a word in the book refers the general public to the suspicion that biology has contributed to changes in human ideas and to mankind's intellectual development since organic evolution became generally accepted among the biologists themselves. Nothing suggests that the idea of organic evolution is anything other than "Darwinism." Nothing to inform the general public about the relation of Wallace to Darwinism; not a mention of Weismann, Haeckel, Boveri, Delage, the Hertwigs, DeVries, Mendel, Loeb, Wilson—nothing to insinuate that human ideas keep right on evolving after the idea of evolution had evolved. It cannot be altogether a matter of concentration; the general public should have a map of the whole field, even if it cannot have all the details. A chronological table of several pages is helpful in orienting the progress of biological thought in relation to other great historical marking points. The index points to very few items in addition to names. The *History of Geology*, in the same series, brings its bibliography and narrative more satisfactorily up to date, but is somewhat overloaded with names and similar details. Neither of

these books compares with the second volume of Thorpe's admirable "History of Chemistry," published previously, which gave a fascinating account of the growth of knowledge and strife of theories.

Literary Notes

....Wilfrid Ward, editor of the *Dublin Review*, is the author of the long expected "Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman" announced for immediate publication in two volumes octavo by Longmans, Green & Co.

....The Putnam's latest addition to their "Connoisseur's Library" (to be complete in eighteen volumes, of which twelve preceded the present addition) is a study of *Etchings*, by Frederick Wedmore.

....The *Biblical World*, published by the University of Chicago, concludes in the January number its valuable reading course on "Jesus in the Light of Modern Scholarship" and begins in the February a new course on "The Organization of the Efficient Church," under the direction of Prof. Shailer Matthews.

....*The Practical Book of Oriental Rugs*, by G. Griffin Lewis, is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. (pp. 360; \$4.50). The writer avers that "no such systematized and tabulated information regarding each variety of rug in the market has previously been attempted." The colored plates should prove not the least valuable part of the work, which is a mine of information for the collector.

....Rev. Charles S. Nutter, D. D., and Prof. W. F. Tillett, D. D., have issued an annotated edition of the Methodist Hymnal entitled *The Hymns and Hymn Writers of the Church* (Eaton & Mains; \$2), which will be of service not only to ministers of that denomination but to others interested in hymnology. Each hymn is followed by some account of its author, its composition and its use in worship.

....The Yale lectures on preaching for 1911 were delivered last spring by Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., of Chicago, who took for his theme *The Minister and the Spiritual Life*. The lectures are now published with some additions (Revell; \$1.25). Dr. Gunsaulus holds that the minister's own spiritual development is the key to his success or failure in meeting the difficulties and solving the problems of his profession, and this thesis he elaborates and illustrates in many ways.

....A new quarterly magazine published in England under the auspices of the School of Russian Studies in the University of Liverpool is entitled *The Russian Review*. The pro-

spectus promises authoritative discussions of past and current questions in Russian history, politics, economics and literature, and the contributors will be both Englishmen and Russians. It will especially seek to make accessible to English readers what Russia has achieved in arts and in science, and will give a carefully prepared chronicle, in each issue, of recent events. The first number includes "The Imperial Duma and the Land Settlement," by Sergius Shidlovsky; "Leo Tolstoy," by Aylmer Ufande; "The Russian National Problem," by Harold Williams, and "The New Land Settlement in Russia," by Bernard Pares.

....The Medieval Towns Series calls for no introduction and the most recently issued addition, Mary Dormer Harris's *Story of Coventry*, calls for all the less detailed criticism in view of being the work of an acknowledged authority in this department of local history. We reproduce one of the many illustrations in black and white by Albert Chanler (Dutton; \$1.75).

....The prospective publishers of Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Horace Mather Lippincott's *Colonial Homes of Philadelphia and Its Neighborhood* request subscriptions at five dollars per volume. It is proposed to issue a limited edition, octavo, in a slip case, uncut, with over 50 illustrations. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce that the architecture and scale of living of the city for many years the capital "were unsurpassed by anything in Virginia, New York, or New England"; the present work is prepared with the consent and aid "of the oldest members of the old families, together with that information which can be gathered from records, contemporary journals, etc., and should the response not make the publication possible much of this information will in a few years become irrecoverable."

....Many articles have been written within recent years on the cruelties to be found in the *Mother Goose Jingles* and it has been the desire of commentators to rid editions of such barbaric matter. The latest editor to join the ranks is Clifton Johnson, and the publishers are the Baker & Taylor Company. We are assured that the omissions are confined to such verses as are coarse and rough-mannered, and as are ungrammatical. Notwithstanding this modern zealotry, the book is full of frolic, interspersed with line drawings by Machan Knowles. An introduction gives the historical setting for the Collection of Rhymes, which were at first attributed to a family of Vergoose in Boston. But later it was found that Perrault, immortal author of "Little Red Riding Hood," was the first to make use of the name of

Mother Goose in a book. We are surprised to find that, tho Mr. Johnson mentions the Newbery edition of the jingles, he fails to note that it was Oliver Goldsmith who compiled the book for publication. But the changes and the omissions, together with the inclusion of verses which are not legitimately the Mother Goose of old, make us feel that Mr. Johnson has gathered a sheaf of verses that is not the real Mother Goose sheaf.

...George Wahr, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is the publisher of a neat paper-bound book by Thomas Hill Green entitled *An Estimate of the Value and Influence of Works of Fiction in Modern Times*, and Professor Fred Newton Scott is the editor (pp. 79; 65 cents). It is the editor who, reporting upon his classroom use of the essay, describes it as arousing discussion and serving as a stimulus to high thinking. Green's work was, we must confess, unknown to us until the Michigan professor brought it within our ken; and so it may not be amiss to remind our readers that he was born in Birkin, Yorkshire, in 1836; was a pupil of Jowett at Oxford, and became a neo-Hegelian; married a sister of J. A. Symonds; was for a space professor of philosophy at his university, and died thirty years ago, the author of various periodical essays gathered up in three volumes of "Works." As for Green's essay on *Works of Fiction*, it is all that Professor Scott claims. The brief sketch of the beginnings of the English novel is illuminating, and so are passing remarks like that on the "Spectator"—"the most pleasing expression of this self-satisfaction of the age . . . the first and best representation of that special style of literature—the only really popular literature of our time—which consists in talking to the public about itself." Green generalizes very boldly, telling us flatly that the novel reader "gains no real strength, reaches no new hight of contemplation, "but "comes back to the world, as a man with a diseased digestion, after living for a time on spiced meats, comes back to ordinary food." Novelists should be banished from the new-republic, as poets were from Plato's, "not as artists, but for the inferiority of their art." The philosopher's complaint is that the aspect of things which the novelist reveals "is merely the outward and natural, as opposed to the inner or ideal." This objection would certainly apply, not only to the eighteenth century fathers of English fiction, but to the Victorians who were Green's contemporaries, and to the Arnold Bennetts of today. Yet in some respects the naturalistic school of novel writers escapes this criticism, for they definitely undertake to reproduce the slowness and monotony of life, avoided by most of their predecessors in favor of stirring incident and more

rapid movement. It is not the reader of every novel who "sees human action pass before him like a panorama," without feeling any of its pains and penalties; and more than one nineteenth century novelist realized that "a great part of the discipline of life arises simply from its slowness"—difficult tho it is to render the full values of

"patient waiting and silent labor, the struggle with listlessness and pain, the loss of time by illness, the hope deferred, the doubt that lays hold on delay."



Pebbles

YET SOME SAY THAT CATS ARE NOT SYMPATHETIC.

Mrs. George Watkins, the possessor of a fine Angora cat, that was given her by relatives and which was highly prized by her, was run over by the street car Tuesday morning, cutting off one leg and the tail. The cat was shot to put it out of its sufferings.—*Grass Lake (Michigan) News*.

ACCORDING to the editor of *Le Temps* of Paris the motto of America is:

"*Fais de l'argent; attrape le succès; efface Crésus!*"

And he is kind enough to add in parenthesis the original American of the motto:

"Make money; win success; do-out Crœsus!"

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Knowing that you are always interested in and open for any investment in a good live business proposition, I take the liberty of presenting to you what seems to me to be an excellent business proposition. The object of this company is to operate a large cat ranch at Grand Rapids near the Proudfit Binder Factory, where land can be purchased cheaply.

To start, we will collect about 100,000 cats. Each cat will average twelve kittens a year. The skins will sell for from 10 cents for the white ones to 75 cents for the pure black. We will have about 12,000,000 skins to sell, at an average of 30 cents, making our revenue about \$10,000 a day gross.

A man can skin fifty cats a day. He will charge \$2 a day for his labor. It will take about 100 men to operate the ranch; therefore, the profit will be about \$9,800 a day.

We will feed the cats on rats and will start a rat ranch adjoining the cat ranch. The rats will multiply four times as fast as the cats, and if we start with 100,000 rats we will have four rats a day for each cat, which is plenty.

We will feed the cats on rats, and in turn will feed the rats on the stripped carcasses of the cats, thus giving each rat one-fourth of a cat.

It will be seen by these figures that the business will be self-acting and automatic. The cats will eat the rats and the rats will eat the cats, and we will get the skins.

Make check to my order. Don't bother about having it certified.

SKINNUM WHENYOU CAN

New York, Dec. 27, 1911.

The Independent

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Democratic Presidential Candidates

THE Democratic party will find its nominee for the Presidency in a group composed of four Governors and two members of the House of Representatives. These six men are Governor Wilson, of New Jersey; Governor Harmon, of Ohio; Champ Clark, Speaker of the House; Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, and Governor Marshall, of Indiana. The Governor of the great State of New York is not in this list, altho it may be that the New York delegates will give him a complimentary vote in the national convention. Mr. Dix has not shown that he is qualified for the office. Nor is Mayor Gaynor included. Politicians elsewhere have found the careers of these two men in office disappointing, and New York, with approximately one-tenth of the country's population, will simply assist in nominating a man brought forward by another State.

It may be expected that complimentary votes will be cast on the first ballot for men whom we have not mentioned.

For example, Connecticut will probably vote for Governor Baldwin. A decision as to the action which Missouri's delegation will take has not yet been reached. Missouri is Speaker Clark's State, but the Democrats there some time ago endorsed ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk for the nomination. Mr. Clark quite naturally would like to have the support of his State in the convention. In a letter recently published, Mr. Folk asserted that those in Missouri who professed to stand for the Speaker were really working for the nomination of Governor Harmon. Mr. Clark declines to be a party to an agreement for a division of the delegation, preferring, as he says, "to stand on his own feet." But if Missouri gives him no votes, he will not be entirely ignored elsewhere.

A week ago we considered the situation with respect to the Presidential nomination in the Republican party, where the commanding figure is that of a President in office who desires a re-nomination. In a consideration now of the situation in the other party, it may first be said that, altho the leading issue (if a possible revival of objection to a third term be excepted) will be the tariff, the nomination of no one intimately associated with the party's tariff work in Congress is expected. The two men in our list who are prominently identified with that work are Mr. Underwood and Mr. Clark. The first of these represents a district in Alabama, and the party will not nominate a Southern man. Mr. Clark comes from a border State, where he is now involved in controversy with another aspirant. While the party acknowledges the merit of his service in the House, both while he was leader of a minority and since he has been Speaker, it does not, we think, regard him as well qualified, either as to residence or by temperament, for the nomination. The convention will turn, therefore, to men who have not been directly concerned in recent national legislation, but who have attracted public attention by reason of their political strength and their service as Governors. Mr. Foss will have support in New England; Governor Marshall will have the delegates from Indiana on the first ballot; but the foremost candidates for the

nomination will be Governor Wilson and Governor Harmon.

We do not undertake now to measure carefully the merits of any of the six men in our list, or to weigh the policies for which they stand, but only to speak briefly of their platforms, of their friends and foes, and of what may be said for or against them by politicians. Mr. Underwood, a legislator of the business type, holds a position of great power, owing to recent changes in the government of the House. He favors progress on conservative lines. Born in Kentucky, he lived for a time in Minnesota, was graduated at the University of Virginia, and has practised law both in Minnesota and in Alabama. His authority has been used in the House with due regard to the party's welfare. Altho he supported Mr. Bryan in three campaigns, that gentleman is now his foe. They disagreed as to the provisions of a tariff bill. Then Mr. Bryan asserted that Mr. Underwood had avoided a reduction of iron and steel duties because of his interest in iron furnaces. Mr. Underwood proved in the House that Mr. Bryan had accused him unjustly; that he had desired to attack the iron and steel duties first of all, but had been overruled by his committee. He opposes now the proposed "money trust" investigation, which Mr. Bryan favors. He desires "more legislation and less investigation." To the initiative, the referendum and the recall he is "unalterably opposed," holding that a general adoption of them would be the end of representative government. On the other hand, Speaker Clark has voted in Missouri for the initiative and the referendum. His sincerity and integrity are unquestioned. But some think his judgment is occasionally at fault. They point to his untimely and unfortunate utterance concerning the annexation of Canada, an utterance which may have turned the scale against reciprocity in the Dominion. Politicians are asking to whom the first ballot votes for Underwood and Clark will afterward be shifted. Governor Marshall, who will have the votes of Indiana for a time, at least, has been called "a Progressive with the brakes set." He is a trustee of one college and has received the degree of

LL.D. from four. In the Legislature he has promoted a long list of progressive bills, but he opposes the recall of judges and would use the initiative and the referendum only as a last resort for the recovery of lost power.

Owing to the controversy with Henry Watterson concerning the rejection of Mr. Harvey's support, everybody has been reading, in the last few weeks, about Governor Woodrow Wilson, who is easily the leading figure in the field. It is because of this political prominence that Mr. Wilson's record has been carefully examined, especially by his enemies. He is a man of rare intellectual cultivation and much energy, having an exceptional knowledge of political history, but no legislative experience and no political executive experience except that which has been gained by one year of service as Governor. In that office he has sought justice and the enactment of good laws. It must be understood that in pointing out the objections raised against his candidacy by some, we are not attacking him. It is said, for example, that his course in the Harvey controversy left something to be desired both in the way of tact and on the side of frankness. It is difficult to say whether the effect of that incident has been favorable or harmful. Rejection of suggested reliance upon the financial aid of Thomas F. Ryan commends the Governor to a large majority of Democratic voters, but the bitter denunciation of Henry Watterson must have some weight in Democratic councils. Perhaps we may say that loss and gain are nearly equal. Because of the ownership of the publications with which Mr. Harvey is connected, it can be understood that the Governor regarded his support with some misgivings, owing to popular prejudice against that ownership. But if there be no warrant for that prejudice, and if, as we think, Mr. Harvey had a free hand, the situation called for treatment somewhat different from that which was shown.

Those who prefer another candidate say that the Governor's opinions have been greatly changed since he entered public life and sought the Presidency. This is true, notably with respect to the initiative and the referendum, and to

Mr. Bryan. When the Governor wrote in 1907 to Mr. Joline, expressing the wish that "we could do something, at once dignified and effective, to knock Mr. Bryan once for all into a cocked hat," he also said that he had read an address of Mr. Joline "with entire agreement." In that address the speaker denounced an outcry of the time against railways as "a socialistic, populist, anti-property crusade—the cry of the envious against the well-to-do." Critics say this does not agree with the Governor's recent denunciation of the "money monopoly" and the alleged control of our system of credit by "a few men." As to this he now appears to be in agreement with Mr. Bryan and Congressmen Henry and Lindbergh, who are demanding an investigation of the "money trust." And Mr. Bryan, whom he then would have knocked into a cocked hat, has now become "the one man whose broadened mind has been able to see what is the matter and point it out." As the Governor says, "a man who can't change his mind gives evidence of the most pathetic ignorance," but these changes may deprive him of needed support in the convention. On the other hand, it is possible that they will aid him.

Certain utterances of the Governor concerning labor unions have been taken up by the Chicago Federation of Labor for consideration. It is alleged, for example, that he said:

"We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country—the class representing only a small minority of the laboring men of the country—quite as monopolistic in spirit as the capitalists, and quite as apt to corrupt and ruin our industries by their monopoly."

Men on the Pacific Coast who oppose him are quoting from his historical works passages in which Chinese immigrants are highly commended, in comparison with "multitudes of men of the lowest class from the south of Italy, and men of the meaner sort out of Hungary and Poland," a "coarse crew," composed of the "more sordid and hapless elements of the population" of Southern Europe. For obvious reasons, this is not relished on the coast. In the East, the Italians

and Poles and Hungarians (there are said to be 30,000 of the latter in the Governor's State) are beginning to protest in public meetings. All this may have some effect with respect to the nomination. A man who seeks popular political support may be embarrassed by history written and speeches made before he decided to enter public life. We mention these things to show some obstacles which the Governor may find it necessary to overcome.

Governor Judson Harmon, whom Ohio will support in the convention, has been called a reactionary, but the evidence is lacking. He has been a judge, and, as President Cleveland's Attorney General, he conducted several important cases against Trusts. Mr. Bryan has bitterly and persistently attacked him. He did not vote for Mr. Bryan in 1896. In 1908, when Bryan lost Ohio by nearly 70,000, Harmon was elected Governor by about 19,000, and he was re-elected by a plurality of 100,000. There is complaint that he does not talk enough about national affairs. The reason appears to be that he is busily engaged with affairs of the State of Ohio. He attacked State treasurers, exposing the frauds by which they had been enriched. With the help of Detective William J. Burns, he brought bribed legislators to justice. He has thoroughly reformed the State's system of taxation. When he began this work appraisals of property were made in a haphazard way. Corporations were favored. Railway property was appraised at 20 per cent. of its value. He demanded and obtained a Tax Commission, and taxes are now justly levied. The appraised valuation of railroad property has been raised from \$166,000,000 to \$580,000,000. Similar additions have been made for the property of street railway companies and other public service corporations. Valuations for personal property tax have been multiplied by three. A public utilities commission has been created. He insisted upon the adoption of the Oregon plan for the election of United States Senators. Laws enacted at his suggestion include those relating to workmen's compensation, ballot reform, corrupt practices, and the hours of work for women. The initiative and referendum were given to mu-

municipalities, but there is no recall. He says it is not needed. His platform in national politics is tariff reform, economy, and regulation of Trusts. The record made by him in Ohio is not that of a reactionary, and the charge that he deserves to be called one appears to rest upon the fact that he served as the receiver of three bankrupt railroads, turning back the property to the companies without the loss of a dollar for creditors, stockholders or employees. He is sixty-five years old, proud of the support of the people of his State, and does not seem to long for a higher office. So far as can be foreseen at the present time, the contest in the convention will be between his friends and those of Governor Wilson.

If the opposing nominees in the campaign should be Governor Harmon and ex-President Roosevelt, much would be said about the Atchison rebate case. President Roosevelt asked Judge Harmon and Frederick N. Judson to examine the charges and report to him. They reported that the officers of the company ought to be prosecuted. One of these officers was the late Paul Morton, then a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt held that the defendants should be the corporations, and not the officers. Thereupon Judge Harmon and Mr. Judson withdrew from the case, permitting the public to know why they did so. "Guilt is personal," said Judge Harmon.



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MR. ROCKEFELLER desires that at least one hundred million dollars of his wealth shall be devoted to the benefit of the public. Mr. Carnegie is understood to plan that the bulk of his enormous fortune shall similarly be made a trust for the public. Whatever taint may yet attach to wealth secured under conditions when less stringent ethical conditions were demanded, and laxer laws prevailed, we may all rejoice that our two leading multimillionaires recognize the obligation resting on them to make their wealth serve the people.

When a year ago Mr. Rockefeller asked that Congress grant a charter for

his Foundation, we hastened to call attention to the possible dangers involved in the perpetuation of so vast a trust, which might grow by accretion indefinitely, and which would be controlled by a close board of self-perpetuating trustees. These and other apprehensions led Congress to hesitate and fail to grant the charter. While these dangers did not seem very imminent, and we presume the fund would have continued indefinitely to perform its beneficent purpose, it seemed wise to Congress to avoid a possible peril, and the gift to the people was declined under the circumstances, just as these two philanthropists have had the experience of having their benefactions declined.

But Mr. Rockefeller and his advisers were not discouraged or offended. They simply took back the offered charter and carefully revised its draft to meet these and all other possible objections.

First, the board of trustees is not to be an unlimited, self-perpetuating body which may continue indefinitely in a course which may be inimical to the public good. When a trustee dies or resigns, the election of his successor can be vetoed by an outside body, consisting of the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, four men representing the people, and the presidents of five universities—Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins and Chicago. That certainly ought to assure independence as well as necessary continuity. These are men of the highest character, who know equally what would imperil the interests of the people and what are the demands of progressive research or public welfare. If these men cannot be trusted no men can.

But let us suppose the five university presidents and the Chief Justice are conservative men, and are going contrary to the will of the people; then another guard is provided. Congress is given the right at any time to limit the objects of the corporation as public interest demand. Let us suppose an improbable case, that the will of the people is moving toward public land and manufacturing—that the

control of the nine men with the power of veto, should use the fund to thwart the will of the people, then Congress is given the right to forbid such expenditure. The fund is not allowed to thwart the people, but the people can coerce the fund. That adds another point of protection where no further protection is needed except against almost inconceivable danger.

Yet one more protective circumvallation is put around the endangered people. The Foundation may wind up its affairs at the end of fifty years, and at the end of a hundred years Congress may close the whole concern. That is enough, or ought to be enough, to quiet the alarm of the most imaginative at scenting peril to the people; and yet it is not quite all. A final provision is that the income, if not spent in any year, shall not be added to the principal, and that the principal shall never exceed the present \$100,000,000. This seems to us both unnecessary and unwise. The fund is devoted to the benefit of the world, and it is forbidden that its amount shall ever be increased. We fail to see why the income of twice or ten times that amount should not so be used, all danger having been triply averted. Mr. Rockefeller is told that he must not by his will add another hundred million to what is thus given to mankind. Why should a mere hundred million be feared? A hundred million is not so fearfully large an amount. There are a plenty of organizations not devoted to benevolence, carried on for personal gain—railroads, manufacturing companies—whose capitalization vastly exceeds this hundred million. Let the Government watch them as it will watch this, and we do not fear their influence; only, the income of this is all spent for the benefit of the world, and theirs for private gain. We should welcome the enlargement of this fund, and we hope this provision will be stricken out.

The advantage of such a large fund is this, that it allows continuity of operation. As in the case of the Carnegie and Polakoff lines of research can be carried on, scientific or sociological, which of the population generation to complete. For obvious reasons, this will be the case on the coast. In the East, the knowledge

that require long and expensive investigation: in pathology, in physics, in biology, in sociology, in archeology. The experts know it, and they long for combined, continued research. How long would it take us to learn the history of civilization, of which we now know only the barest outlines? How long will it take to abolish poverty? We would have such a noble fund allowed to do all the good it can without suspicious limitations.

Lincoln as a Greek God

THE proposed Lincoln Memorial Monument is a public confession of architectural insolvency. It is a bare-faced contradiction. A memorial is a reminder, something that recalls to mind what we would not willingly forget. It accomplishes this by association, by some likeness between the symbol and what it stands for. The more of the common element and the less of the foreign, the more effective the memorial. But can any form of monument to Lincoln be conceived less appropriate, more incongruous, than the Greek temple which it is intended to erect at Washington at the expense of the American people? We have a great admiration for the architecture of the Greeks, we have a great admiration for the personality of Lincoln, but somehow we cannot make these two things match in our mind.

A white marble building according to the designs of either architect would no doubt be an ornament to the national capital. But it can never be a monument to Lincoln. It will be a monument to Ictinus, architect of the Parthenon and to the unknown builders who preceded him and worked out from humble beginnings a system of architecture that has been the admiration of all the ages since. The \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress may well be spent in erecting such a monument in their honor. They deserve it, and it is particularly appropriate that a monument to the creative genius of the Greeks should be erected by American architects, since our monument builders are painfully deficient in the faculty that distinguished the Greeks, that is, in the



MR. JOHN RUSSELL POPE'S DESIGN FOR THE MEMORIAL

The architect drew plans also for a building for the Meridian Hill Site, but it has been decided to build in the Potomac Park

ability to discover the artistic possibilities of commonplace objects.

We all know what the Greek artist would do under such circumstances, altho none of us can tell how he would do it. He would take the log cabin and rail fence of Lincoln's birthplace and transmute them into an edifice so glorious and beautiful that generations after-

ward men would admire and imitate it. Yet he would not falsify his material. He would not seek to disown its origin. The perfected structure would still frankly retain some of its primitive characteristics.

We know that the Greek artist would do this, because that is what he did do. What is the Parthenon but a glorified



THE PROPOSED LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN POTOMAC PARK

From the design by Mr. Henry Bacon, another New York architect

cabin? Its columns are peeled logs, not notched and crossed as in old Kentucky, but set up on end. On top of them is laid another log, hewn square and two more form the peak of the roof. All this the architect has carefully preserved, even emphasized, in the marble; and, look! under the eaves you can even see sticking out the ends of the old wooden rafters, now petrified. And the water spouts, homely, necessary, unconcealable things, what can he do with them? Why, he has carved them so cunningly that we Americans adopt them as ornaments, sticking them in a row on top of a public library.

Our architects can copy, but they cannot imitate. They model their work after the original Greek instead of modeling themselves after the original Greeks. If they did they, too, might become architectural alchemists, capable of transmuting the base metal of everyday things into golden art. We should then have in our public monuments, as indeed we have in some of our buildings, an indigenous architecture, adapted to our purposes, expressive of our ideals. Our national capitol has Washington as a Roman general. Let us not add the more atrocious anachronism of Lincoln as Apollo.

The artist whose opinion on this point should have most weight is Gutzon Borglum. He, like Lincoln, is a son of Western prairies, and he knows the heart of America. No one else has studied the features of Lincoln so long or so lovingly as he, and "the great stone face" that he has modeled shows us the soul as well as the physiognomy of the martyred president. Let us hear what he has to say of the proposed memorial:

"The poor, emasculated, soulless esthetics of the first half of the nineteenth century tore the severe yet well-suited dress from the father of this land, conceived him in dead Rome, even bore him there, shipped him home and placed him and kept him sitting in front of our national legislature for half a century, 'appealing to an unresponsive Congress for his clothes.' Is it possible that nearly a hundred years later no consciousness of the utter falsity of this attitude toward civilization, our aims and ideals, toward our great men, has dawned upon those who are entrusted with expressing the nation's thought of Lincoln?

"Poor Nancy Hanks! We have all forgotten you, dearest of mothers. All this might

have dazed you, but your son who said, and knew, he owed all that was good in him to you, would have brushed this imported finery back to the records and people of the past, and he would say, tired, bored, disgusted: 'I'd rather you men of art left me alone; there has crept into letters a story of two about me; that will answer.'

"Surely we are in esthetics a nation with our back to our own dawn, watching yesterday.

"Is there no one who feels enough this simple, real meaning of the monument, who is at once strong enough and with the strength brave enough to stop this vulgar, unfelt, boughten taste that is steering the likeness or symbol of a great nation's tenderest of memories into a cold, meaningless pile of imported garments of the past?

"It is not a question of who shall build, but how? In heaven's name, in Abraham Lincoln's name, don't ask the American people even to associate a Greek temple with the first great American."



West and New East

How many nations are in process of evolution in the United States at this present time? In the largest sense of the word, one nation, the dynamic American people. Notwithstanding the enormous immigration that we have absorbed since 1776, and the exceeding miscellaneousness of the ethnic stocks that have come from every part of Europe to blend their characteristics in our composite blood, we are now more united in feeling and in purpose than at any former time in our history. Sectional interests are in many respects stronger than ever before, but sectional prejudice has nearly disappeared. We frankly criticise our institutions, and even speak irreverently of that ark of our covenant, the Federal Constitution. But for all that we are politically one people and are profoundly loyal.

In a narrower sense we have been and we are many nations. New England, until thirty years ago, was a homogeneous folk, with a life and a literature all its own. The South, before the Civil War, was another folk, also homogeneous, and cherishing a civilization which exhibited many delightful qualities. Unlike both New England and the South was the raw but virile frontier population of the West.

Communities habitually think of themselves and of their neighbors as they

were and not as they are. How unlike present reality is the popular conception of our Eastern and Middle Western populations is effectively shown in an admirable study of "The Middle West," contributed by Prof. Edward A. Ross to the February number of *The Century Magazine*.

We still picture to ourselves the New England of Lowell, Holmes and Emerson, and the Illinois, Iowa and Kansas of the seventies and eighties, but both sections have been transformed. The Middle West is no longer the home of relatively large aggregations of the foreign born. It is the East in which we find not only the great colonies of southern and eastern European peoples, but also the substitution of Italian, Hungarian, Russian and Jewish farmers for the rural population that, until a generation ago, had clung since Colonial times to the ancestral acres.

In the Middle West a vigorous population of descendants of Atlantic seaboard colonists has absorbed a later immigration, but this has been for the most part from the northwestern European stocks, the Baltic peoples, which blend readily with the English blood. One finds, therefore, in the Middle West today a larger proportion of men and women whose ideas, habits and institutions are essentially those of Colonial America, and of England, than can be found now in the East. We may add that in a still higher degree the characteristic civilization of New England flourishes at present in the Pacific Coast States of Oregon and Washington.

It is, of course, a broad generalization thus to say that the civilization which lives in our imagination as abidingly Eastern flourishes actually in the Middle and North West. The generalization is subject, therefore, to certain reservations. One of these, which Professor Ross is careful to make, is that, while a large proportion of the more vigorous elements of the Eastern stocks went westward to the frontier, another vigorous contingent has found its way from the Eastern farms into the Eastern cities, which, like the West, preserve and develop the old conditions.

A feature that Professor Ross does not quite appreciate, however, differentiates

the civilization of the Middle West from that of the Eastern towns, and of those villages where the older stock and the older *mores* linger on. We mean the difference in manners. This is a delicate point, and we shall touch it but lightly. It is true that the West exhibits frankness, sincerity, warmth, hospitality, generosity. These are admirable qualities, but they are not manners. Manners are conventions, and not all conventions are as absurd and useless as the people of the Middle West are wont to think. We make this observation not by way of detracting from the merits of the West, but for the purpose of calling attention to an important factor in the social evolution of the New East.

For the development of a New East has already begun. In the East, rather than in the West, will be worked out the experiment of assimilating and blending the peoples that seem to have least in common with the ideas and traditions of early New England, New York and Pennsylvania. These peoples, however, are not savages nor even mere barbarians. They bring some of the most important traditions and habits of the oldest civilizations of Europe. In particular, they are far more susceptible to esthetic influences—to art, music and literature, and especially to forms of relaxation that are not hopelessly inane—than the Puritan temperament is. They will bring into the civilization of the New East ideals and tendencies not to be lightly regarded.

We are not venturing to predict what will happen to our political creeds and practices when we have made this miscellaneous mass of raw material into American citizens. Perhaps the East will have to look to the West to maintain our characteristic governmental institutions. But we anticipate that the New East will presently exhibit a warmth and richness and a variety of life that will seem not unattractive to the visitor from the more austere West. In the difficult task of combining emotional exuberance and esthetic freedom with the requirements of social control, a regard for the social conventions which the West undervalues, but which older civilizations have always cherished, is likely to play an indispensable part.

Ratify the Peace Treaties

The arbitration treaties that Secretary Knox has negotiated with England and France are still hanging in abeyance in the Senate. Delay follows delay, and it is not yet certain when they will be taken up for final consideration. These great and righteous treaties have now been before the country since last summer. No measure that has been introduced into Congress in years has been hailed with such general favor by all classes. All the arguments pro and con that can be made have been made and are available. Senators have had plenty of time to make up their minds. Let them now act, unanimously and favorably.

The Exit of Marse Henry

Colonel Watterson has retreated into the wilds of Florida, and it is well; he had said enough. At last the whole story is out which he started and on which he should have held his peace. After the now famous interview which resulted in the withdrawal of Woodrow Wilson's name from the columns of *Harper's Weekly* Colonel Harvey said nothing; Mr. Wilson said nothing; but Marse Henry charged the Democratic candidate with base ingratitude, and told part of the tale. Then others told, or guessed, more, and he told more; and at last he declared that Mr. Wilson had groveled and humiliated himself before Colonel Harvey in his desire to atone for his coldness. Then this correspondence had to be given to the public. We find in it simply that Mr. Wilson learned that he had grieved his friend, and he made as handsome an apology as one could make, and it was most courteously accepted. Not a word was said by either of them that a gentleman might not properly say. But the correspondence, and most of the story of this private interview, was such as should not have been forced upon the public. It was all confidential; but Colonel Watterson's sense of honor did not forbid him to give it to the press. It threatened at first to hurt Mr. Wilson as the Democratic candidate, but it has probably not hurt him a particle, and the boomerang has come back to him that threw it. In the words of the Elizabethan poet who taught

"The Graces grace, and made the virtues
thought
More virtuous than before."

we repeat a general human conviction:

"Unworthy he to have a worthy place,
That cannot hold his peace and blabbing
tongue." "Britain's Ida" VI, x.

In previous years, when the military bills came up for consideration, the war clouds would thicken in thousands of newspaper sanctums while all of us shuddered at the danger of war, for the benefit of ordnance manufacturers, battleship builders and every incipient "Fighting Bob," who hoped some day to command another American Armada on its gastronomic voyage around the world. This year the Democrats have taken a mean advantage of the situation by agreeing in caucus last week, before the manufactured Japanese war scare was ready to be sprung again on the country, not to authorize any Dreadnoughts at all this year. As can be imagined the Navy League is in eruption. Secretary Meyer is calling for help, and the heathen generally are raging. The caucus, however, is binding and there is no hope unless the Senate acts. And now come along the Democrats on the Military Committee, who have added insult to injury by agreeing to cut the army appropriation by \$5,000,000, thus reducing the number of cavalry regiments from fifteen to ten. We are glad that the Democrats have decided to take both these steps even if their motives may have been actuated more by the exigencies of politics than the love of universal peace. Still, there is absolutely no reason why the United States should emulate other nations in this insane race for greater and ever greater armaments. Our geographical isolation, our inexhaustible resources, and the moral fiber of our people are our impregnable guarantees against foreign aggression. If we really desire peace, all we need do is to mind our own business and act justly to all nations. A great English statesman, deploring the staggering burden of ever-growing and overgrowing armaments that was oppressing his countrymen, said that soon the people of Great Britain must decide whether they prefer to enjoy life in danger or starve in security. We

have not yet reached that dire point; the great military expenditure is one of the causes of the increased cost of living. We are glad, therefore, Congress has called a halt. It may mark the turning point in the world's peace movement.



Canal Tolls Two very important reports on the subject of the tolls on the Panama Canal have been presented during the past few days, and both of them agree in substance. The question is as to preferential rates; shall we charge the same rate on all commerce passing thru the canal, or shall we allow American vessels to pass thru free? The canal will have cost our country—what with the very expensive fortifications, \$400,000,000, and we, say some, should make other nations pay the bills. Others say that under the treaty with Great Britain we are obliged to make no discrimination; and that, further, our own country has no right to give special favors to our ship owners as against other citizens. We are glad to say that after very careful study the report presented by a committee to the New York Chamber of Commerce, and that presented by its canal committee to the House of Representatives, agree in advising one common rate, say \$1 a ton, for all vessels, American or foreign. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty stands in the way of discrimination; but even without that it seems fairer that all should stand on an even footing. We did not build the canal solely for ourselves, but as a world blessing whose achievement naturally belonged to us and would most benefit us.



Jonah's Adventure We have the following from Prof. George McCloskie, of Princeton University:

AS THE INDEPENDENT (January 18) has done me the honor of quoting my views about the whale, I offer its readers a few additional notes.

1. While the original words of the Scripture will equally apply to lung-breathing and to gill-breathing fishes, the facts of the narrative indicate lung-breathers; either the sperm whale, or the rorqual, or one or two other kinds of whale which inhabit the Mediterranean.

2. The words inaccurately rendered "belly," are not the words for stomach; but the word used in the Old Testament is sometimes ren-

dered "bowels," as of any internal organ, and that in the New Testament will answer for any cavity or sac in the body. Whalers usually miscall the parts, speaking of the wind pipe as an intestine and fancying that the air-sac is the belly or stomach.

3. The whale's air-chamber is as large as an ordinary bedroom, extending from chin to chest, so as to make the neck bulge in front with a thick muscular wall which is sometimes wrinkled in front, and with an entrance from the large wind pipe, large enough to admit any modern prophet who ventured that way.

4. There has been some mystery as to how the mother-whale manages to shelter her young during tempestuous weather at sea. In medieval times it was reported that the young found refuge in air-chambers close to the mouth of the mother. Abbe Grosier informs us that whales can take in two of their young when weak. Hence we may infer that Jonah's presence would not greatly incommode the animal. The "blowing" of the whale, and its habit of coughing when stranded may help the exit of its guests.

5. The Prince of Monaco in his famous exploring voyage found that large animals sometimes escaped alive from harpooned whales: (he supposed from their stomachs, but we may be certain that they had been in the nuchal air-sacs, if they came out alive).

(Jebb's Sacred Literature, 1820, advanced the theory that Jonah's asylum must have been in the "thoracic," that is nuchal, air-sac. But his theory has been hitherto overlooked.)

Such an adventure as Jonah's might be repeated at any time, and if fairly reported should be accepted without any theory of its being miraculous.

We observe on the above that Professor McCloskie minimizes the miracle. His explanation does away with that view of the miracle which supposes that when we are told that "the Lord had *prepared* a great fish to swallow Jonah," the preparation consisted in supplying air-room for his survival.



The Chinese Republic The absurdly impossible seems now achieved. China will become a republic, possibly two republics. The Queen Dowager, under the direction of Yuan Shih-kai, has signed the abdication of the Emperor and the inauguration of a republic. It seemed past belief when a few years ago, on the advice of a commission sent about the world for investigation, it was proclaimed that as soon as China could be made ready for it constitutional government would be established. The set period is not yet past, and the throne is gone, and ancient China accepts the example and tutelage of the great republic

of the West. A new cycle of Cathay whizzes around so fast that we staid Americans get dizzy trying to follow the revolution. So well have things moved so far, so decent has been the conduct of the revolutionists under such men as our Dr. Wu Ting-fang and our Dr. Sun Yatsen, and so shrewd and canny the policy of the Imperial Premier, Yuan Shih-kai, that we may indulge the good hope that they will come together with one purpose without personal ambition and jealousy. They have made a great name for themselves in the future history of the world, and will divide among the millions of China in all coming ages the sort of honor which we give to George Washington if they continue to act on the high level of unselfish patriotism. And the ferment which has created this astounding revolution is to be found not in the influence of traders and merchants, nor in the doings of foreign statesmen and diplomats, of whom we talk in histories, but in the quiet mining under the surface of foreign missionaries and teachers, who have penetrated into every corner of China and taught strange ideas of the worth of personality, of human obligations and rights. Missionaries ought to be excluded severely from every land which does not wish reform. Russia has sense enough to do this.

Other counties in our Northern States may be as guilty, but no other, perhaps, so frankly confesses its shame as does Chester County, Pa., within whose borders, at Coatesville, an untried prisoner was burnt alive by a mob. Hundreds know who did the horrid deed, and the officers of the law have tried to convict several charged with the murder, but no jury will convict. There are too many citizens who approve of murder and do not wish it punished. The officers of the law, judge and prosecuting attorney do their duty, but the citizens are at fault. So now the Supreme Court of the State is asked for a change of venue, in order that the trial may be moved from a county where conviction is impossible, whatever the evidence. Of course there are worthy citizens who deplore the condition; and the presbytery of Chester County has by unanimous vote of its

ministers and laymen adopted a resolution which says:

"That such a crime could be committed in our midst is humiliating enough, but that such a crime should go unpunished and that an Attorney General should feel it necessary to ask for a change of venue in order to secure a conviction, owing to the alleged sentiment against convicting the conspirators of the deed, is enough to cause our Christian citizenship to hang its head in shame."

Every rose has its thorn
There's fuzz on all the peaches
There never was a dinner yet
Without some lengthy speeches.

Senator La Follette last week at the banquet of the Periodical Publishers' Association in Philadelphia began his two hours' address near the witching hour of midnight. No one seems to have objected to his general ideas save the few muckraked daily newspaper men present, but the rest of his hearers were so bored and offended that it is freely predicted that the Senator's long-windedness has already put him out of the Presidential race. We suppose few men are invited to more public banquets in this banquet-ridden town than editors. Speaking, therefore, from large and bitter experience we declare without fear of contradiction that at least nine out of every ten after-dinner speakers talk too long. Speeches are seldom golden.

The resolution introduced into the House by Representative Slayden, disapproving a third term for the Presidency, is simply another effort to limit the will of the people who cannot be trusted. If the people should ever want to elect a man for the third term they ought to have the right to. If the third term should ever endanger the liberties of the people then they have already lost the spirit of freedom. Similarly his proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting the Presidency to a single term has no merit, except that it provides that honors may go around more abundantly.

So Monsignor Duchesne's famous "Ancient History of the Church" has been put in the Index Expurgatorius, and with them "Letters to His Holiness," by the American "Modernist." Both are able and intelligent books.

INSURANCE

Automobile Insuring

WHEN a man buys an automobile he thinks of it as an asset, a personal possession that may rapidly depreciate in value, but is in the meantime valuable property that he owns and is to be set down in a schedule alongside of his other worldly goods. In reality, an automobile is a liability. Any conservative banker will mark it up on that side of a financial statement. A man pays \$1,000 to \$5,000 for one on Monday. On Tuesday his machine may be fit for the scrap heap only, and he may be liable to pay out ten or fifteen thousand dollars more.

This condition, with much more than half a million pleasure automobiles now in active operation, and an uncounted, constantly increasing number of commercial cars, has brought about the rise of a new and very promising business—automobile insuring. One young New Yorker, a clerk in the insurance district, who had the forethought to see what could be done, is now a wealthy man and the chief figure in an insurance company that does little else than place risks for motor cars. But the new industry of automobile insurance has gone far beyond him. Nearly every fire and casualty company is now reaching out for a share of this trade and has organized special departments to care for it, under the direction of an expert.

There is no other insurance so expensive. If you, the owner of a car, are to be "covered" completely, that is, protected against every possible contingency, it will cost you 11 to 12 per cent. a year on the cost of your car. Five policies will need to be written for this protection, tho, by means of "riders," the five policies can be, if wished, compressed into two. The ordinary car needs \$150 to \$200 of insurance premiums annually, if a man would be "safe." What this means in premiums to the rich man with many cars can readily be imagined. There are scores of wealthy owners who pay from \$5,000 a year up for their automobile insurance. For some the annual amount is over \$10,000.

In insuring a car the owner has to insure against many different kinds of

risk. One policy "covers" the machine against fire when in the garage, when being transported by steamship or rail, when moving under its own power. You must be covered, also, against theft of the movable parts of the car, and damage to some one else's property, moving or stationary: horse, cow, fence or building. Then there is the "collision damage" to one's own car, a quite separate risk. Besides all of these is the "personal liability" risk, the most important of all, for this protects the motorist against damages that may be charged against him from the death or injury of any one caused by his machine. As much as \$10,000 has been paid for the killing of a man by an automobile, and \$5,000 for serious injuries. With a \$2,000 car, of say 32 horsepower, the cost of insurance runs up this way:

Fire Policy, also covering theft of movable parts	\$45.00
Damage to the property of others.....	19.50
Collision damage (to one's own car)...	71.00
Personal liability policy.....	78.00

\$213.50

A curious fact about automobile insurance today is that its benefits are not taken advantage of, as a rule, by the man with only one medium priced car. He does not seem to feel the need of protecting himself against possible big damage suits, and, generally, is content with just the fire and theft policy. On the other hand, the rich man nearly always takes out every policy he can find. He seems to fear the risk, and this is reasonable for a multimillionaire like one well-known New Yorker, who has a minimum of twenty-two cars always in commission—and sometimes fifty.

There are any number of new phrases that have come up in connection with this automobile insuring. There is the "Collision Risk," "The 5 and 10 Policy," "Full Coverage," the "\$25 Deductible Average," "Property Damage." Only those who have become experts in the new business know exactly what they mean. The men who have thirty to seventy-five thousand dollars each invested in new machines—and there are plenty of them—simply put the whole matter into the hands of agents.

FINANCIAL

Iron and Steel

With returns from every furnace in the country, the American Iron and Steel Association reports that the output of pig iron in 1911 was 23,649,344 tons, or 13 per cent. less than that of 1910. Totals for the last six years have been as follows:

1906	25,307,191
1907	25,781,361
1908	15,936,018
1909	25,795,471
1910	27,303,567
1911	23,649,344

Following the panic of 1907, the output was greatly reduced in 1908. High water mark was reached in the first half of 1910, when 14,978,738 tons were produced. Last year, 9,806,834 tons were credited to Pennsylvania, and 5,310,310 to Ohio.

The quarterly reports of the Steel Corporation's net earnings are regarded with much interest by those who seek evidence concerning the condition of productive industries. It was shown last week that the Corporation's net earnings in the last quarter of 1911 had been \$23,105,115, or \$6,000,000 less than those of the quarter immediately preceding. The following table shows the earnings of the last two years:

	1910	1911
First	\$37,616,876	\$23,519,203
Second	40,170,960	28,108,520
Third	37,365,187	29,522,725
Fourth	25,990,978	23,105,115
Total	\$141,143,941	\$104,355,563

It will be seen that the net profits in 1911 were less by \$36,800,000, or 26 per cent., than those of 1910. Last year, after deductions for interest, sinking fund, and dividends on the preferred and common shares, there was only \$89,638 to be added to the surplus. There were no appropriations during the year for new construction or extensions. In 1910, such appropriations amounted to \$26,000,000. The year 1911 was not a good one for the Corporation. Earnings were affected by low prices, the average being as low as at any time since the company was organized. And

in the last quarter the company was attacked in the courts by the Government. But at the end of the year there were signs of improvement. One of these was an increase of the unfilled orders on hand to 5,084,761 tons, which may be compared with 3,611,317 tons reported at the end of September.

All records were broken in our exports of iron and steel and steel manufactures during the year 1911, the value of them having been \$249,656,411. This total shows an increase of \$49,000,000 over the exports of 1910, and it exceeds by \$92,000,000 those of 1909. It includes steel rails, \$12,229,000; structural steel, \$10,270,000; wire, \$11,637,000; builders' hardware and tools, \$17,328,000; sewing machines, \$9,417,000; locomotives, \$4,199,000, and typewriters, \$10,603,000. The value of all the machinery sold abroad was \$111,135,833. In the exportation of a considerable part of this iron and steel there is an answer to those who oppose a reduction of the present tariff duties on imports of similar products.

....President Ripley, of the Atchison Railroad, predicts that within twenty-five years electricity will have entirely supplanted steam power on the railroads of this country.

....It is proposed that \$40,000,000 shall be expended for a new central railway depot, and connections, in Cincinnati, for the use of nine railroads. Five years will be required for the work.

....The price of crude petroleum in Pennsylvania has been increased four times since Christmas, rising from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per barrel. This advance has increased the prices of kerosene and gasoline.

....An inquiry made by the *Journal of Commerce* concerning 91 railroad and 143 industrial corporations in this country shows that they have 980,399 stockholders, whose average holding is 109 1/4 shares. While the capital of these companies has been increased in one year by 1 1/2 per cent., the increase of the number of shareholders is 7 per cent.

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Survey of the World

Since La Follette's Retirement

Senator La Follette is no longer a factor in the Presidential contest, altho he refuses formally to withdraw. Roosevelt supporters who were ostensibly La Follette men are now "out in the open." There have also been accretions to the Taft forces. Mr. La Follette's breakdown has been attributed, in some quarters, to anger and disappointment at the progress Mr. Roosevelt has made as a candidate. The Wisconsin Senator's best friends at home assert that he had Mr. Roosevelt's pledge that he would not be a candidate in 1912. Senator La Follette plans a European voyage, it is said.—The Slayden resolution against third terms for Presidents has not passed the House of Representatives, but gave Mr. McCall, a Republican from Massachusetts, a chance to deliver a notable speech, in which he declared a limited tenure of office for the Chief Executive to be "the most important bond to republican institutions." Examples were cited by the learned Representative from Roman history and the history of Mexico. Since Washington's refusal to stand for a second re-election, the third term has been "the Rubicon over which no President might pass." The traditional restriction of the presidency to two terms "has acquired the force of a constitutional limitation, and . . . the validity of positive law."

"The restriction imposed by Washington's example," Mr. McCall continued, "was never so salutary as today. The army of Federal employees has grown from a few hundred to nearly half a million. The activities of the National Government have expanded in a bewildering fashion. More than the total amount of our annual expenditure under Washington is now spent by the Government each year for inspectors and detectives for

supervising what we write, what sort of contracts we make and how we conduct our business. The central authority may know what every man does. This knowledge or ability to know business secrets and an unlimited power of prosecution for loosely defined statutory crimes enormously increase the weapons which an ambitious and unscrupulous President might employ to continue indefinitely in office."

—According to A. P. Moore, editor of the *Pittsburgh Leader*, who claims to have been the first to utter the "Roosevelt for 1912" slogan, Mr. Roosevelt bade him last week tell

"the progressives that I will not desert the cause, and that they will find me fighting side by side with them to the finish."

Mr. Roosevelt is kept busy daily interviewing friendly politicians from every State and Territory. He has accepted an invitation to address the Ohio Constitutional Convention on February 21. At Chicago, eight governors and delegates from twenty-eight States met on February 10 and organized permanently to advance his candidacy. The delegates favor presidential primaries in all the States.—From the Rocky Mountain States, where the Roosevelt stock has stood high, a warning has been conveyed to the ex-President that, unless he drops Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester, as an active campaign worker, he must lose the support of that region, Mr. Pinchot's advocacy of conservation along radical lines having made him unpopular in the less developed parts of the country long ago, even among many so-called progressives.—Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, has been selected to conduct the President's campaign for delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Mr. McKinley is classified as a standpatter, and was

lately elected to serve a third term in Congress. Taft headquarters will be opened in Washington. Mr. McKinley, after a conference with Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, and Secretary Hilles, claims that the President will have 780 votes at Chicago on the first ballot—or 241 more than the required majority. Before the President addressed the New York Republican Club on Lincoln's Birthday he learned that the Colorado State Central Committee had voted, 105 to 10, to send Taft delegates to the convention, that the Republicans in Alaska had taken similar action, as also the Eighth Virginia District, that of Alexandria. Mr. Taft has the Florida delegation, as well.



The Democrats A bitter attack upon Mr. Bryan was delivered in the House of Representatives on February 10, by Representative Martin E. Dies, of Texas, and received applause from the Democratic members who, in two caucuses, have ignored that leader's advice. Praising Messrs. Clark and Underwood, and replying to Mr. Bryan's criticism of the Supreme Court, and to personal criticism, the Texan declared that he "neither feared the power nor respected the judgment" of the Nebraskan, who "has led the Democrats thru three disastrous defeats." Mr. Bryan's name is frequently spoken now in connection with the threatened probe of the "money trust." The Bryanite resolution for such an investigation was introduced by Representative Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, which committee was authorized to make the special investigation; but the Democratic congressional caucus of last week directed that the investigation should be made by four standing committees of the House, those on Banking and Currency, Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Elections. An investigation by a joint committee of the House and Senate is the latest proposal. "There has been much loose talk," says Mr. Pujo, of Louisiana, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which will probably call Mr. Bryan as the first witness in the case, if the House authorizes an investigation. "The monetary system

should be investigated along scientific, not political lines." But Mr. Bryan "fears the investigation will prove a farce." No action or remedial legislation is expected at this session.—Ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri, has withdrawn as an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. He asks his friends to support Champ Clark. But if the Speaker cannot secure the nomination he will feel free to re-enter the race.—Governor Harmon, addressing the Ohio Constitutional Convention on February 8, declared against the initiative and referendum. The initiative and referendum are, he said, mere experiments in government, and he counseled the men who are making a new constitution for the State to wait and see how the innovations worked in other commonwealths before adopting them. He regarded the question of liquor licenses as calling for the exercise of self-government, and he believed a majority of the voters preferred a license system. He counseled the restriction of licenses to proper persons, and strict regulation.—Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, will not accept the invitation of the Ohio Constitutional Convention to address it, declining an opportunity to reply to Governor Harmon on the initiative and referendum. He has also declined to address the Ohio Presbyterian Convention at Warren. He will not invade the State while its Governor is a rival candidate for the nomination. It is reported, however, that Wilson headquarters are to be opened in Cleveland. The New Jersey candidate was well received last week at Frankfort, Ky.



From Washington Several witnesses have been ordered to appear before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture to testify in the Florida Everglades Land investigation decided upon February 8. The dismissal of Chief Engineer Elliott, of the Drainage Division of the department, and his assistant, precipitated the investigation. The engineers were charged with misapplying funds—tho not with peculation. Indeed, their friends say that they were dismissed "to cover the

embarrassment" of a superior and to punish them for rendering an unfavorable report. Solicitor McCabe, of the Agriculture Department, declares that the statement issued by Representative Frank Clark, who has moved for the investigation, is "prejudiced and one sided," the Florida representative having charged that officers of the Government made it possible for "land sharks" (who have advertised widely) to sell lands under from two to ten feet of water, and practically valueless, thereby bringing discredit upon the Federal Government and the State of Florida, while enriching unscrupulous real estate boomers. In the House, Mr. Clark has declared that he is ready to prove

"that the Secretary of Agriculture told me in the presence of reputable witnesses that he suppressed a circular letter that gave the facts, at the instance of persons engaged in selling lands in the everglades of Florida."

This report had been prepared, it is said, at an expense to the Government of \$11,000.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections ordered, on February 10, by a vote of 8 to 5, a report exonerating Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, of corruption in his election to the Senate. Five members—Senators Clapp, Jones, and Kenyon (Republicans), and Lea and Kern (Democrats) will sign a minority report, holding that the admitted expenditure of \$107,000 to obtain the nomination raises a presumption of guilt which the evidence has not removed. Five Republicans and three Democrats—Johnstone, Fletcher, and Pomerene—signed the majority report of exoneration.—The Senate Committee on Pensions has voted to report unfavorably the Sherwood bill, passed by the House, adding about \$75,000,000 to the yearly cost of pensions. The vote was 10 to 4. The vote for a favorable report on a compromise measure, suggested by Senator Smoot (Utah), was 12 to 2. This will carry an annual appropriation of about \$24,000,000.



Labor Cases The Federal grand jury at Indianapolis, which has been investigating the dynamiting cases, returned thirty-two true bills on February 8. Some forty labor

men are implicated. March 12 is the date set for the arraignment. The aggregate of bonds to be required is about \$300,000. Arrests the country over will be made simultaneously. Four labor leaders indicted at Los Angeles—Tveitmoe, Johannsen, Clancy and Munsey—on the charge of conspiracy to transport dynamite, entered pleas of not guilty.—The joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which is investigating the Lawrence strike has been holding sessions with the manufacturers in Boston and the strikers in Lawrence. The strike committee is disposed to accept no settlement until the release of strike leader Ettor is effected. While Ettor has been in jail William D. Haywood has been touring the East to enlist sympathy and raise a strike fund. About 170 children, varying in age from two to fourteen years, selected from the families of striking operatives, were forwarded to New York on February 10, under the escort of parents, strike leaders and nurses. In New York they were distributed among various families, after parading with red flags draped in black. At Lawrence prosecutions of the leaders and parents responsible for sending the children to New York were threatened. Yet it is planned to send on a thousand more children. About 10,000 operatives, or one-third of the normal number, are now at work. Some strikers are also drifting out of the Industrial Workers of the World (Ettor's organization) into the American Federation of Labor, the rival union.



Central America Secretary of State Knox is about to visit the Latin-American countries bordering upon the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, his purpose being to promote a better understanding of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and to show the friendly attitude of our Government, especially in its attempts to improve the financial condition of several of the republics. He will be carried by a naval cruiser to Colon. After visiting the capitals of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala, he will go to Venezuela, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Hayti and Cuba.—The stipulated period of time hav-

ing expired, the syndicate of New York bankers (led by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.), which offered a loan of \$10,000,000 to Honduras, in connection with the pending loan convention, has withdrawn from the undertaking, and the convention, or treaty, has been recommitted by the Senate to its committee on Foreign Relations. The money was to have been used in paying the foreign debt of Honduras, at 15 cents on the dollar, and in building a railroad. It is now expected that a New Orleans syndicate, led by the Whitney Central National Bank, will loan \$6,000,000 to Honduras, in accordance with the terms of the treaty.—Following what seemed to be a rejection of the treaty, the Honduras Congress ordered a cancellation of railroad and wharf contracts or concessions held by W. S. Valentine, of New York, and directed the Government to take possession of the property at Puerto Cortez. When the Government was about to seize the property, it was protected and held by marines, landed from the United States gunboat "Petrel." Whereupon trains on the road (which is fifty-six miles long) were stopped by the Government. The marines have been withdrawn, but our Government reserves the right to make a claim for damages.

Disorder in Mexico There was great disorder in many parts of Mexico last week, an unorganized revolution being in progress. This movement is due mainly to the disappointment of many of Madero's men, who expected that his victory would be followed by a distribution of the great landed estates for their benefit. Half of the state of Chihuahua is in revolt, and uprisings have been reported in nearly every other State. In the south, near the capital, the Government has been unable to overcome Zapata's bandit army, altho in several battles the Zapatists were driven back. There were rumors that Chihuahua was about to secede, declaring its independence, and that General Orozco was disloyal. Both were denied. Madero urged Orozco to become military dictator of Chihuahua, and, upon the resignation of Governor Aureliano Gon-

zales, the General was elected by the Legislature to succeed him, but he declined the office because the Legislature refused to indorse the Madero Government. At the beginning of the present week there were no signs that Orozco was disloyal. On the other hand his acts, as well as his words, showed that he was faithfully supporting the Government. In all parts of Mexico reports that the United States was about to intervene caused resentment. For this reason, and on account of unrestrained brigandage, many American residents hastily left the country. Prominent and wealthy Mexicans also crossed into Texas. Railroads were disabled by the burning of bridges. At the capital, Manuel Ugarte, the Argentine agitator, was denouncing the United States before large audiences. On the other hand, Madero, in published statements, was commending the United States, upon friendly relations with which, he said, Mexico's peace and prosperity depended. Mexico had never been aided by other Latin-American countries, and could not look to them for help. The retiring Governor of Chihuahua, Aureliano Gonzales, urged all to unite in resisting the United States. Our recent order for mobilizing the army, he said, meant approaching invasion and subjugation. Mexicans must resist or be enslaved. The constitutional Governor, Abram Gonzales (who is also Minister of the Interior), arrived in Chihuahua at the beginning of the present week, empowered to distribute \$250,000 among the discontented Maderist soldiers, to give \$50,000 to the widows and orphans of revolutionists, and to buy large estates in order that the land might be sold in small tracts at merely nominal prices to those who fought for Madero. He hoped all this would restore peace. The situation caused much anxiety at Washington. Our entire mobile army of 34,000 men was ready to start for the border, but no marching order was given. While it was thought that anarchy might eventually call for intervention in behalf of 45,000 American residents and about \$1,000,000,000 of American capital, it was seen that such a step must expose resident Americans to great danger.

British Politics After all the dire threats by the Ulsterites of riot and bloodshed if Winston Churchill and John Redmond dared speak for Home Rule in Belfast, the affair went off very peacefully. The only violence was that displayed by a suffraget, who struck Mr. Churchill in the face with her flag when he landed in Scotland on his return from Ireland. A heavy rain in Belfast assisted the police in maintaining order, for the drenched crowds on the streets had hardly spirit enough to say "Boo!" to the First Lord of the Admiralty on his arrival. The big tent on Celtic Park did not keep off the rain, but the 5,000 people gathered listened with enthusiasm to Mr. Churchill's defense of the Home Rule bill, which he explained thus:

"The Crown will be in a position to refuse its assent to any unjust law, and the Imperial Parliament will be able to repeal any such law. Religious freedom will be secured. The Privy Council will be able to declare void any law which goes beyond the limits of the home rule bill. The military will remain under the control of the Imperial Government.

"The financial proposals of the bill will give a fair start to the Irish Government and it will not be possible that insidious taxes can be placed upon Ulster. The Irish Parliament, however, will have real control of its finances, but the system used must be consistent with the financial system of the United Kingdom.

"The Imperial Government will continue to carry out the land purchase and old age pensions schemes. The Irish representation at Westminster will be reduced."

He defended the idea of local government by calling attention to the fact that England's two rivals for commercial supremacy, the United States and Germany, were governed respectively by 46 and 23 separate legislative bodies.—Mr. Churchill's speech in Glasgow on the following day was perhaps more important than his Belfast address, for in speaking of the naval program he said:

"There, however, is this difference between British naval power and the friendly empire—and I trust it may long remain a great friendly power—of Germany. The British navy is to us necessary, and from some point of view the German navy is to them more in the nature of a luxury. Our naval power involves British existence in its expansion. We cannot menace the peace of a single Continental hamlet, nor do we wish to do so, no matter how great and supreme our navy may become.

"But, on the other hand, the whole fortune of our race and empire, the whole treasure accumulated during so many centuries of sac-

rifice and achievement, would perish and be swept utterly away if our naval supremacy were to be impaired. It is the British navy which makes Great Britain a great power. But Germany was great, respected, and honored all over the world before she had a single ship.

"The Government resolved to maintain the naval supremacy which this country enjoys. We were never in a better position and the country was never more united in its resolve to see the supremacy of the British navy maintained."

—This utterance must be considered in connection with the visit of Lord Haldane, Secretary of War to Berlin, ostensibly "to investigate scientific education in the German universities." It is admitted, however, that he is holding political conversations with the Chancellor and the Kaiser, and that Russia and France are being informed of what takes place in them.—Great indignation has been aroused in England by the conviction at Leipzig of Bertrand Stewart, a London lawyer, for espionage, after a secret trial and his sentence to three and a half years' imprisonment. The only witness introduced by the prosecution was a Belgian ex-convict.—About the same time Heinrich Grosse, a captain in the German merchant marine, was sentenced in England to three years' penal servitude for espionage in trying to get information as to the armament of the British submarines. But Grosse was tried by jury in open court with a lawyer to defend him.—The King and Queen returned from their three months' trip to India on February 6, and were greeted by crowds in the streets singing "Home, Sweet Home." There is great relief over their safe return.



Knox's Note on China Secretary Knox is following the precedent of Secretary Hay in insisting upon an "open door" and "hands off" policy in China. Germany also takes the same view of the situation, and the agreement of the two Powers found expression in the publication of a note dated February 3 and addressed to the Imperial German Ambassador at Washington, Count J. H. von Bernstorff, by the Secretary of State. After calling attention to the unanimity of action which the Powers so far have shown, Mr. Knox says:

"It is, therefore, evident to this Government that all the powers have up to the present, by common consent, not only refrained from independent action and from intervening in China's internal affairs, but have acted in full accord with their mutual assurances that they would respect its integrity and sovereignty.

"There happily has thus far been no reason for interference on the part of foreign powers, inasmuch as both Imperialists and Republicans have guaranteed the lives and property of the foreign population, and the latest reports tend to strengthen the belief that it is improbable that future developments will necessitate such interference. If, however, contrary to all expectations, any further steps should prove necessary, this Government is firm in the conviction that the policy of concerted action after full consultation by the powers should and would be maintained in order to exclude from the beginning all possible misunderstandings.

"Moreover, this Government has felt it to be a corollary of the policy of strict neutrality hitherto pursued by common accord with respect to loans to China to look with disfavor upon loans by its nationals unless assured that such loans would be of neutral effect as between the contending factions, as it has also felt that the present was an occasion where there might be invoked with peculiar appropriateness the principle of the lending Governments deterring their nationals from making loans not approved as to their broad policy by their own Governments in consultation with the other interested powers."

The German-American declaration is regarded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as having strengthened the republican cause and protected the integrity of China. The action is said to have been taken on account of the discovery by the German secret service that Japanese troops had been mobilized on the Manchurian frontier. Russia has openly announced her support of Mongolian secession and Great Britain is likely to follow suit by assuming control of Tibet. The Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet, is now living under British protection at Darjiling, having found a warmer welcome in India than he did at Peking. The Japanese Government is being attacked by the Nationalists in the Diet for not taking advantage of the crisis to push Japanese interests. In replying to their criticisms the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida, said that all had been done that the circumstances allowed. He admitted that the Government had helped the Japanese Steamship Company in the attempt to buy out the Imperial Chinese Mercantile Marine Company and the Japanese interests which were trying to acquire control

of the Han-yang iron works and Chinese coal mines, but he said that such a policy must now be abandoned as likely to be regarded as violations of neutrality.



The Retirement of the Manchus

At noon on February 12 three edicts were issued announcing the withdrawal of the Emperor from the Government and authorizing Premier Yuan to establish a republic. The first edict concludes:

"The majority of the people are in favor of a republic. From the preference of the people's hearts the will of Heaven is discernible. How could we oppose the desires of millions for the glory of one family?"

"Therefore, the Dowager Empress and the Emperor hereby vest the sovereignty of the Chinese Empire in the people.

"Let Yuan Shi-kai organize to the full the powers of the provisional Republican Government and confer with the Republicans as to the methods of union assuring peace in the empire and forming a great republic with the union of Manchus, Chinese, Mongols, Mohammedans and Tibetans.

"We, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, will thus be enabled to live in retirement, free from responsibilities and cares, and enjoying without interruption the nation's courteous treatment."

The Republicans have made the following pledges in regard to the deposed monarch:

First—The Emperor shall retain his title and shall be respected as a foreign monarch.

Second—The Emperor shall receive an annual grant of 4,000,000 taels until the currency is reformed, after which he shall receive \$4,000,000 Mexican.

Third—A temporary residence shall be provided in the Forbidden City and later the imperial family shall reside in the Summer Palace, ten miles outside of Peking.

Fourth—The Emperor may observe the sacrifices at his ancestral tombs and temples, which will be protected by Republican soldiers.

Fifth—The great tomb of the late Emperor Kwang-Su will be completed and the funeral ceremony fittingly observed at the republic's expense.

Sixth—The palace attendants may be retained, but the number of eunuchs cannot be increased.

Seventh—The Emperor's property will be protected by the republic.

Eighth—The imperial guards will be governed by the army board, the republic paying their salaries.

The Manchu nobles are to retain their hereditary titles and private property and will be exempt from military service. The pensions of the Manchus will be continued until the State finds them occupation.

Lincoln and Grant Today

BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE, LL.D.

[The following article is the substance of an address made by Mr. Choate at a meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society held last Friday in honor of Mr. Choate's eightieth birthday. Whitelaw Reid, the successor of Mr. Choate as Ambassador to England; General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, and General James Grant Wilson made brief addresses and a letter of congratulation from Andrew Carnegie was read. General Woodford knew Lincoln and Grant. He was the messenger of the New York Electoral College to take the first vote of New York for Abraham Lincoln to Washington to place it in the hands of John C. Breckenridge, then Vice-president of the United^e States. As Mr. Choate is the acknowledged leader of the American Bar and for fifty years has been a leading citizen of New York, the gathering to do him honor last week was naturally a notable one.—EDITOR.]

TO say anything new about Lincoln or Grant is an absolute impossibility. The world's literature is full of the story of both of them, and it so happened that I had very little personal knowledge of either of them by actual contact, never having been in the habit of running after Presidents. But I did have the great privilege of hearing Mr. Lincoln's address at the Cooper Institute, which was a great event in his life, and as I think, a signal event in the history of New York.

I remember very well speaking to him and shaking hands with him before he went forward to deliver his address. With an awkward form and most ungainly address, and one far from prepossessing, a countenance as he stood there with a little trepidation, not very prepossessing; but when he came to speak, it was as a flashlight—as it impresses you nowadays, for flashlights had not then been invented. Not only his whole personality and his face lighted up, but he seemed to lighten up the audience, and for one hour or an hour and a quarter he discussed the great questions of the day, and held the audience in his hand. He concluded with the memorable words: "Let us ever feel that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

He came to New York unknown, and he left an applauded hero, and the next day the whole country rang with his praise. Alas, the next time I saw him was as his body was carried thru the streets of New York on the way to its last resting place at Springfield. But it is never out of order to speak in praise of Mr. Lincoln. His fame has been

growing all the time, the literature that has gathered about his name is a library in itself, and he stands recognized not only in his own country, but in all of the other countries, as one of the great heroes, the great martyrs of mankind, and the great liberator of an oppressed race.

And so it was of General Grant. My personal acquaintance with General Grant was very slight. I used to meet him at dinners. I used to hear him speak—and that was one of the most remarkable things about General Grant, that almost never having spoken at all, within his last few years when he settled in New York and was victimized by being compelled to attend many public dinners, his faculty as a public speaker wonderfully increased, and he soon became one of the popular orators of the day.

As Lincoln was a liberator, Grant was the savior of his country, acting with and under Lincoln, who practically surrendered into his hands from the time he came to be actual commander in the field of the whole army, surrendered to him all his powers as commander-in-chief under the Constitution, and never questioned any of his acts, faithful to him to the end; and it is a very great delight to recall the memory of those two men, who will live in history as the true saviors of their country.

I do not think it is well for us, even on an occasion like this, to say so much about Lincoln and Grant, as to wonder and conjecture what they would say to us—what position they would take on these great burning questions that now so oppress the hearts of the American people. On that first great question, that great

and momentous question of peace, which is the great industry, the stable industry of the people of the United States, on which all other interests depend, can we doubt for a moment how Lincoln and Grant would stand?

They were both intense lovers of peace, notwithstanding it fell to their duty to carry on one of the most horrible and destructive wars. "Let us have peace," said Grant. And we all know that Lincoln, in all of his great and troubled efforts, had but one end in view, "To restore peace to this afflicted country."

There are a great many forms in which peace presents itself every day, and it is for peace, not only between this nation and all the other nations, but for peace among all the nations of the world, one with the other, that our great President at Washington now is making the best possible effort. I cannot doubt Grant and Lincoln, if they were here, would hold up his hands, and do all they could to support him in the effort he is making to promote the peace of the world.

Those arbitration treaties which are now hanging fire in the Senate may not prevent war—I do not suppose if we made treaties every day and filled the library of Congress with them that it would do that. Still they do tend to promote peace and prevent the possibility or the chance of war. And I can conceive of no more powerful advocate that we could have than those two great Presidents of former days, who would stand by our President and support him on every such question.

Then there is another question closely bearing upon that, which it seems to me would enlist their sympathies. I mean this threatening question growing out of this almost anarchical condition of affairs existing in China. It was my good fortune some twelve or thirteen years ago to present to Lord Salisbury from my chief, Mr. John Hay, one of the greatest diplomatists that America or the world has ever known, the proposed declaration for the open door and for the preservation of the integrity of China, and it was one of the happiest days of my life when I was able to send word to Mr. Hay that Lord Salisbury had assured me that Great Britain was fully in accord with his proposed decla-

ration, because I felt then, as I feel now, that if the two great English-speaking nations stood together and acted together, the peace of the world was almost assured.

But within a few weeks it came about that all the other great nations of the world responded in the same vein, and Mr. Hay was able, within a very few months from the time the matter was presented to Lord Salisbury and so favorably received by him, to issue another note to all the nations of the world that had any interest in the Far East, stating to them that all had assented, that the Open Door was guaranteed by the nations of the world, and the integrity of China had been absolutely preserved, and that he regarded it as definitive and final.

Well, there are other great questions now on our carpet on which I think we can look for advice to the lives and to the sentiments of these two men whom we love so much to honor and to glorify. I speak again, not only of the preservation of peace and the ratification of these pending treaties, but of the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. For what was it that Lincoln and Grant and the people of their day and time rallied with such wonderful and effective force and power to? It was to preserve the integrity of the United States, under the Constitution as it had come down to them from our common fathers. And there were never any two men who had more absolute faith in the perfection of the Constitution of the United States and its certainty to promote the welfare of the people of the United States if carefully guarded—the Constitution with all of its safeguards.

Well, now, we hear every day of every new kind of nostrum, every new kind of device, all tending to weaken, to impair the Constitution of which I have spoken.

It was the Constitution of the thirteen confederated States, and all those States which have since joined them, for the establishment of a free representative government, with safeguards actually to prevent any inroad of popular impulse or wild enthusiasm of the moment interfering with the judgment of the selected men who filled the legislative, the judi-

cial and the executive offices at that time. And now, what do we find? What is the object of all these new-fangled inventions that are daily proposed—proposed amendments to the Constitution without number, but also efforts to undermine and get behind the Constitution, to brush aside the safeguards which it contains and to transform our free representative Government into what they call a “true democracy” appealing to the people, in moments of hot enthusiasm, of wild excitement, on any question that might come up, from the President, from the decisions of Congress, and even from the judgments of the Supreme and the other Federal courts.

Now I cannot conceive of any situation of affairs that could so strongly have evoked the condemnation of these two great men of whom I have spoken, as these efforts to undermine and find some substitute for the safeguards of the Constitution.

I remember when in England asking the Prime Minister of that day: “What are you going to do? You have given the suffrage to substantially all the people. What are you going to do when they take possession of your House of Commons and begin to vote away your assets?” He gave a characteristic shrug of the shoulders and answered that that was something that could not happen.

It seems in both countries alike there is a great drift, not to what I call “de-

mocracy,” not toward that well-regulated Democracy which Jefferson and Madison and even Jackson upheld and applauded; I mean not to the organized and co-ordinate arrangement of powers under the Government of the United States, each department being absolutely independent of the other, and independent so far as possible from the immediate and actual impulse of popular passion and emotion.

Now, we have all got to be students and followers of Lincoln and Grant and the men who preceded them and followed them; and study all these new fandangled suggestions, and I have that faith in the wisdom and prudence of the American people to believe they will stand by the Constitution and that they will not accept any of these radical changes which tend to undermine it.

When Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg and prayed that there might be preserved for us “a Government of the people, by the people and for the people,” he meant just what I have referred to—a Government under the well-regulated system established by the Constitution of the United States at a time when none of these new ideas had ever been heard of; and if we are true to his memory we shall stand also for the same form of government, and truly shall have “a government of the people, by the people and for the people.”

NEW YORK CITY.



Love's Anthology

BY CHARLES F. LUMMIS

THOU art a thousand poems all in one—
Thy lips of laughter, and thy questioning
brows,
Thy cheeks wherein Castilian roses run,
And, God! How life-and-death is in thine
eyes!
The baby feet, whose twinkling mysteries
So patter as a vestal at her vows;
The wizard little fingers
That compel the soul of song,
The voice of mirth that lingers
In our ears and hearts so long;
The proud young neck, a dream beyond be-
lief;
The night of hair above a brow of snow;
The wayward dimples dancing as they go;
The willowy form, a-flutter as a leaf.

A thousand poems bound in one—
Poems and poet in a single self!
The very queen, in essence of an elf—
The artist and the canvas and the sun!

For more than all thy beauty is the soul of
thee;
More than thine eyes, thy laughter and thy
grace;
More than the master-music owns control of
thee—
Above them all I place
The heart of youth and fire and spotlessness,
The unsullied spirit and the poet's thought;
God keep thee so, and give thee never less—
Thy life, thy lot, thy love, as poets ought!
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

What Is the Matter with Our Army?

II. It Is Needlessly Expensive

BY BRIG. GEN. W. W. WOTHERSPOON

[The following article by the president of the Army War College is the second in our series of "What Is the Matter with Our Army." Last week Major General Wood discussed the lack of concentration in the Army? We shall soon publish articles by General Edwards, General Evans and others.—EDITOR.]

THAT the cost of the regular army of the United States is excessive considering its strength and state of preparedness for war can hardly be disputed. Probably no army of the world is composed of better material both in its commissioned and enlisted branches; certainly none is more highly paid, more comfortably quartered, more luxuriously fed, or costs more per man when the number of men is divided into the total sum of the appropriations made by Congress for its maintenance. Not only is the per capita cost of maintenance in peace very high, but the preliminary cost incident to the assembly of its fractions for its functions in war must necessarily be very great owing to its faulty strategic distribution at points far distant from the places where it will be

needed in the event of war or domestic disturbances.

An analysis of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the army in 1910, and strictly pertaining thereto, shows the cost to have been about \$117,900,000, of which sum \$5,383,000 was for pay and allowances for retired officers and men, \$25,816,000 for permanent improvement and reserve supplies, and \$86,764,000 for maintenance proper, including the civil establishment in the War Department. Dividing the approximate authorized strength of the army, 80,000 men, into the cost of permanent improvement, reserve supplies and maintenance proper, it will be seen that the per capita cost is somewhat over \$1,470.

All military men recognize that the present strength of the army, its distri-



MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOBILE ARMY

bution and lack of the higher organized units, is inadequate to the needs of the nation, and that with adequate drafts, aggregating at a minimum 30,000 men, upon our military establishment for the protection of our possessions in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska and in the Panama Canal Zone, the remainder of the army, or about 50,000 men, of which 14,000 would be coast artillery and only about 36,000 would be mobile troops, would be insufficient properly to perform its full duty in the United States proper. No military man, however, believes that Congress should be asked to authorize the necessary increase in enlisted strength of our army on any such basis of cost as \$1,470 per capita, or even half that sum, and recognizes that to do so would be unreasonable. What is contemplated by the War Department and what is being undertaken by it is a careful study of the reasons for what is admitted by it to be the inordinate per capita cost of our military establishment, in the hope and expectation that the expensive defects of our military system may first be recognized and then corrected either by administrative action or by the action of Congress.

The primary causes of the expensiveness of our army are, undoubtedly, our defective geographical distribution of its units and the defective system of quartering our men. As regards distribution, every one will admit that reasonable expense incident to a proper distribution of our army for the purposes for which it is maintained is warranted, but no one is so bold as to claim that any expense incident to or arising out of an improper distribution of the elements is justifiable. As regards the system of quartering our men, every one will admit that they should be quartered comfortably and in such a way as to insure health, but no one will admit that it is a sound principle to quarter them in very many expensive houses when a less number of less expensive houses will meet these ends.

In testing the question of the expensiveness of any system of distributing our army, it is first necessary to formulate on broad outlines what its proper distribution should be. This can only be done

by a study based upon the needs for any army at all, and of the localities in which it should be stationed to best meet the contingencies for which it is maintained.

Our regular army, so far as its employment in the United States proper is concerned, has for the reason of its existence the following objects: The need to protect the country from invasion, to assist the civil authorities in preserving order and suppressing insurrection, and the need to maintain our obligations as to neutrality with our immediate neighbors. So far as its employment outside the United States is concerned, it has for its reason of existence the need for garrisoning, protecting and reinforcing the civil power in our insular and foreign possessions; it must also be prepared to enforce the policies of the Government in regions within the political spheres of our influence.

Invasion of our territory, while remotely possible on our northern and southern land frontiers, is most to be expected on the sea frontiers of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the invasion would most probably be made north of Chesapeake Bay; on the Pacific coast, somewhere near the regions of Puget Sound, San Francisco, Los Angeles. If this probability be admitted, then the indication is at once apparent that the bulk of our army should be strategically distributed at or near to the most important regions of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The emergencies which may call for support of the civil authorities in preserving public order can, it is thought, only be expected to arise where great congestions of the turbulent (generally the foreign-born) elements of our population exist. If this conclusion be reasonable, then the indication is clear that units of our army should be stationed in or within easy reach of regions where the turbulent elements live, i. e., the mining regions where many foreigners are employed, and the large cities where this class of persons congregate. Our obligations as to the maintenance of neutrality with our neighbors involve only the Mexican and the Canadian frontiers. The Fenian threats against Canada a number of years ago and the recent revolutionary activity in Mexico sufficiently well indicate the

character and spheres of such influence as we need exert. If this is also a correct indication, then it is clear that units of our army should be stationed at or within easy reach of the points where our influence must be used. The regions within the spheres of our influence where our army may have to be used to enforce the policies of the Government lie to the south of our coasts and our insular and foreign possessions, and must be reached by oversea expeditions. If this be so, then, as in the other assumptions, there is an indication that such organizations of the army as may be necessary for those purposes should be stationed at or near the ports from which they would be required to embark.

So far as the distribution of the elements of the Coast Artillery Corps is concerned, the distribution is fairly good, the main defects being due more to local dispersion in the artillery district commands than to its general distribution. So far, however, as concerns the distribution of the main elements of the *mobile army*, the units of cavalry, field artillery and infantry, the distribution must be admitted to be seriously defective not only in the tactical, administrative and strategical senses, but, above all, in that its distribution is such as to involve the *maximum of expense* in its maintenance with a *minimum of effectiveness*.

Looked at from the point of view of the only reasons which can be given for its maintenance, the distribution of the elements of our mobile army is, as above suggested, seriously defective. The bulk of the army is not strategically stationed in the regions most susceptible of invasion on the North Atlantic coast and Pacific coast; units of the army are not stationed near to the turbulent regions, nor are they stationed near to the ports from which they must embark on oversea expeditions to garrison our foreign possessions or to maintain our policies to the south. As for the distribution of the elements of the army with reference to our obligations as to the maintenance of our neutrality obligations on the Mexican and Canadian borders, this is now fairly well, tho by no means economically, done.

The facts seem to be that the principal elements of the mobile army, consisting

of twenty-four regiments (ten regiments of cavalry, five regiments of field artillery, and nineteen regiments of infantry) serving within the continental limits of the United States, are distributed in forty-nine posts, in twenty-four States and Territories.

In the whole region bordering on the North Atlantic and extending from Portland, Me., south to include Chesapeake Bay, there are but two mobile army posts (Fort Jay, N. Y., and Fort Myer, Va.), containing one-third regiment of cavalry, one-half regiment of field artillery, and one-third regiment of infantry, or about 1,000 men.

In the region bordering on the Atlantic coast south of Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf coasts there are no mobile posts or mobile troops and but one post (Fort McPherson, Ga.), with one regiment of infantry, about 800 men, within supporting distance of the important ports of that region.

In the region bordering on the Pacific coast there are but five mobile army posts (Fort Lawton, Wash.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Fort Mason, Cal.), containing one-third regiment of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, or about 3,700 men.

On or near to the Canadian frontier there are eight mobile army posts (Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort Brady, Mich.), containing one regiment of cavalry and two and two-thirds regiments of infantry, about 2,300 men.

On the Mexican frontier there are four mobile army posts (Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Fort Clark, Tex.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.), containing two-thirds regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry, about 1,150 men, with a reserve or supporting force of one regiment of cavalry, one-half regiment of field artillery, and one regiment of infantry at San Antonio (Fort Sam Houston), Texas.

It thus appears that of the ten regiments of cavalry, five regiments of field artillery and nineteen regiments of infantry habitually stationed within the con-

tinental limits of the United States, but two and one-third regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery and eight regiments of infantry, or about 35 per cent. of the units of the mobile army, are distributed in strategic positions with reference to the maintenance of our neutrality obligations on the Mexican and Canadian borders, the remaining twenty-two regiments, or about 65 per cent. of the mobile army, being stationed at thirty-six posts in the interior of the country, mostly in stations far west of the Mississippi, and, with one or two possible exceptions, far from the points where their services would ever be required.

Turning to the economic features arising from the disposition of our army and testing the question of economy in administration on the basis of distance between sources of supply in men and material and the points where the mobile army is located, it will be seen from the general outline given above that the major part of it is distributed in regions very far from the centers of population, manufacture and cheap supplies. There are three large areas of the United States where population is most dense, where factories are most numerous, and where the supplies used by an army are most abundant and cheap, viz.—first, the region north of Virginia and east of the State of Ohio; second, the region north of the Ohio River, west of Pennsylvania and east of the Mississippi River; third, the coastal region of the Pacific from Seattle on the north to Los Angeles on the south. From these three regions come most of our war material, most of our supplies, and most of our men, yet in the first there are but $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., in the second but $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and in the third but $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., a total in the three areas of but 33 per cent. of all the cavalry, field artillery and infantry in the United States proper, while the remainder, or 67 per cent., of these arms of the service are located in the large area and where supplies used by the army are generally most expensive, comprised in the other two regions, the one that south of Virginia and the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, the other that lying between the Mississippi River and the coastal region of the Pa-

cific, where population is most sparse and where factories are few. A comparison of the number of organizations stationed in the former with those stationed in the latter of these two comparatively non-populous regions shows that there are far less troops in the more highly developed area, the Southern States, than in the less highly developed area of the Western and Northwestern States, but one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry being in the former to seven regiments of cavalry, three and one-half regiments of field artillery, and five regiments of infantry in the latter.

So far, then, as expense of maintenance of the army is concerned, we see that the distribution of its elements is such as to make it very high. Men have to be enlisted in the populous areas and shipped to and from distant regions at great expense; the larger part of the supplies for its support have to be manufactured or purchased in and shipped from these same populous regions to the distant Western stations over railroads whose freight rates, at least west of the Mississippi, are much higher than they are in the northeastern populous section of the country.

The distribution of the elements of our army has, of course, a direct bearing on its opportunities for tactical instruction. The instruction of an army begins with the individual soldier and progresses thru the company, battalion, regiment and brigade to the division. In relation to this fundamental requirement it may be said that our army's distribution is of such a character as to afford very poor opportunities for such instruction. If we classify the opportunities for the individual instruction of soldiers as "excellent" (which they are far from being, owing to his diversion from military work to non-military work), then the opportunities for instruction of companies might be classified as "good"; for battalions, "fair"; for regiments, "very indifferent"; for brigades, "exceedingly poor and rare" (only four brigades of the regular army at less than war strength have been assembled in the past ten or twelve years); for divisions, "none whatever." As illustrative, it may be pointed out that there are no posts in the United States where a brigade of any

arm of the service is assembled, there are fifteen posts where units of a single arm as large as a regiment are stationed and can be drilled together, thirty-two posts where battalion units can be drilled together, and two posts where company units can be drilled. Moreover, it is most unfortunate that the distribution of the army is such, i. e., its units, battalions and regiments, are stationed so far from each other as to make the cost of assembling them even once each year for regimental or brigade drill almost prohibitive and the assembly of a division for exercise out of the question.

The initial expense attending the assembling of a force of from 5,000 to 15,000 men of the army at ports of embarkation on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts for oversea expeditions, such, for instance, as were involved in our intervention in the affairs of Cuba in 1898 and 1906, must necessarily, as stated above, be great, for at least part of the forces and much of their equipment must be gathered from the Far West and transported to the port of dispatch. In 1898 troops were moved to Tampa from the Pacific coast. In 1906 troops for the Army of Cuban Pacification were brought from as far west as Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Newport News, Va., 1,993 miles, or about the distance from St. Petersburg, Russia, to Rome, Italy. From the above it would seem as if a very large part of the excessive cost of our army must be charged to its faulty distribution at places far distant from the sources where men are enlisted and supplies purchased or manufactured, and that this distribution cannot be justified on the ground that there exists any strategic, tactical or economic necessity for such a distribution.

The next most important element in the excessive and unnecessary cost of our army, both as to money and efficiency, grows out of our faulty system of sheltering or housing the men. Practically all of our military posts are park-like establishments with areas varying from a few to many thousand acres, on which the company units are almost invariably more or less elaborately housed in separate buildings or barracks, with such utilities as administrative offices, shops, stables, storehouses, etc., each a

separate structure. The central area near the buildings and the approaches are carefully kept and beautified with lawns, trees, flowers, etc. Each such post has many thousand feet of costly roads, sidewalks, sewers, water supply and light conduits. Nearly every post has its own water and light plant with the necessary operative and repair force composed either of expensive civilian employees or of still more expensive soldiers diverted from their legitimate military duties to perform this character of civil labor. Not only is the original cost of these establishments, particularly when constructed, as many of them are, at great distances from sources of building material and supplies, very great, and the cost of maintenance very great in money, but the fighting branches of the army suffer serious injury in their efficiency, training and morale, inasmuch as the greater part of the care of the posts devolves upon soldiers who are for this purpose taken away from their military training to police and beautify the grounds, dispose of refuse, drive the teams and assist in maintaining the post in a satisfactory manner.

An estimate made in the Quartermaster General's office of the cost of one of the cheapest infantry regimental posts in the United States, omitting the cost of the land on which it is located and the money spent in the construction of quarters for officers, indicated that even with these exceptions the cost was somewhat over one million dollars, and that annually about two per cent., or \$20,000, of this sum is required for the maintenance or upkeep of its buildings, roads, walks, water and light systems. This post shelters about 850 enlisted men, making a per capita cost of about \$1,175 per man for original construction of shelter and utilities, and \$23.52 in annual cost for maintenance of the plant. The number of soldiers diverted from their military duty to non-military labor to help in the care of this post is not known, but it must be recognized that any men so taken away from the purpose for which they were enlisted is a direct injury to the military efficiency of the army as a whole.

An equally careful estimate made by the Quartermaster General's office of the

cost of a single building constructed after the European plan of barracks, and which would shelter this same regiment under a single roof, indicated that its cost would be less than \$500,000 if built in Washington, with an annual charge for maintenance or upkeep of 1 per cent., or \$5,000. This would give a per capita cost per man for the same number of men (850) of about \$588 in original construction of shelter and utilities, and \$5.88 in annual cost for maintenance and plant.

It will thus be seen that shelter for two regiments might be built in large cities, where all the accessories such as roads, walks, light, water and sewerage plants are already established at the present cost of shelter for one, and that the maintenance or upkeep charges for the buildings occupied by two regiments so quartered would be about one-half of the corresponding charge for one regiment sheltered on our present system. The saving to the army in efficiency, comfort, amusement and satisfaction of the enlisted men which would come from quartering them in large cities and relieving them from the labor and loneliness incident to the present system of quartering them in the park-like isolated posts in the Far West and away from large centers of population would, in my opinion, be simply incalculable.

No estimate is attempted of the annual savings in money which would result from the scientific redistribution of our mobile forces in the strategic and tactical areas where men and supplies are abundant and cheap and where the transport of men and supplies from the place of enlistment or procurement to the troop stations would be short. Such an estimate, to be of value, must be based upon a definite plan for the redistribution of the army. The magnitude of the money savings, as well as increase of efficiency which would result from such a change is, however, perfectly evident from the statement of the proposition.

A rough estimate of the saving in original cost of establishing and the annual expense of maintaining the shelter and utilities of our men can, however, be made. Basing such an estimate on the above stated cost for these items, i. e., \$1,175, original cost per capita for the

men's shelter and utilities, and \$23.52, annual cost per capita for upkeep of plant under the present system, and \$588, original cost per capita, and \$5.88, annual cost per capita for upkeep of plant under the suggested system, and multiplying these figures by the gross approximate number of men of the mobile army serving in the United States proper, 36,000 men, we have the following figures:

Original cost of establishment under present system	\$42,300,000
Original cost of establishment under suggested system	21,168,000
Savings on original cost	\$21,132,000
Annual cost of upkeep under present system	\$846,720
Annual cost of upkeep under suggested system	211,680
Savings on annual upkeep	\$635,040

It may well be asked, how has this unsatisfactory distribution come about. The answer in brief is that it has primarily arisen out of the absence of a definite military policy prescribed by that branch of the Government charged under the Constitution with the raising and maintaining of armies. Search the records of Congress as we may, nowhere can we find recorded a definite indication of a military policy for the country. At the close of the Civil War the regular army took up with its limited forces the subjection of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. It practically completed its task about thirty years ago, in 1881. It was then left standing in its positions on the extreme frontier, quartered largely in rough buildings constructed by the labor of its own men. There is shown in legislation from that time on an apparent tendency to make the army more comfortable in its isolation, but legislation has shown but little apparent tendency to gradually concentrate its small scattered units into localities where its new and changed duties and its more economical administration required it to be placed.

The efforts of the War Department in the past to improve conditions in the line of economy and efficiency in the distribution of the army, while in some instances successful, have in most instances been met by powerful opposi-

tion on the part of the local interests at the points where the now useless and expensive posts were left after the cessation of Indian hostilities. It is hardly too much to say that there prevails in a number of communities and in the minds of a large number of influential persons a general idea that the army exists and is maintained more as an adjunct to local commercial and political interests than for its more legitimate function of a military force maintained for national purposes of defense and offense.

The highest officials of the War Department are endeavoring to induce Congress to meet the, to them, unsatisfactory condition of affairs above set forth by the creation of a National Council of Defense, composed of two Cabinet officers, four Senators, four Representatives, two army and two naval members, which might suggest to Congress a broad and comprehensive military and naval policy for the country, under which policy it is to be presumed there would be such a gradual economical and scientific development of the military strength of the nation as would meet national needs. It is to be specially noted that under military (army and navy) initiative, this proposed National

Council of Defense is to be composed of ten civilian to four military members, and that in its composition there lies no indication of a desire that military opinion should prevail in its deliberations.

If the above premises are correctly set forth, it would appear that the present distribution of our army and existing system of quartering the units of our troops are not only very expensive, but markedly inappropriate to the strategic, tactical and efficient training, use and development of the army, and that a radical change is advisable, and that the War Department officials are, and have been for some time, earnestly advocating a method by which the indicated improvements can be brought about. The writer feels that while the War Department must anticipate that the same influences which have operated in the past to delay and obstruct a more economical and scientific distribution and quartering of our army will still be present and active, these influences will, and can only be nullified by the overwhelming effect of the deliberations and conclusions of so dignified and efficient a body as the proposed National Council of Defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



What Dreams Mean

BY STEPHEN S. COLVIN

[The professor of psychology in the University of Illinois here gives a popular explanation of Freud's startling theory of the significance of dreams which has aroused a hot controversy among psychologists the world over. Other articles on recent discoveries in mental science by the same author appeared in *THE INDEPENDENT*, December 7, 1911, and January 11, 1912.—EDITOR.]

DO you wish to know yourself as you really are? Then study your dreams. Do you desire to get at the very depths of your character and discover the true personality, stripped of all shams and pretenses? Then analyze your mental states as they exist during sleep. This is the theory of the latest and most generally accepted view in regard to the nature of dreams; a theory first set forth by Professor Freud, of

Vienna, a decade ago, which has gained a wide recognition both in Europe and America. Freud first arrived at his theory in his treatment of patients suffering from nervous diseases. He found that an analysis of their condition often involved their dreams, and in studying these dreams he has discovered what he firmly believes to be certain fundamental characteristics as to their make-up.

Freud considers dreams neither as portentous nor prophetic; but on the other hand he does not view them as irrational and without significance, as do many psychologists of the present day. He believes that dreams must be interpreted to be understood, but in this interpretation he finds nothing mysterious nor unnatural. Dreams, like waking states, obey certain definite and fixed laws that are capable of discovery and verification. In brief, Freud considers dreams as wish fulfillments. What we desire in our waking life and fail to get, we secure in our dream states. Asleep or awake, our minds are always active; hence we dream constantly, altho under the most favorable conditions we recall but a small part of what we dream. Every bit of this dream consciousness is significant; it all is employed in securing what we most desire. Often the meaning of the dream is obscure and involved. It must be interpreted to be understood. However, in this interpretation we are no longer at the mercy of the medicine man or the soothsayer, as of old. If we really wish to know the meaning of a dream, we must employ the psychological expert.

The dreams of little children and the most simple ones of adults need no such interpretation. On their face they carry their meaning, for they have nothing to conceal. There are many illustrations of dreams of this character. For example, a person wakes in the middle of the night and hears the rain splashing on the pavement outside. He then remembers that he has left his umbrella at home, and wonders how he will escape a wetting in the morning. He falls asleep once more and dreams that his umbrella is standing in a corner of the room, near the head of the bed. His dream has thus given him what his waking moments have denied.

A medical student turns sleepily on his couch as the clock strikes eight. Vaguely he realizes that the morning is advancing and that soon he should be at the hospital a mile away. However, he turns over for just one more nap and in a moment he is transferred in his drowsy fancy, bed and all, to the hospital. Thus his wish to be at his post is granted without the personal discomfort of getting

up, thru the convenient mechanism of the dream.

Freud recounts that he had lost a highly valued Etruscan vase. The loss troubled him not a little during the day. At night he was dimly conscious of thirst, and then he dreamt that the vase was brought to him, brimming with cool water. In this way his thirst is quenched and the lost vase restored.

Freud's daughter, Anna, is sent supperless to bed. In the night her parents hear her say, as she talks in her sleep, 'Anna has a lot of nice things to eat.' In such a fashion the ubiquitous dream fairy satisfies the heart's desire.

The foregoing example of dreams as wish fulfillments are extremely simple and quite within the experience of all who recall any considerable number of their sleeping fancies. The large majority of dreams, however, are much more complex, and do not reveal their actual significance without careful study. They have the habit of concealing the real wish in various ingenious ways. This is particularly true if the wish is of such a nature that we would not care to express it in our waking consciousness or even to acknowledge its existence to ourselves. Some of our most fundamental and instinctive longings are of such a character that from early childhood we are taught to repress them. We are led to believe that it is wrong even to think of them. However, tho we crowd them out of clear consciousness, these repressed wishes remain hidden somewhere in the "back of our head," altho we may not know that they exist. Our waking consciousness will not allow these tabooed wishes to appear above the surface. They are completely submerged. In the dream state, however, they more easily get by the guard, or "censor," as Freud calls it, and appear above the surface. Often, even in dream states, they cannot do this without some sort of a subterfuge. The dream, however, is very clever and skilled in deception. It accomplishes its purpose by an elaborate and concealed mechanism. The dream of this sort is not what it seems to be at first glance. Superficially considered, it generally appears as the most ridiculous nonsense. This is the "manifest content," according to the terminology used

by Freud. The "latent content," the real meaning, is, however, full of significance when once understood.

An example of the intricate and symbolic character of most of our dreams is given by Dr. Ernest Jones, of Toronto, who recounts the dream of one of his patients, a woman of thirty-seven. In her dream "she was sitting in a grand stand, as tho to watch some spectacle. A military band approached, playing a gay martial air. It was at the head of a funeral, which seemed to be of a Mr. X; the casket rested on a draped gun carriage. She had a lively feeling of astonishment at the absurdity of making so much ado about the death of so insignificant a person. Behind followed the dead man's brother and one of his sisters, and behind them his two other sisters; they were incongruously dressed in a bright gray check. The brother advanced 'like a savage,' dancing and waving his arms."

Such a dream as this seems completely absurd and fantastic, particularly to the person who has experienced it; yet a careful analysis reduces it to sense, and shows it to be replete with symbolism. No detail of the manifest content is without vital meaning when understood from the point of view of the latent content. The interpretation of this particular dream shows the following to be its real significance:

The patient's husband is a drunkard, for whom she has lost all respect. Indeed, in her innermost consciousness she wishes to be rid of him, as he has inspired her with an intense physical loathing. Added to this, she is really attached to the brother of the Mr. X of her dream. From this brother she was estranged before her unfortunate marriage by the maneuvers of her parents. By an interesting transposition common in dreams, the indifferent Mr. X symbolizes her husband, whom she actually, tho unconsciously, wishes in his coffin. Her feelings of contempt are represented by her astonishment in her dream that so much ceremony should attend the funeral of so insignificant a person, and further by the general character of the funeral and the indecorous conduct attending it. The dancing of the brother of Mr. X indicates the joy of her former lover in the

knowledge that the wife of the drunkard is now free.

The following dream, full of symbolism and hidden significance, is related by Freud. A highly respectable and tender-hearted woman dreams that a small yellow dog comes into her house and annoys her by its barking, whereupon she seizes it and wrings its neck. The interpretation of the dream reveals the fact that the dreamer has often quarreled with her sister-in-law, whom she dislikes. On the day previous to the dream, trouble between the two women had occurred. As the sister-in-law left the house, the other remarked, "You are nothing more than a yellow dog." Thus the meaning of the dream becomes clear. The sister-in-law is symbolized by the offensive dog. The killing of the dog represents the wish that the sister-in-law may die and thus no longer be a source of annoyance. Since the dreamer is tender-hearted, she thinks of disposing of the animal in what to her is the least painful way, by wringing its neck.

A man dreams that he is on a railway train journeying to meet his sweetheart. When the conductor comes to collect his ticket, it cannot be found. However, he finally arrives at his destination, only to learn that the lady of his choice is engaged to another man. An analysis of the dream shows the following facts:

The dreamer had been asked by his employer to make a business trip to a city which he much desires to visit; but on the day previous to the dream he has been informed that the trip would not be necessary. The loss of the ticket symbolizes the loss of the trip, which, however, he accomplished in his dream, thus fulfilling his wish. The engagement of the lady to another man represented a wish, buried deeply in his subconsciousness, so deeply that he did not know of its existence, that he be freed from an alliance with her. In his superficial consciousness he thinks that he wishes to marry her; yet in his very heart he does not.

The above symbolic dreams are examples of many that have been studied. Freud himself has analyzed nearly ten thousand, and is firmly of the belief that they are all to be interpreted from the standpoint of repressed wishes. Often

the most vital wishes are the most obscurely presented in consciousness, are the ones least recognized by the dreamer, and these clothe themselves in the most elaborate symbolism. The real meaning of these dreams is discovered by what is termed "psycho-analysis." The dreamer is asked to give his mind over to the various elements that constitute the dream and to let any thoughts that come into the mind develop in a perfectly free way. If this is done, the associations thus called forth firmly reveal the true significance of the dream.

The practical value of the analysis of dreams lies in the fact that thru them it is possible to get at the actual wishes of the person who is being examined. Nervous disturbances often arise because some deep-seated desire has been impossible of realization. It has been repressed. Sometimes these repressed wishes are quite forgotten in after life, and yet, all unknown to the sufferer, they exist to play havoc with his personality. They must be sought out and recognized by the patient before a cure can be effected. This is the general assumption at the basis of psycho-analysis as practised by Freud and his followers. In a lecture at Clark University, Freud used the following analogy to illustrate the nature of the repressed wish and the disaster it may cause even when expelled from consciousness. He said:

"Suppose that here in this hall and here in this audience, there is an individual who is creating a disturbance. I explain that I cannot go on with my lecture under these conditions, and there upon several strong men among you get up, and after a short struggle eject the disturber of the peace from the hall. He is now 'repressed' and I can continue my lecture.—It may very well happen that the ejected man may give us more ado. He is no longer among us, we are free from his

presence, his scornful laugh, his half audible remarks, but in a certain sense the repression has miscarried, for he makes a terrible uproar outside, and by his outcries and by hammering on the door with his fists interferes with my lecture more than before."

Under these circumstances peace is made with the rowdy, who is re-admitted on condition that he keep quiet and behave in a thoroly decorous manner. The rowdy in this illustration is the unrealized wish that has been banished from the conscious life of the individual. His re-admission corresponds to the discovery of the existence and nature of this wish and bringing it back into consciousness once again, where it hereafter behaves and fits into the total mental content without further disturbance. Freud has arrived at his theory in regard to repressed wishes and the method of dealing with them thru years of successful experience. The practice came before the theory and is the basis on which it rests.

The analysis of dreams is valuable not only in the treatment of abnormal states of mind. The average individual, if he takes occasion to analyze his dreams, and find out what they actually signify, will learn much about himself that he had no knowledge of before. Many of his acts that he naïvely believes are done for some seemingly obvious reason, are at their basis actuated by quite different motives. Human life is full of deceptions, and the most numerous of these are the deceptions of self. We fool others at times; we are apt to fool ourselves much more often. The study and interpretation of our dream states may result in bringing us to a clear understanding of what we really are at heart, and thus raise our thoughts and actions to a higher plane.

NEW YORK CITY.



Lord Rosebery on British Foreign Policy

BY W. T. STEAD

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S speech at Glasgow is chiefly notable because of its positive assertion:

"At any rate this we do know about our foreign policy, that for good or for evil, we are now embraced in the midst of the Continental system . . . which may at any time bring us into conflict with armies numbering millions."

Lord Rosebery went on to say:

"I take it for granted that the nation approves of our foreign policy, and if so it must be prepared to back it up, to make much greater preparations and much greater sacrifices than it has hitherto been called upon to make."

What right Lord Rosebery has to take the approval of the nation for granted I do not know. Possibly this may only be a dialectical form by him employed for the purpose of suggesting that the nation should not approve of our foreign policy. In any case no one can deny that if the nation does approve of engagements which "involve an immediate liability to a gigantic war," Lord Rosebery is right in saying that the nation must at once enormously increase its military preparations. But as the nation is showing no disposition to do any such thing, may we not take it for granted that the nation does not approve of our foreign policy, or, rather, that the nation does not realize that our foreign policy entails the obligations which Lord Rosebery thinks it does?

The fact is that the nation as a whole, expressing itself thru its representatives in Parliament and thru the press, does approve of what it believes to be the policy of Sir Edward Grey, but it most emphatically does not believe that that policy has committed us to the liabilities which Lord Rosebery described. If it did it would act as Lord Rosebery says it ought to act. But it is showing no sign of doing any such thing. That absence of all preparations for war is the

best and conclusive proof that the nation does not believe it has undertaken to make war except under circumstances which are not likely to arise. "If you have," said Lord Rosebery, "deliberately adopted a policy of large and perhaps unlimited liability on the Continent, you must be prepared to make good that liability." But we are not preparing to meet it, because, despite the scare of last summer, we do not believe that the policy of the Foreign Office entails an unlimited liability to participate in Continental wars.

It appears to be believed in Europe, because Sir Edward Grey allowed himself to be made the tool of the war party in the French Government when the Morocco question was under discussion, that therefore the nation acquiesces in substituting for the *entente cordiale* with France a cast-iron agreement to take part in any war France may provoke. There could not be a greater delusion. We are not and we do not intend to be tied up with France or any other nation to such an extent as to make us partners in her wars. If there ever were any disposition on the part of the nation to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with France, that disposition has been eradicated by the evidence afforded by the recent French crisis as to the way in which a French *entente* may be misconceived and abused.

What to Englishmen and Russians is the outstanding fact about the revelations which resulted in the downfall of the Caillaux Cabinet? It is this, that at the moment when the bellicose section of the French Cabinet was using the British Ambassador in Paris to urge the British Government to make ready for instant war with Germany, the Prime Minister of France was busily engaged in negotiating a peaceable settlement of

Franco-German difficulties which, in Sir Edward Grey's phrase, would have brought France into the "orbit" of the Triple Alliance. Such a revelation of administrative anarchy, not to say of diplomatic treachery, has had a very sobering effect upon British opinion. Suppose that both currents had run their course. In that case M. de Selves and Sir F. Bertie would have committed England to war with Germany at the very moment that M. Caillaux had established a Franco-German *entente* on the basis of financial concessions on the Kongo. Britain and Germany would have been plunged into war, while France, if M. Caillaux had remained in power, would have been arrayed on the side of Germany rather than on the side of England. Such an unveiling of the possibilities that lie hidden in an understanding with France does not dispose the British public to go further in that direction. What many of us feel is that Sir Edward Grey was made the catspaw of the war party in Paris, who used him in order to checkmate M. Caillaux's efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement, without being able to guarantee that France would not settle with Germany behind our backs. Once bit, twice shy. Albion may be perfidious, but in England the Prime Minister does not intrigue for peace while his colleagues are working for war.

It is always difficult to interpret the exact meaning of Lord Rosebery's Delphic utterances, but I am disposed to believe that he spoke at Glasgow not in order to advocate universal compulsory military service so much as to use the prospect of conscription as an argument against drifting further in the direction of a French alliance. Lord Rosebery has always been anti-French. When he was Prime Minister he threatened France with war over a miserable squabble in Siam. When he was out of office he rallied to the side of Lord Salisbury when he was threatening France with war about Fashoda. When the Anglo-French *entente* was established in 1904 he was the only British statesman who made a public protest against it. It is worth while recalling what he said on June 10, 1904. Speak-

ing in London of the Anglo-French agreement, he said:

"No more one-sided agreement was ever concluded between two Powers at peace with each other. I hope and trust rather than I believe that the Power which holds Gibraltar may never have cause to regret having handed Morocco over to a great military power."

Writing two months later, Lord Rosebery's secretary was directed to write to a correspondent:

"It is true that Lord Rosebery is opposed to that part of the Anglo-French agreement relating to Morocco because he fears that it will by no means help to promote the harmony which ought to exist between the two nations."

Again, writing on August 4, on the centenary of the occupation of Gibraltar, Lord Rosebery denounced the Anglo-French agreement in good, set terms. He said:

"In my judgment this unhappy agreement is much more likely to promote than to prevent unfriendliness in the not distant future. I deplore the dangerous and needless concession which has been made. My mournful and supreme conviction is that this agreement is much more likely to lead to complication than to peace."

Lord Rosebery proved a true prophet. Nothing but trouble has arisen from that ill-fated agreement. But even Lord Rosebery in his gloomiest moments did not venture to anticipate that one of the sequels of the abandonment of Morocco would be that England and Germany would be brought to the brink of war.

Lord Rosebery now declares that he would prefer a definite alliance to the vague unwritten obligations into which he thinks we have entered. But here also, as when he argued in favor of conscription, he spoke rather in order to avert what he regards as an evil than to pave the way either for conscription or a definite alliance. He knows perfectly well that the British nation will neither adopt conscription nor enter into a definite alliance. Therefore, in order to attack a policy of which he has always disapproved, he warns them that if they go on as they are going, they will infallibly be driven into conscription and a definite alliance, the two things to which they have an unconquerable aversion.

If any one wants to understand the

popular British idea as to what ought to be the foreign policy of England, he should read Sir Robert Morier's recently published memoirs. Sir Robert Morier down to 1870 was passionately pro-German; he believed that from the days of the first Napoleon till the fall of the third Napoleon, the ambition and the vanity of France was the one constant peril to European peace. He wrote:

"If we inquire why it was that forty years went by without France kicking over the traces, we find that she was prevented doing so by a general coalition of Europe against her—partly acknowledged, partly tacit. Austria, Prussia and Russia are really coalesced against her, the recollections of the first fifteen years of the century having become a sort of *idée fixe* on their side, and leading them to act instinctively as one whenever any danger threatened from Paris. It is the part of England in the matter which is so important and so worth studying. She does not stand with the three Northern Powers, as they are called, on a great many points she and France go together; as long as France restricts her action to legitimate objects (as in the creation of the Belgian kingdom in 1831) we go heartily with her and stand together as the representatives of Western progress *versus* Eastern reaction, *but the moment she shows the cloven foot* and attempts to assert her claim to a privileged position we at once throw our weight on the side of the Northern Powers, and make her feel that (to use the language of Trafalgar Square, which, I presume, will soon be the recognized political phraseology of England) 'we wouldn't stand any of that humbug.' It is most interesting to watch the kind of clock-work regularity with which the process goes on. During the Belgian negotiations we step in some five or six times this way, so that England becomes the regulator by which the expansive force of France is utilized beneficially and productively, but always kept in check whenever it threatens to become destructive. Hence I venture on what I believe to be a sound generalization. The peace of Europe was maintained for nearly forty years by a *cordon sanitaire* being traced round France, three-fourths of which was of iron rigidity, the remaining fourth being elastic and so fashioned that she could take all the

air and exercise required for the good of her health. The Northern Powers treated France like an incurable and dangerous maniac; we treated her like a person on the whole sane, but subject to dangerous hallucinations, and reserved to ourselves the power of falling back upon the handcuffs and strait waistcoats kept in store by the Northern Powers.

"This satisfactory system was first broken into by the Crimean War, the only perfectly useless modern war that has been waged."

No hard and fast alliance bound England to aid the Northern Powers in maintaining a *cordon sanitaire* round France. Today the same policy is pursued, the only difference being that the *cordon sanitaire* is thrown around Germany instead of France.

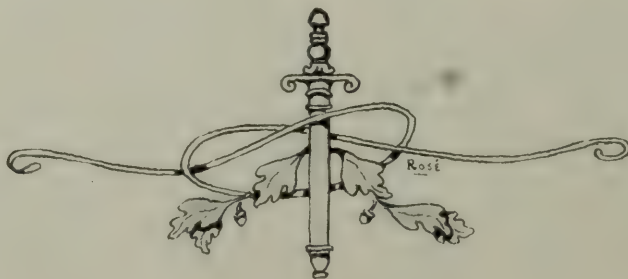
Sir Robert Morier declared that the arrogance and overbearingness of the Prussianized Germany had replaced the boasting and vaingloriousness of the French. To meet the new danger England adopts her old policy. It is in a way a compliment to the strength of Germany and a tacit recognition that she has inherited the glories and the difficulties of France.

Lord Rosebery stated the views of the immense majority of his countrymen when he said in 1896:

"I do not say that I am unwilling to draw the sword in a great and necessary cause. I do not believe that any British Minister with reference to the duties consigned to his charge can avoid the risk of war. But I say that any British Minister who engages in a European war except under the pressure of the direst necessity, except under interests directly and distinctively British, is a criminal to his country and to his position."

It is probable that Lord Rosebery's speech will bring to a head a great deal of the indignation and dissatisfaction against Sir Edward Grey's policy which is smoldering far and wide in Great Britain.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



The Possibility of a University Newspaper

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.



IN an article on "The Place of Journalism in University Education," published in *THE INDEPENDENT* of November 23, 1911, I endeavored to show that journalism, defined as "the art of timely and effective presentation in print," played a part in our modern life corresponding to that of oratory in former times and should, therefore, have as prominent a position in our universities as oratory and forensic rhetoric had in the ancient and medieval educational systems. But even if that be granted, it is not enough that the university should train a few students in the profession of journalism and many in the journalistic use of their faculties; for it is also important that the university should take an active part in journalistic work. The undertaking to train students in this field would in itself involve some degree of participation in the practical work of the profession, for a printing plant is as essential to a school of journalism as a machine shop is to a school of mechanical engineering, and it would hardly be expected that the presses would run purely as a laboratory exercise without turning out some sort of a periodical. It is merely a question, then, of what sort of a periodical a university can publish to the greatest advantage of itself and the outside world. The answer to this is, it seems to me, that the university periodical should be sufficiently like others to give the students actual practice in the doing of real things and sufficiently unlike them not to duplicate or interfere with what is being done elsewhere. That is to say, the university in entering the field of journalism should aim to co-operate rather than compete, to supplement rather than supplant.

The school of journalism should not attempt to produce a "model journal."

In the first place, that is an impossibility, and besides—or therefore—it is an undesirability. A university journal would inevitably be inferior in some respects to proprietary journals, but might also be made so superior in other respects as to justify the journalistic reason for existence by filling a long-felt want.

The existence of proprietary schools and colleges, supported entirely by the tuition fees of students, does not preclude the desirability of there being also endowed institutions, and after these have been added to the educational system of a community there is still room and need for State institutions. Each of these three types benefits by the presence of the others. Each has its specific weaknesses and each has the opportunity to develop its peculiar virtues. A proprietary school is liable to be subservient to the whims of its students; an endowed school to the whims of millionaires; a State school to the whims of legislators; but backed up by each other's presence and example, they can all preserve a sufficient degree of independence.

Now, journalism is a kind of educational work. Its object is essentially the same as that of the university; to acquire and convey knowledge and to influence conduct. We might surmise, therefore, that it would be well to have periodicals of three types corresponding to the three types of educational institutions; that is,

1. Proprietary or self-supported;
2. Endowed or subsidized;
3. State supported.

As a matter of fact, we have now in the United States many representatives of all these types, and we could not well do without any one of the three. The common idea that journalism is necessarily commercial is far from true, as a rapid consideration of the numerous exceptions will show. A large number of our newspapers and magazines, and some of the best of them, do not "pay"

in the sense of being supported entirely by subscriptions and advertising, and it is not to be expected that they all should. I do not allude here to the periodicals which are intended to make money and fail, tho they are many, for the death rate among periodicals is very high, as any one can see by watching the news-stands. No insurance company would make out a policy for a new venture without an exorbitant premium. But setting aside these temporary and involuntary specimens of the non-paying press, we may fairly include those magazines and newspapers which are supported year after year by rich men because they take pride in them or find them useful in their business. Then we have numerous instances of political organs subsidized at intervals by a party. Most of our numerous societies for the booming of fine arts, the cultivation of peculiar tastes, the reforming of other people, the promotion of esotericism, the discovery of ancestors, and the like, support or aid an organ of some sort. Propaganda periodicals of any kind cannot be expected to be self-supporting on the start. The Socialist daily of New York, *The Call*, tho it is a regular newspaper, selling on the streets to many outside the party, has at times had to appeal for extra support from those interested in the movement. Religious papers are often started and sometimes maintained at the expense of the denomination. The Unitarian weekly of Boston, *The Christian Register*, is fortunate in having an endowment. *The Hibbert Journal*, of London, a quarterly devoted to philosophical and theological thought, would never have been able to maintain its high standard of scholarship and typography if it had not been endowed. The periodicals of similar standing and purposes edited by Dr. Paul Carus, the *Monist* and *Open Court*, of Chicago, are supported by the E. C. Hegeler Trust Fund. The St. Louis *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* was published by Dr. Harris at his own expense. We must also include in subsidized or endowed journalism the great number of scientific and scholarly periodicals maintained at the expense of the various learned societies and universities. We see, then, that the class of periodicals which are not

run to make money and not expected to be self-supporting is very large, and we could not dispense with them without serious loss to the intellectual life of our times.

But the non-paying periodicals comprise not only such as are supported by private individuals or associations, but also the third class mentioned above, namely, periodicals managed or subsidized by the people as a whole thru national, State or municipal government. This class is not a small one; in fact, we might assert upon the highest authority that it is the largest of all, including both the other classes, for the President of the United States has officially stated that every periodical in the country is subsidized by the national Government because of inadequate payment for postal facilities. The county papers are carried free and, according to the figures of the Postmaster-General, the cent a pound charge upon magazines and newspapers does not compensate the Government for its expenditure on second-class mail. But we are not concerned here with the question of such financial assistance so we will turn our attention to the periodicals which are edited and published by government officials. The price list of "Periodicals issued by the United States Government with foreign and domestic subscription prices" published by the Superintendent of Documents, enumerates thirty-nine regular periodicals, not including, of course, the annual reports, monographs and occasional papers of such departments as the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Education, and the Geological Survey. It is worth while to mention a few of these thirty-nine varieties to show how extensively our Government covers the journalistic field: the *Congressional Record*, issued daily when Congress is in session, printed and mailed at night as promptly and as early as any daily paper; the *Crop Reporter*, monthly, including general news of interest to farmers and dealers; the *Labor Bulletin*, bi-monthly, containing articles on arbitration, strikes, conditions of labor and digests of court decisions; the *Monthly Weather Review*, an illustrated quarto on meteorology; the *Naval Medical Bulletin*, quarterly; *Public Health Reports*, weekly; *Consular*

and *Trade Reports*, daily. Besides these there are three Government publications that deserve special consideration, because they show how close the official periodical may come to the standard type of the independent periodical. Oldest of these is the *Experiment Station Record*, now in its twenty-fifth volume. There are 250 publications listed in the Newspaper Directory under the head of "Principal Agricultural Newspapers" of the United States; and nobody knows how many minor ones there are, but a man who wants to keep up with the progress of agricultural science and practice and can only afford one journal should subscribe to the *Experiment Station Record* at \$2 a year, for from it he can learn something of all that is being done the world over in bacteriology, forestry, field crops, horticulture, dairying, human nutrition, entomology, rural engineering, education, etc. Besides these abstracts of research work there are half a dozen pages of news, giving appointments, resignations and deaths in the colleges, and informing the world whenever a station puts up a new barn, starts out a demonstration train, or buys a new bull. In the front there are editorials, not mere official summaries and perfunctory generalities, but timely encouragement and criticism, hard-hitting blows aimed straight at some station which has abused its privileges and wasted its funds in unprofitable directions. A marked improvement in the character of the research done in this country dates from the starting of the *Record*, and largely as a result of it. The young investigator in a remote and isolated A. and M. college watched with anxiety to see what Washington would think of his last bulletin. Washington never said in plain words, but if the *Record* dismissed him with a line of type, he was downcast, while if it quoted his conclusions in full he knew he had done something worth while. If the *Record* had permitted itself to indulge in verbal instead of mere spatial criticism, its influence would have been much more powerful for good. Another defect is the absence of advertising and communications. It is, therefore, a one-sided journal, lacking the interest and balance that comes from the voluntary

contributions of its readers. Its editorials present the official opinions of the Department or the Office, not what might be said on the other side, and sometimes there is a great deal that might be said on the other side. The *Record* could be profitably enlarged, but its expansion is prevented by the Procrustean rule of Congress which limits every issue to 100 pages, regardless of how much important matter there may be to go in. None of these defects are necessarily inherent in government control. They result naturally, however, from the disposition of governments in general and our own government in particular to restrict, rather than to develop.

All government had its germ in the department of justice. Its primary purpose was to punish. And now when the scope of its functions has so vastly extended, the new departments still show traces of their origin in being more ready to check wrong than to promote good. Thus our Government is vigilant in correcting abuses of the postal service, but negligent of extending its uses; it is more active in curbing trusts than in promoting business. But this negative view of government is gradually being changed by the development of its positive functions.

As an example of what can be done in official journalism, the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* is equally instructive. This is a monthly magazine of 175 pages, profusely and handsomely illustrated, and costs \$2.00 a year. There are published Spanish, Portuguese and French editions at lower prices. The cover varies in color and design from month to month like other magazines, and nobody would take it for a Pub. Doc. Referring to the latest issue, I first find editorials, including a highly complimentary quotation from the *Quarterly Review* about the *Bulletin*, another evidence that the editor is merely human. The leading articles, all illustrated, deal with "Present Progress on the Panama Canal," the "Celebration in San Salvador of the First Effort for Independence," "Higher Education in Bolivia," the "All-Rail Route between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro," the flag and arms of Honduras with a color plate, grasshoppers on the Argentine plains, and the Pan

American mass at Washington, with a portrait of Cardinal Gibbons. Then there come a few pages of personals with portraits under the departmental head of "Prominent in Pan American Affairs," followed by book reviews and a department equally important but lacking in most periodicals devoted to reviews of important articles from other magazines relating to Latin America. These reviews of books and articles are not purely formal, but discriminating and even at times critical. The number concludes with trade notes, classified by countries. It is hard to see what this lacks of being a complete and normal magazine, except advertising. The reason it has no advertising is because Congress forbids it. It used to accept advertisements on the start, and as a natural consequence it more than paid its way in those days. But somebody discovered that here was something that was turning an annual revenue into the United States Treasury instead of drawing from it, so he put a stop to it at once. It was setting a dangerous precedent, for other departments might be tempted to become self-supporting, and that would endanger our good old American principle that the only legitimate sphere of government is unprofitable business.

But there is another Government periodical which approaches more closely to the ordinary newspaper than the two mentioned because it is not confined to a special subject like agriculture or Latin-American trade, but has to serve in a measure the needs of a community, that ribbon of Americanism stretching between the two oceans and known as the Canal Zone. It is a unique community, composed of some 10,000 men, women and children from the United States and three or four times as many other persons; a colony planted in the tropics for a period of ten years and supported by the United States treasury. In this case paternalism became imperative. There was no opportunity for the community to provide for its own needs and develop its own institutions. So Uncle Sam had to undertake many services not allowed for in the Constitution, for example, baking pies and killing mosquitoes, washing clothes and editing a newspaper. *The Canal Record* is a real newspaper and a

good one, eight pages, 9 by 12, published weekly and furnished free to all employees on the gold roll. It lacks only the two essentials of a commercial journal, advertisements and subscriptions. It appears to be edited by J. O. Collins, W. C. Haskins and Miss J. M. Beattie, and it is classed in the diagram of the Panama hierarchy under the office of the secretary of the commission, Joseph B. Bishop, and just between the Inspector of Complaints and the I. C. C. Band, an appropriate place, since a newspaper generally has to vibrate between the two tasks of voicing complaints and providing entertainment. The primary purpose of the *Record* is to report the progress of the work and convey official instructions. I presume it performs this function more efficiently and about as cheaply as any other method, and it has been able to do some useful things besides. There is, for example, a page devoted to "Social Life of the Zone" and "Commission Club-houses," and we may read that the midnight choral celebration of Holy Communion at Christ Church By-the-Sea was attended by 400; that the Salvation Army is raising money; that the Ancon Dramatic Club has played "The Private Secretary" and "Lady Windermere's Fan"; that the Cristobal Woman's Club is studying "Garbage Disposal" and "The World's Great Cathedrals"; that another Congressional party is on the way; that the new motion picture films are much better than the old ones; that the Isthmus is inhabited by Red Men, Knights and Ladies of various orders, Boy Scouts, Moose, Kangaroos and other mysterious beings whose identity is concealed by cryptic initials; that Spanish classes are popular; that in the handicap pool tournament Hughes got the gold medal and Harrold the booby prize; that in the baseball game, at Empire, Pearce batted for Cushion in the eleventh inning; that butter has gone up from 30 to 45 cents at the commissary, etc.

In short, we learn that the Canal Zone, in spite of its tropical setting and temporary character, is a normal American community with the ordinary interests and avocations. *The Canal Record*, too, in spite of rigid neutrality and stiff sense of propriety, is not altogether un-

like the normal American newspaper. It is better printed, and, in a negative way, better edited. We miss most the familiar adjectives, dear to the heart of the local correspondent; the "elegant collation" at the ladies' lunch; the "tasteful decorations" of the Christmas church, and the "delightful evening" at the sociable. They do everything down in Panama, but there is no evidence in the *Record* that they enjoy anything. Then, too, we miss the free and unlimited coinage of parts of speech which in the country press encourages us in the belief that the language is still living. I have never found in the files of the *Record* that anybody "sundayed at the Tivoli," "week-ended in Taboga," "wintered in Caracas," "summered in the Adirondacks," "sprung in Jamaica" or "fell in Bermuda." Even the Government sporting editor is restrained in his use of the customary phraseology, perhaps because he also holds the office of Y. M. C. A. secretary. To judge from the *Record*, there is no scandal on the Zone, crime is almost unknown, and accidents extremely rare. At one time an attempt was made to introduce humor by quoting the most amusing things said about the Canal by American papers, but this feature was for some reason suppressed. When the *Record* was started there was a department headed, in correct journalisticese, "Letters from the Line," which served as a safety valve for the blowing off of high pressure steam, suggestions for the improvement of the board at the commission hotels, complaints of roughhousing in bachelor quarters, corrections of false statements, calls for volunteers for new organizations, and the like, but these lively communications have disappeared. The *Record* takes no advertising, but has the equivalent in the railroad and steamship time tables, the commissary price lists, the marriage and death items, the lost and found notices, the unclaimed letters, etc. If payment for these were made by other departments and individuals it would go a good way toward the support of the paper.

The success of the *Canal Record* proves that it is possible for a Government periodical to serve the journalistic needs of a community if only it be allowed sufficient freedom. Tho it has in

the course of its five years' existence grown more arid and formal, this is unnecessary and does not altogether destroy its usefulness considered as a general newspaper. If I were living in the Zone I should be immensely proud of the *Record*—but I should besides subscribe for the *Panama Star and Herald*, which contain more typographical and other errors and more interesting news.

I have dwelt on the case of the *Canal Record* because it shows how much has been accomplished in the way of general news service incidentally by a Government organ specifically devoted to engineering administration. A more interesting experiment to watch is the *Los Angeles Municipal News*, of which an account was published in THE INDEPENDENT of December 14 last. That city is well supplied with enterprising papers of various political proclivities, but the people wanted an organ of their own and voted for it last fall. This is not to be a mere bulletin of official announcements like the *City Record* of New York, but will include the three essentials of the normal journal, news, editorials and advertisements. The *Municipal News* will have a mind of its own and will speak it, but space in its columns is by law reserved to the critics of the administration.

The field of college journalism is a very extensive one and already diligently cultivated. Almost all colleges and many high schools and academies publish a magazine or newspaper of some sort, and the larger universities have a dozen or so. There are about 400 collegiate periodicals considered of sufficient importance to be listed in the advertisers' annuals. Their circulation ranges from 500 or less to 5,000 or more, and their character varies from staid and scholarly quarterlies to "josh" weeklies and gossip dailies. Some of them pay well; others regard themselves as fortunate if there is enough of a surplus at the end of the year to provide the editorial staff with a banquet. Most of them receive more or less financial aid from the university, a standing advertisement, editorial rooms, or something of the kind. They all serve their purpose of echoing campus news and affording the authorial aspirant a chance to try out his aeroplane. They give good practice in jour-

nalism for those who are lucky enough to "make" them, and will doubtless in many cases be utilized by the future schools of journalism for laboratory work. But since they appeal only to the limited circle of students and alumni, these periodicals need not be further mentioned here.

We find, however, a case in point in the University of Missouri, which was the first to recognize the needs and opportunities of this new field of education. The School of Journalism there has its separate professional faculty, on an equal footing with the Schools of Law, Engineering, Medicine and Education. In fact, it has higher standards than these professional schools in some universities, since it requires, for entrance, two years of college work in addition to a four-year high school course. The course covers three years and leads to a professional degree, B. S. in J.

When the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was established in 1908, as a distinctive feature of the school was begun the *University Missourian*, a daily afternoon newspaper. The *Missourian* was to be a general newspaper issued by the students of the school under the direction of the members of the professional faculty. It was not to be a college paper, but was to cover the entire news field of this university town of 10,000 population. Subscriptions and approved advertising were solicited for it. The *Missourian* was a success financially and from other standpoints. It was so great a success that the other newspapers in Columbia, daily and weekly, objected to the State publishing such a journal in competition with them. They appealed to the General Assembly and secured the adoption, in conference between the two houses of the General Assembly, of a rider to the University Appropriation Bill, providing that no money appropriated for the university should be used directly or indirectly in support of any newspaper that solicited or accepted advertising or had a list of paid subscribers. This, of course, compelled the university to discontinue its connection with the *University Missourian*.

The students of the School of Journalism, however, formed a corporation.

obtained a charter from the State, and subsequently have issued the *University Missourian* on their own responsibility. It has continued to be a success financially, tho it is hampered by lack of a printing plant and by its removal from direct university support and control. The copy which it uses is gathered and edited by journalism students, under faculty direction, but it is impossible for the university to take such direct and helpful control of the publication as could be done if there were no legislative limitation upon the university's action. This legislative limitation may be removed at the next session of the General Assembly. Indeed, it will lapse if not reinserted in the appropriation bill at that time. The newspapers of Columbia now recognize that the *University Missourian* has come to stay, and their attitude toward it is much more friendly than when it was first begun.

The people of Missouri are proverbially characterized by the scientific habit of mind. They always demand a demonstration. If other States would adopt the same pragmatic philosophy our national progress would be swifter and safer. Thanks to this spirit and to Dean Williams's enterprise, we have now proof that there is no inherent difficulty in a university running a regular newspaper and even making it pay. This disposes, therefore, of the two stock arguments raised against an innovation in any university—that there is no precedent for it and no money for it.

The experience of the University of Chicago is equally instructive from another point of view, for this institution was the first to establish, twenty years ago, a department of journalism as a distinct and essential part of its educational work. President Harper was fortunate enough to find in Mr. Newman Miller a man who could keep both scholarly and commercial demands in mind, and under his management the University of Chicago Press has become a great publishing house with a large building of its own, equipped with presses and type capable of handling copy in languages and scientific jargon that hardly anybody but the author can read. The Press, in fact, shows a penchant for the kind of literature that other publishers

disdain. I do not find in its catalog any of Professor Herrick's popular novels, but, on the other hand, I see the "Morphology of the Gymnosperm" and the "Book of Thekla" in Ethiopic, for which there was doubtless no imperative demand from the public. That is to say, the policy of the University of Chicago Press is to print books and periodicals of educational value without regard to whether they will pay or not.

The University of Chicago publishes more periodicals than any other university and more than any commercial publishing house, with the exception of one or two devoted to fiction magazines. I had put down the number of periodicals on its list as eighteen, when I received the announcement of a new one, the *English Journal*. This does not include any student publications. The circulation of some of these periodicals is confined to a technical circle; others reach a wide-spread audience. They carry little outside advertising, and it is the plan of the university to eliminate it altogether. The periodicals as a whole are supported half by the university and half by subscriptions. The twelve leading journals cost \$40,253.36 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and of this amount the university contributed \$20,000. Any surplus profits are devoted to the improvement of the periodicals or put into a sinking fund as an endowment for their future support. It would doubtless be impossible without subsidies to issue such periodicals as *Classical Philology* or the *Astro-physical Journal*, or to maintain at their present high standard of scholarship and typography the *School Review*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *Journal of Political Economy* or the *American Journal of Theology*.

One other point is worth noting in this connection. It is commonly urged that endowed journalism, especially under university control, would be conventional and even conservative. This is a serious charge, because the worst possible vice of a university is to be conservative. The fundamental function of a university is advancement of human knowledge and leadership in thought. If it is recreant to this primary duty its chief reason for existence is abolished.

That American universities in general

are not guilty of this charge is shown by the fact that the attacks made upon them by popular magazines and newspapers have mostly been on the ground that the universities are too radical. The University of Chicago in particular has been complimented in that way. The editors of city dailies lie in wait for every issue of its periodicals as a cat watches a mousehole. Of course, what they pounce upon as novel and sensational is apt to be some commonplace experiment or long-known historical fact, and what they make of it often bears little resemblance to the original statement, but they are quite right in the instinct that leads them to peruse the reports of laboratory and seminar, for if research is carried on thoroly and honestly it is very likely to turn up something new. There are very few magazines supported by the subscriber and advertiser which would dare publish without disclaimer some of the criticism of established institutions, customs and beliefs which has appeared in the *Biblical World*, or the *American Journals of Theology, Sociology and Political Economy*. In the matter of freedom of speech and progressive thought on such vital topics the endowed journals have often shown themselves superior to the self-supporting.

The few instances here considered are sufficient to show that endowed, subsidized, and state-supported journalism of various forms can be successful, so there appears to be nothing to prevent a university, either State or endowed, from publishing any kind of periodical that may be desirable. What kind of periodical is most desirable and affords the best opportunity for the university to be of service to the community it would be rash to say. Nevertheless, I am going to be rash. It is more fun than being cautious and remaining safe from criticism by hiding under a cloud of generalities and vague phrases.

There is, it seems to me, urgent need for a university periodical devoted to current events, in short, a newspaper for the general reader, but more comprehensive and authoritative than the ordinary newspaper can be. It is the supreme achievement of the American press to have worked out a careful differentiation between its three departments—news,

comment and advertising. The boundary lines are clearly marked, tho they are often crossed, so it is a recognized impropriety when the editorial hand is visible in the news columns or when the advertiser invades the sanctum. These three divisions would of course be maintained in a university journal, tho treated somewhat differently. In the collection of news of spectacular interest the existing agencies are alert, enterprising, and, considering the circumstances, astonishingly thoro and accurate. But the picture of the world daily presented to our eyes is too Rembrandtesque to be a faithful portrait. A few spots are in the limelight, but the rest of the globe is left in darkness. The greatest progress is usually being made where there are no riots or revolutions, but we hear little of it, for the ordinary paper confines its attention to news that can be dated. It belongs to what the geologists call the "catastrophic school" as distinguished from the modern way of recognizing gradual and quiet processes as the main factor in evolution. We get in the dailies a series of excellent flash lights, but no real picture of contemporary happenings. We often read the beginnings of interesting stories and never know how they came out. For example, the outbreak of a strike in Wales, the opening of bribery investigations in San Francisco, or the invasion of Portugal by the royalists may be told in detail for a day or two, and then, as it declines in news value, it is not merely subordinated but perhaps dropped out entirely, so that we are left with little Peterkin's question forever upon our lips—"But what good came of it at last?" A university journal with a good endowment, freeing it in part from the compulsion of ever providing something new and startling, would be able to follow up events more satisfactorily and to give adequate attention to inconspicuous countries and movements. It could also assist in getting at the truth by sending a corps of trained investigators into any locality at any time. If, for example, a group of men and women such as made the Pittsburgh Survey were to be sent now to Lawrence, Mass., for a few weeks, would it not add greatly to our real understanding of the labor troubles there by giving us infor-

mation more important than who got shot and who got arrested?

The opportunities in the field of comment and criticism are greater than in news gathering. There would be naturally a bi-partisan or rather a poly-partisan board of editorial contributors, who would in each issue discuss current events and pending questions from their respective points of view. For the benefit of those who want to avoid reading any side but their own, the columns could be headed by the symbols used on ballots. Especial efforts would be made to insure that every cause worthy of the attention of thinking men should at some time be adequately expounded by its advocates and criticised by its opponents. There would naturally spring up lively and well-argued debates of controverted points by competent authorities such as are common in English newspapers, but not so often seen in ours. The propaganda of various forms of religious, social, political, moral and dietary innovations would find it more profitable to use its columns even at advertising rates than to support feeble organs unknown to the outside world.

This leads us to the third function of the newspaper, the advertising, which is in some respects the most important of all, without regard to the financial question. Even if a journal should be endowed so generously as to be relieved of the necessity of taking advertisements, it should maintain this department and adopt a liberal policy in accepting them. The tendency now shown to force the advertising columns under the domination of the editor seems to me quite as dangerous as the tendency not so plainly shown to force the editorial columns under the domination of the advertiser. I fear we have before us one more great fight before the cause of freedom of speech is finally won, that is, a fight for freedom of advertising, which to our present age corresponds in importance to the others that have been gained at the cost of many lives, freedom of speech in private, in halls and on the street corner. It seems to me, for example, that a man has a right to think that the phonograph he makes is the best in the world and to say so in the public columns of a newspaper, and that the pub-

lisher has no right to suppress this opinion, even tho he may disbelieve it or may hate all phonographs. The movement for restricting freedom of advertising has already gone so far that we see newspapers refusing to publish at their regular rates in their advertising columns properly worded statements of the case of their political opponents and openly boasting of this intolerance in their editorials. A university journal, however narrow it might become, would hardly do anything as bad as that.

Tho an endowed journal would not be so completely at the mercy of its subscribers as the ordinary, yet it must have readers and must in the long run please them. As it would not be local in its interests it might, instead of building up its own system of circulation, be supplied to the newspapers of several cities as a daily or weekly supplement. There

would probably be some in every locality who would prefer it to a supplement composed of yellow kids and actresses.

Much of what I have mentioned might be done by any endowed or subsidized journal, but the advantages of a university connection are very great, as I pointed out in my previous article. In a university we have several hundred specialists, conversant with all branches of human knowledge and trained in the arts of discovery and exposition, and also several thousand young men and women under training in these arts and anxious for practice. No newspaper office could afford to maintain such a corps of assistants for its occasional service. I fail to see why there might not be an extension of university extension by means of a journal. Perhaps it would not work. But I should like to see it tried.

NEW YORK CITY.



Immortality

BY H. HUSTON PECKHAM

"COME, let us walk on down the beach, while the morning weather
Is sweet with locust and rose and all cloudless above;
For our happiest times have been when we watched together
The sea on such days, dear love.

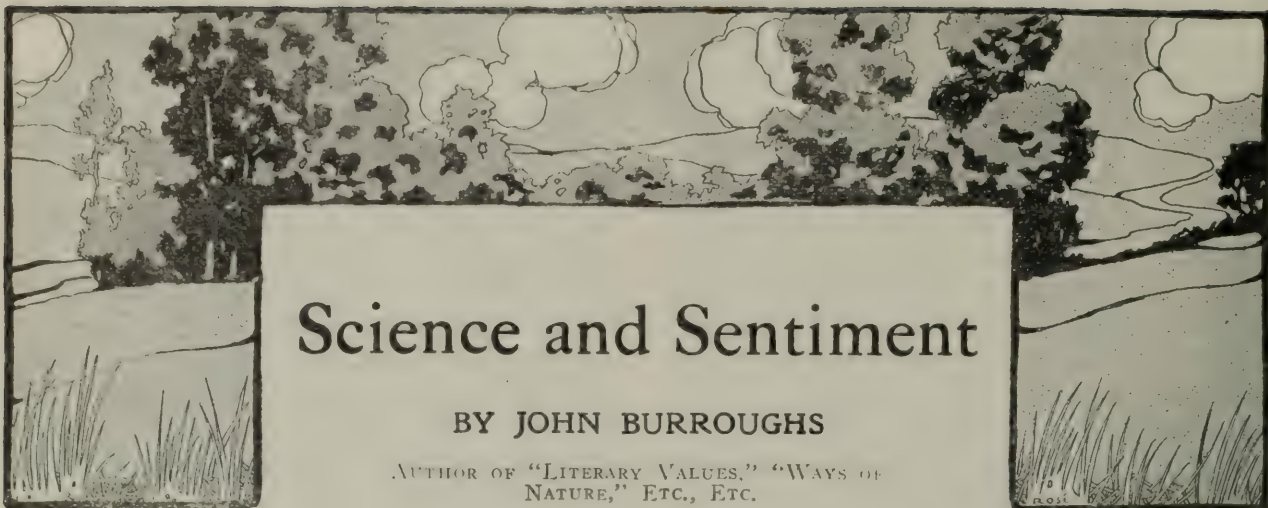
"Oh, why do you keep looking landward and shuddering, dearest;
When the deep is so calm, and its amber and azure and green
Are so bright and the gulls soar up and up thru the clearest
Blue that we ever have seen?

"Now why should you think of the ocean's winter anger
And the lives it has claimed, sweet? Sufficient unto the day
Is the evil thereof. And what can we fear in the languor
Of morning and calm and May?"

"Dear heart, it is not the thought of the ocean's rages
That frights me; but oh, the deep is so vast and so old,
And we are so fleeting! The waves murmur on thru the ages.
But our little tale, how soon told!"

"So fleeting? Oh, no, let us smile; for in glad blue weather.
Dear, eons and eons after this sea has gone dry,
We shall breathe the locust and rose as now together,
And shall laugh and love, you and I."

WEST RALEIGH, N. C.



Science and Sentiment

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

AUTHOR OF "LITERARY VALUES," "WAYS OF NATURE," ETC., ETC.

IT is often charged that science puts a damper upon the imagination, checking and limiting it and shutting us in with a blank wall of material things, while it is an undoubted fact that the greatest of the instruments of science, as Tyndall says, is imagination. Without imagination the scientific interpretation of the physical universe could never have been achieved. In all the great sciences, astronomy, geology, biology, chemistry, the imagination is the master builder. Observation and experimentation are its servants; they bring the material of the house, but its architect is imagination. Induction and deduction are its two hands. The imagination sees whole and sees the relation of all the parts, and if it leads to the atrophy of our esthetic sensibilities, as is often charged, or to the atrophy of our religious sensibilities, it is not because it inhibits or destroys imagination, for it really gives it a wider field in which to work, but because it is entirely occupied with the world of material or objective things, as opposed to the subjective world of ideas, sentiments and emotions wherein our esthetic and religious natures find their scope and activities. Science is impersonal and cold, and is not for the heart but for the head. The heart symbolizes so much for us, it stands for the very color and perfume of life, for the whole world of sentiment and emotion—a world that lies outside the sphere of science. Science may and does beget emotion, because we are emotional beings; it may and does awaken the feeling of the beautiful and the sublime, but this effect is incidental; its office is to

enlighten the reason and the understanding. It would not have us sigh or tremble or fear, or worship; it would have us see and understand. To this extent is it the enemy of literature, it cuts out the personal equation and the play of fancy and emotion which is the life of literature. If we can put soul in our science, and not vitiate the science, so much the better; if we can make literature out of it, as Huxley often did let us do it; but science, as such, looks with suspicion upon these things. It constructs a universe of system and law, and then leaves our feelings and emotions to play upon it if they can. If the poet is inspired by its results, so much the better for the poet; but the inspiration of the poet is not one of the results aimed at.

In view of these considerations, we see why science is accused of atrophying our esthetic sensibilities, and of being the enemy of literature, art and religion. These things do not belong to its world; they are quite apart from the system of material things, and while they may profit by the results of physical science, they may also be deadened or discouraged by them, as clearly they often are. Religion is at enmity with science only because science reveals an impersonal universe, a universe of matter and force bound together by the irrefragible chain of cause and effect, in place of the anthropomorphic universe which religion fashions. Science cannot be other than what it is, and religion cannot be other than what it is. They cannot supplant one another, but they may supplement each other. Religion may begin where science leaves off.

Without soul and sentiment we cannot have literature, art, music, religion and all that gives the charm and meaning to life; and without reason and the scientific habit of mind we cannot have exact knowledge and the mastery over the physical forces upon which our civilization is based. We must transcend physical science to reach the spiritual and grasp the final mystery of life. To science there is no mystery, there is only the inexplicable; there is no spiritual, there are laws and processes; there is no inner, there is only the outer world. To science Goethe's exclamation, "There is a universe within thee as well," or as Jesus put it before him, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you," has no meaning, because it cannot weigh and measure and systematize this inner universe. Hence, I say, if we would know the world as it stands related to our souls—to our emotional and esthetic natures—we must look to literature and art; if we would know it as it stands related to our religious instincts and aspirations, we must look to the great teachers and prophets, poets and mystics; but if we would know it as it is in and of itself, and as it stands related to our physical life and well being, and to our reason, we must look to science.

Science and poetry go hand in hand in this respect at least—they transform and illuminate the common, the near at hand. They show us the divine underfoot. One brings to pass what the other dreams. One brings home to our understanding what the other brings home to our emotions and esthetic perceptions. The poets have always known there was nothing mean or commonplace; science shows this to be a fact. The poets and prophets have always known that the earth was our mother and the sun our father; science shows us how and why this is so. The poets know that beauty and mystery lurk everywhere, and they bring the fact home to our emotions, while science brings it home to our understanding. When Whitman says, "I am stuccoed with birds and quadrupeds all over," he made a poetic or imaginative statement of Darwinism. We think science kills poetry, and it does when it kills the emotion which the poet awakens, but in many cases science awakens an emotion of its own. In astronomy, in geology, and

often in chemistry, it awakens the emotion of the sublime. Poetry appeals to man, the emotional being; science appeals to him, the reasonable being. Science kills poetry when it moves the reason alone. The botanist with his pressed flower, and the collector with his skins, or his eggs and nests, is not an object the poet likes to contemplate. There are the esthetic values of things and the scientific values. The interest of the poet is in the beauty of the flower, its human significance, and the like; that of the man of science in its structure and relations, etc.

There is one emotion of knowledge and one emotion of ignorance—that of knowledge is often the emotion of joy and faith, that of ignorance is often the emotion of fear and superstition. It would be absurd to say that men of science experienced no emotion; only it is not the emotion of sentiment, it is not usually the emotion of awe or reverence. It is the joy of discovery, the intellectual delight in the solution of new problems. Darwin confessed that he had lost his taste for poetry and music and the arts generally, but Darwin had his own emotions, his own poetry, his own music, or he never could have done the work he did. He was thrilled by the discovery of a biological law as is the poet by his happy inspirations. Think you his conception of natural selection and the descent of man required no imagination? Darwin's mind had not atrophied; his desire to know had outgrown his desire to feel. There is the enjoyment of knowledge and the enjoyment of beauty.

Science rarely antagonizes poetry; it takes the other road. The world has got to a point, no doubt, where it sets a greater store by knowing than by feeling, by knowledge than by sentiment; hence poetry is in the decline. The pleasures of the understanding are more to it than the pleasures of the imagination.

Science has its mysteries, but they do not awaken our emotions; it has its revelation, but it does not touch our religious sentiments; it has its beauty, but it is not the beauty that so moves us in wild free nature; rather is it the beauty of the constructed, the artificial, or the beauty of machinery.

As a Man Prospers

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

AUTHOR OF "THE FACE IN THE GIRANDOLE," "THE LOST PRINCESS,"

THE present high cost of living may be, after all, a blessing in disguise, for it may teach us that simplicity of life may bring us more real comfort than elaborateness. The more goods we have and the more machinery of life with which we surround ourselves, the greater are our responsibilities. One does not need a great house with expensive furnishings and much plumbing, ornate gardens, a long club list and many servants in order to be comfortable. All these things mean wear and tear on the nervous system of the owner. Life, at the best, these days, is complicated enough, and, as a man prospers, why should he buy for himself more trouble in relation to his daily routine?

Why should a man who has a comfortable little home envy the man with a mansion? The man who tinkers about the house himself, who takes down his own window screens and puts up the needed shelves in the pantry, and helps his wife plant the garden seeds and trains the rose bushes, takes a more vital, personal interest in his home than the man who delegates these things to the artisans and gardeners and house servants.

As a man prospers, instead of spending his surplus in motor cars and Louis XVI drawing rooms and superfluous bathrooms, let him strive to improve the class of securities he has invested in. Let him purchase luxuries in the shape of carefully selected investments whose income may yield a smaller annual return than speculative ones, but which will be safe. Let him dispose of his six and eight per cents. which may be good and may not, and indulge in the luxury of four and a half and five per cents. which he need never have to worry about. In this way he is purchasing freedom from care and worry, and that is the very best purchase a man can make with his surplus earnings.

As a man prospers let him try to reach the point where the annual income from his investments will equal or even exceed his annual expenses. Then he will have

the comfortable feeling that, should he die or be incapacitated, his family can keep on living just as they have been doing. When he reaches that point, he will not have to spend any of his earnings for the support of his family; it can all go into capital and give him just that much more to live on "for ever after," as the fairy stories put it. Then, and then only, will he be on Easy street.

Many men think they live on Easy street when they really are in quite another part of town. A man who has plenty of ready money and spends most of it in luxury, and who has no substantial amount stored away in conservative investments, is not really on Easy street at all. He is a sham who lives in the lane in the rear named Short-sight, and only promenades up and down Easy street to show himself, and if he should die, his family would not even be allowed to do that. They would have to move over on Hustle avenue, the most overcrowded district in town, or worse still, occupy modest quarters in Poverty Flats.

Easy street is not given up to fine mansions by any means. There are many pretty little cottages upon it, with honeysuckle growing upon the porches, and usually with children in the little gardens. They are not in the least fashionable, but they are true homes of happiness.

As a man prospers let him first revise his list of investments, dispose of all the doubtful ones and purchase the class which are in favor with savings banks and trustees of estates. Let the thermometer of his dividends drop from the seven per cent. and plus to the temperate point of four and a half or five per cent. Let him cause the indicator-gauge of his income from investments to rise till it is the equal to or higher than his living-expense gauge, and let him attain an attitude of mind where he looks without longing upon the larger establishments of his neighbor and realizes that a few good books which he really reads, a few good pictures which he enjoys, a love of music and children and the beauties of

nature and the sweet intercourse of true friends are of far greater value to him than a multiplication of physical wants and a complicated establishment which demands formality and great care and expense of upkeep.

An invigorating walk thru the autumn-clad woods, a summer day spent in a sail-boat in a neighboring bay, can bring far more delight than a formal garden adorned with Italian statues. A man may be happy in having a town palace, a country estate, a yacht, motor cars and innumerable servants, but it is not because he has these things that he is happy. Never in the history of the world has a man increased his store of happiness by the purchase of princely

surroundings. A man who can be happy with them can be just as happy without them, and no man can be happy with them if he cannot abundantly afford them.

If the present high cost of living could make even a few people realize that, after all, they are better off without all these ornamental un-necessities, that the sweetness and beauty and real values of life are found in living things and not in carved stones and woven silks, that the luxury of financial stability, the regard of friends, the love of the family and the art of profitably spending one's leisure hours are the only true values, it might be something of a blessing after all.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.



The Queen Passes

BY ARCHIBALD MAC MECHAN

Down the street comes the heralds' cry
 "Room! ye knaves, till the Queen pass by."
 Ell-wand, hammer we drop, and stand
 By stall and window, cap in hand.

Open the causey lieth and wide,
 Fit for the Queen a-down to ride.
 And hawk on hand, in her saddle high,
 Ringed with her court, the Queen comes by.

The Queen is young, and the Queen is fair;
 Like meshes of gold is her floating hair;
 Her cheek is a rose, her eye of blue—
 It pierceth a poor knave thru and thru.

But an if she smile, would a man think meet
 To lay him under her horse's feet,
 To do her pleasure. She now is near
 And the lusty shoutings are good to hear.

The women's blessings, the children's cries
 Call up the proud light into her eyes,
 And the flush of pride to her rose-leaf cheek:
 Her lips they tremble, as she would speak.

The shoutings follow her. All the while
 I warm my heart in her golden smile.
 And I sing at my work till the end of the day
 Whenever the Queen hath passed this way.

HALEFAX, N. S.

The Conquest of the Tropics

THE two volumes of the Prevention of Disease Series¹ present practically the methods by which white men in our time have learned to guard against the dangers of the most serious tropical diseases. With yellow fever and malaria no longer dangerous wherever proper measures can be taken, the question of the white man living in the tropics is comparatively simple. The discoveries that both of these diseases were conveyed by mosquitoes were probably the most important ever made for preventive medicine. Prof. Ronald Ross in his chapter on "The History of Malaria" tells how old is the idea that the paludic diseases were due to the stings of insects.

Columella, about the first century B. C., says: "Bogs breed insects, armed with stings, and pestilent swimming and creeping things, from which come obscure diseases." Here we have malaria connected not only with the marsh but with insects or germs bred there. The erudite Varro (116 to 28 B. C.) had declared in his "Rerum Rusticarum" that in marshes there are animals too small to be seen which enter the mouth and nostrils and cause troublesome diseases. Those who wish to know how much has been done to prevent malaria in modern times, especially in the fever-laden parts of Africa, where the problem is at its worst, will find abundant information in Professor Ross's book. He was himself one of the makers of this subject, and has written worthily of it. He has such distinguished collaborators as Professor Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology; Colonel Gorgas, of Panama; Sir Rupert Boyce, of the West Indies; Professor Celli, of Italy; Dr. Balfour, of Khartoum; Professor Takaki, of Japan; Dr. Bostock, of South Africa,

and Dr. Watson, of the Malay States. Sir Rupert Boyce, F. R. S., in his book on *Yellow Fever and Its Prevention* has done for this affection what Ross did for malaria. Every phase of the subject receives thoro treatment. It is good to find that Sir Rupert straightens out the question of priority of the discovery of the theory of the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes and gives to Dr. Finlay, of Havana, the credit of which he has sometimes been deprived by over-enthusiastically patriotic writers in the States. It is extremely interesting to note what unexpected conditions may help in the dissemination of yellow fever because they foster the growth of the mosquito. In certain of the South American countries it used to be the custom in the villages to use bottles turned upside down and sunk in the soil as ornamental borders for flower beds. In the cuplike bottom of the bottle water gathers and proves a favorite breeding ground for the yellow fever-bearing mosquito. For those who wish to have the up-to-date story of our knowledge of yellow fever this book is not only informing, but exhaustive.

From an outpost in the very heart of the enemies' country, in immediate contact with the diseases to be combated, comes a large and handsome volume of 400 pages filled with research work of the highest order.² The invasion of the Sudan when it takes this form is fully justified, and we are glad to see the name of the Christian soldier who fell at Khartoum perpetuated in such a college. This volume is largely devoted to bacteriological studies of kala-azar and spirochætosis in fowls and human beings, but there are many other papers, one of which especially, "The Fallacies and Puzzles of Blood Examination," would be useful to every bacteriologist. The volume is thoroly illustrated by color plates, photographs, microphotographs, maps and drawings.

¹THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA. By Ronald Ross, D.P.H., F.R.C.S., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., C.B., and twenty other contributors. New York: E. P. Dutton Co. \$5. YELLOW FEVER AND ITS PREVENTION. A Manual for Medical Students and Practitioners. By Sir Rupert W. Boyce, M.B., F.R.S. New York: E. P. Dutton Co. \$3.50.

²FOURTH REPORT OF THE WELLCOME TROPICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE, KHARTOUM. Vol. A, Medical. New York: Toga Publishing Co. \$5.

Venice

"A jest from Scaramouche or Harlequin, an old book bound in leather, the noise of a gilded coach rumbling along the street, the beautifully written score of some grave oratorio, the air of a song delicate as a bird's, a sham sun-dial painted on the wall—dust, luxury, nothing to do, Volta with his frog, Silvia with her smile—there you have Italy in the eighteenth century."

M. MONNIER'S *Venice in the Eighteenth Century*¹ is little more than an elaboration of this initial theme, but an elaboration as charming, however, as the suggestiveness of the theme itself. He has steeped himself in the very spirit of the pleasure, art, music, literature, and adventure of the voluptuous, dilettante, enchanted life of old-world Venice, and has painted it in a series of word pictures, of shifting figures of wits, and gallants, and zentildonne, and adventurers, the whole colored with the magical light of the lovely city. He has created not so much a history as a poetic mood. The danger in such writing is that the reader soon reaches the point of saturation. So much exquisiteness, so constant an appeal to the sensuous imagination palls after a while. The author recognizes this fact, and relieves the strain of too much "Venetian Love," "Festival, Carnival," and "The Passion for Music" by delightful chapters on "The Comedy of Goldoni," and that incredible adventurer, Casanova. He writes with that incomparable intimacy of touch, that sustained mood, that genius for massing together innumerable and irrelevant details into the precise picture he wishes to present, that vivacity of style which carries the reader impetuously along, literary qualities which only the French artist seems able to achieve in perfection. The translation is remarkably well done; the name of the translator, however, is modestly concealed. It is really a translation (not a paraphrase), with all the vivacity and atmosphere of the French original carried over into our mother tongue.

It seems strange that the city whose lovely senility M. Monnier describes should be the same that for a thousand years repelled Lombard and Frank and

Slav and Saracen and Byzantine and Turk, that built up an empire which included Dalmatia, Crete, Cyprus and the Morea; a city with 60,000 sailors, and a commerce that reached from Denmark to India. The author of *The Navy of Venice*² seeks to fill a literary gap with a history from the earliest times of the ships that made the greatness of Venice. She disclaims any intention of writing a technical treatise on naval architecture, or, on the other hand, of a history of Venice. Unfortunately her collected material has furnished her with little more than a long series of sieges and naval battles, of a prosaic sameness, extending over a period of a thousand years. The discussion of naval construction and development which intersperses the history is neither well digested nor interesting. The mercantile marine, of vaster significance to Venice than even her fighting ships, is dismissed in a brief chapter at the end of the book. In short, the work is one that is hardly calculated to prove satisfactory either to the general reader or to the historian.



European Years: The Letters of An Idle Man. Edited by George Edward Woodberry. Pp. 373. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.

One's first suspicion on opening this severely handsome volume is that Professor Woodberry has done himself the wrong of adopting the phrase "An Idle Man" as a pseudonym; that the editor is, in fact, the author. But this suspicion is soon laid. In the first place, this editor, if he were really the author, would not praise the *Letters* so highly—so inordinately, even. In the second place, there is no suggestion of Professor Woodberry, once one has read the brief introduction that describes his friend as an old traveler whose memory goes far back, and who has visited many lands; offering "interludes of California and Japan and India," ranging to Vienna, Copenhagen, Paris, London, and the Spanish and Italian towns, and residing, for the most part, in Germany, above all, Dresden. The reviewer is not sufficiently a Bostonian to "spot" the real author; though he is "of the generation

¹VENICE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. From the French of Philippe Monnier. 255 pp. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$3.

²THE NAVY OF VENICE. By Alethea Wiel. 352 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

that neighbored Emerson and Hedge . . . an interesting and unusual New England type." This editor calls him an "escaped Bostonian," but it does not appear that he escaped so far in other dimensions as he did in space. This author escapes the Boston climate, to be sure; but any one who reads his letters will find pages on pages devoted to climate; and we all know the kind of person who has nothing better to talk about. If our tone is captious, so is that of the "escaped Bostonian." "An American lady here lent me the other day the two volumes of Ticknor's 'Life,' one of the earlier letters tells us. "I have no doubt that it will sound heretical in Boston to call them dull, but to me they seemed to be nothing more than two solid volumes of gossip." But stay: is it often you happen upon two *solid* volumes of gossip, O "escaped Bostonian"? This "citizen abroad" who is so severe upon Ticknor, and sneers at "an aristocrat whose father was a grocer," offers us in one volume a much less interesting memoir than either volume of Ticknor's "Life and Journals" makes; and that is only due in part to the fact that Ticknor accomplished something in the world. The Idle Man's temper may be gauged from the specimens already offered, and this excerpt from a Carlsbad letter of 1885:

"MY DEAR M—Your welcome letter from the Shelbourne Hotel, in Dublin, came duly to hand; and I was extremely glad to learn that you were all getting on well and were not in the least dismayed by the discomforts of foreign travel. And now I have hope of you, for if you can stand Ireland and like it, you can stand anything, and remain always serene. *I was never in Ireland myself except for an hour or two* when once our steamer stopped in Cork harbor, and I went ashore, and wandered about Queenstown:—that did for me."

One who has led, to all appearances, so trifling a life, with generalizations upon books, manners and cuisine for his principal concerns, might be expected to adopt a kindlier tone. But the author of *European Years* is a soured pessimist, whose talents were never exerted to a good purpose—possibly because of a certain want of robustness. And there you are. In spite of all, the escaped Bostonian has written some charming letters, *inter alias*; albeit he is somewhat heavy, at his best.

John Sherwood, Ironmaster. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. New York: The Century Company. \$1.20.

It is not a little surprising that a writer of Dr. Mitchell's long experience, not only in scientific exposition and romancing, but as a maker of readable books for children, should not ere this have learned to handle his medium of expression with more aptitude and grace, not to say accuracy. The opposites of these qualities appear all too frequently in his interesting and engaging novel. Besides its faulty style the introduction of the study of a paranoiac, altho skilfully and effectively done, may not be pleasing to some readers. But, regardless of these minor tho hampering frailties, we should be thankful for such wholesome and enjoyable fiction, with its sound sense, its tonic of woodland air and sea breeze, its successful analysis of motive and tendency, and its high tone of optimism. There is just enough action in the story to open the way for the entry of new and modifying influences into the life of the Ironmaster, whose uneventful career forms the thread of the narrative. Family circumstances decreed for the boy social isolation to an unusual extent during his earlier years, and he came to manhood with restricted interests, finding an outlet for his enthusiasm only in following eagerly a natural gift of inventiveness. In the mill, of which he became master, he pursued the narrow road toward success which was finally attained, but the process repressed many normal human instincts and made inroads on health itself. In seeking to regain his former vigor amid the wild surroundings of the Maine coast, the hero becomes aware of unused areas and unknown depths in his own life. His awakening and growing response to the appeal of the beauty and mystery of nature is well described. It is thru this opening door of a larger existence that his fellow beings, so long neglected, begin to enter and share with him his new life. Among the acquaintances he makes in his forest retreat is a mysterious man who proves to be under the shadow of a monomania. The former Ironmaster studies his peculiar neighbor with growing interest and attachment, and finds later that his own happiness is bound up

with the tragic fate of this stranger. An accident relieves the tension of the plot and sets in motion the forces that conclude the fortunate ending of John Sherwood's long preparation to enjoy the largest and fullest life.

The Amazing Duchess. By Charles E. Pearce. Two volumes, pp. 359, 364. With 38 illustrations. New York: Brentano's. \$6.

The "Amazing Duchess" of these two large volumes is "Elizabeth Chudleigh, Maid of Honor; the Hon. Mrs. Hervey, Duchess of Kingston, and Countess of Bristol," and her history is qualified in the title page as "romantic." Nowadays a large number of readers prefer to take their romance in the form of lightly constructed history, and they do not apparently, object to bulk, so long as bulk does not conflict with lightness; nor to disproportion. Probably most persons know the name of this "amazing duchess," if they do know it, only because Thackeray made her over (and improved upon her) in his *Beatrice Esmond*. There is much that is diverting in this two-volume account of one of the minor personages of English history, and her eighteenth century setting.

Literary Notes

....The residence of Ex-Governor Morton at 681 Fifth avenue is to be replaced with a twelve-story building, of which the basement and first two floors have been leased for twenty-one years by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers and booksellers, at an aggregate rental not to exceed one million dollars.

....David Buffum's *The Horse: His Breeding, Care and Use* (Outing Publishing Co.: 70 cents) is an illustrated volume of 170 instructive pages, entirely comprehensible, whoever the reader may be, and instructive withal for the practical horseman. The book should be on the shelf of every horse-owner—and on that of every one of us who has a stable in Spain.

....Another play by Percy Mackaye is entitled *Tomorrow* (Stokes; \$1.25). This three-act drama has not been produced—possibly because the theme is not altogether attractive as a subject for dramatic entertainment. Eugenics is the euphemism coined to convey the idea. The scene is laid in California: partly in the garden of a Burbank named Peter Dale.

....The report of the Librarian of Congress and that of the Superintendent of the Library Grounds and Buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, comes to us from the Government Printing Office at Washington, and is a high volume of 244 pages, with a frontispiece and plans. Early in the course of his report, the Librarian states that purchases "have been almost exclusively of material whose content renders it indispensable to the serious investigator." The Library has not been able to compete with private individuals and endowed institutions in the purchase of books and manuscripts valuable for rarity or form.

"The sale at auction, in May last, of the first section of the Robert Hoe collection, afforded a signal illustration of our inabilities. There was not a single item offered, not already here, which would not have been an appropriate, and in its way a useful addition to our collections; there was not, however, a single one upon which we felt that we could justifiably bid."

For such material, the Congressional Library must depend chiefly upon gift and bequest. "It is surely not too much to expect," Mr. Putnam adds, "that owners of private collections, considering a disposition of them that will combine distinction with utility, will in time give it the preference over institutions merely local." And further:

"Evidence is not lacking that such considerations are already appealing to owners of private libraries as they have to the owners of family papers—so many of which have been placed with us; and actual inquiry has induced us to suggest a form of gift or bequest the most secure and most suitable. It is to *The United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof.*"

....A formidable list of good books that their authors never wrote might be drawn up. Balzac, in "La Cousine Bette," likens the process of dreaming over literary projects to a smoking of "enchanted cigarettes," and Stevenson was smoking the brand when he talked of his future "Life of Hazlitt," biography of Wellington, novel of "The Young Chevalier," essays on the Parnassians, novel of life in Tahiti ("Sophia Scarlett"), love-story "Canonmills" (that every one would think "dreadfully improper"), and "History of the Indian Mutiny." Coleridge, before Stevenson, smoked a whole boxful of enchanted cigarettes. Pope and Gray both projected "A History of English Poetry," and so did Warton, who smoked it further than the first named poets. Gibbons's "Memoirs" give a long list of such cigarettes, one of them a "History of the Republic of Florence." Burke contemplated a history of England, and Macaulay made some progress with "The History of France from the Restoration of the Bourbons to the Accession of Louis Philippe." His journal tells us, also, that, if he could have obtained materials, he would have written a short life of Jane Austen, to raise "a little money to put up a monument to her in Winchester Ca-

thedral." In our own times, Lord Acton gave much thought to a "History of Liberty," for which he made huge collections.

....Prof. T. K. Cheyne, of Oxford, does not weary in seeking to uphold and propagate his Yerahme'elite theory of Old Testament development. In his new volume on *The Two Religions of Israel* (imported by Scribners; \$4) he uses all the resources of his vast learning and extraordinary imagination in presenting different phases of the conflict which he holds existed from the time of Moses until the exile between the North Arabian religious forces centering about the ancient god Yerahme'el and the aggressive Hebrew leaders who were devoted to the pure worship of Yahweh. The final triumph of the religion of Yahweh was due to the great work of the prophets. It is mostly in the writings of the prophets and in the accounts of their work that Professor Cheyne finds his Yerahme'el material. The author's textual emendations, identification of dissimilar names, and consequent discovery of otherwise unknown events, not to say national movements, are often as interesting and diverting as they are fantastic. Much more evidence, however, must be brought forward before his theories and rereading of Hebrew history will be accepted by careful scholars.

....A few months ago Mr. Silas McBee took a trip thru Europe and the Near East in the interests of Christian unity, and recorded his impressions and experiences from time to time in *The Churchman*, of which he is the editor. These papers and some scattered addresses relating to the same general theme are now published in *An Eirenic Itinerary* (Longmans; \$1). If hobnobbing with Bishops, Primates, Metropolitans, Patriarchs, Cardinals and the other official aristocracy of Christendom will further the cause of unity, surely Mr. McBee has done yeoman's service in the good cause. He seems to have found the kindness, greatness and liberality of every one he visited raised to the superlative degree, to say nothing of the inexpressible beauty he sighted in everything oriental or eastern. His appreciation is unbounded, but his expression seems seriously limited by the distressing inadequacy of our language. Even for a Patriarch or an Archimandrite to deal in terms of Christian sentiment and courtesy fills editor McBee with astonishment and profound gratitude. He does not hesitate to declare that "the transformation in the attitude of Christendom toward unity is assuming the proportions of a historic revolution." We have, however, become so accustomed to revolutions that this sinister prediction hardly startles us.

Pebbles

BIGGS.—My half brother is engaged to my wife's half sister

DIGGS.—When will they be made one?—*Boston Transcript*.

A SORT of bathtub epidemic has struck this here burg. Quite a number of the neighbors are getting all ready for a bath when the borrough water is turned on next spring or summer.—Springdale Correspondence, *Alleghany Valley Life*.

A TRAVELLER had climbed to the top of the monument on Bunker Hill. He and his companion had been viewing the surrounding country, when his companion remarked: "And this is the place where Warren fell."

The traveler looked out at the surrounding country and then down at the vast expanse beneath, and, heaving a great sigh, exclaimed: "No wonder it killed him!"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

"AND so you are an ex-slave," said the traveler in the South. "How interesting. But when the war was ended you got your freedom."

"No, suh," replied Uncle Rastus. "Ah didn't git no freedom. Ah was married."—*New York Sun*.

A YOUNG man lately called at the house of his sweetheart and was admitted by a new maid.

"Is Miss Dash in? This is Mr. Blank," he explained.

The maid smiled knowingly. "Oh, yes," she said, and led him into the parlor.

After three-quarters of an hour of waiting, he rang again for the maid. "Did you forget to tell Miss Dash I was here?" he asked.

"No, sir," the new maid explained. "She is not back from shopping yet."

"But you told me she was in!"

"Yes, sir. She told me she was *always* at home to you, sir!"

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER.

We men must view with deep distress
The fashions in the daily press;
For ladies shown in these designs
From top to toe are all straight lines,
As though, to suit the present taste,
A woman must avoid all waist.
It may be, fashion's present mood
Is influenced by the price of food.
Though too much waste may make us sad,
A little waist was not so bad;
And if we've sometimes viewed with scorn
The clothes that womankind has worn.
Or marveled at the facile grace,
With which she altered form and face,
We one and all must stand agape
Before the fashionable shape;
For there should be no doubt of this:
A miss was not so much amiss
That we can now, without dismay,
Look on, and see her waist away!

—*New York Times*

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Senator La Follette's Disability

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE's address at the annual dinner of the Periodical Publishers' Association, in Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., has been followed by what is generally regarded as his withdrawal from the contest for the Republican Presidential nomination. His retirement is announced by the leaders of Progressive or La Follette organizations in New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio, who urge those associated with them to promote the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The Senator was suffering from overwork and nervous strain when that address was delivered. He must rest now, and it is expected that he will go abroad. His disability affects the Progressive movement and narrows the contest to one between Mr. Roosevelt and President Taft.

The memorable address had been carefully prepared. Mr. La Follette had dictated it to a stenographer, had revised it and had read it to his secretary. At the dinner he read it from typewritten pages, saying that he did so because he wanted a record of parts which might not be reported for the press. We have before us a printed copy of the address which he

prepared. There were also extemporaneous interpolations and expansions. Certain parts of the original address he repeated several times. He held the floor for about two hours, or until 1.30 a. m. Owing to the length of his speech and to some of the opinions expressed in it, there were interruptions which annoyed him and which he sharply resented. The audience of more than 600 persons included Governor Wilson, several United States Senators and Representatives, prominent editors, and many of the best known writers for American magazines.

We shall make a brief summary of his remarks. At the beginning he said that there had been built up in this country in recent years "a mighty power" strong enough "to nominate, again and again, the candidates of both political parties." It was now "ruling in the organization of legislative bodies, national and State"; its influence was felt in cabinets and "clearly seen in the selection of judges upon the bench." In business, it had crippled or destroyed competition. It was "making prices and imposing its burdens upon the consuming public at will." It was still master of the highways of commerce. In finance, its power was unlimited; there it was "giving or withholding credit" and was "from time to time contracting or inflating the volume of money required for the transaction of the business of the country, regardless of everything except its own profits." It was rapidly monopolizing the country's natural resources. Tracing the growth of combinations, he asserted that they were now "largely dictating the price of everything we sell or buy"; that monopoly had "acquired dominion everywhere," and that with it had come "rapidly advancing prices, increasing the cost of living upon people of average earning power until the burden is greater than they can bear." This "supreme control of the country's business" was the triumph of men who had at every step defied the common law and the criminal statutes."

The Sherman act, "a most perfect weapon for the protection of the people," had not been enforced. "Two or three score of prosecutions, dragging along at a snail's pace from administration to ad-

ministration," had been little more than notice to the business kings that they might extend their dominion, that there would be no show of enforcement except for occasional effect upon the political situation. Pointing to statistics relating to combinations while Mr. Roosevelt was President, when "prices were mounting higher and higher," he asserted that popular protest had "caused no fear on the part of the Trust makers, so long as the Government was prosecuting less than an average of seven cases a year." After thirty-eight years of contest with the railroads, the consumers had "lost in their long fight for reasonable rates," because "the power of the railroads over Congress has been well nigh supreme." Great banking institutions were bound up with the control of Trusts and railroad combinations. The Supreme Court, by "usurping both legislative and executive power," had modified the Sherman act. The Trusts exercised their greatest power thru control of credit and banking. However innocent the Aldrich monetary plan might seem on the surface, it should be scrutinized carefully at every step.

There were only two agencies, he continued, by which the intricate sources of the power of the great interests "that today control our property and our governments" could be disclosed to the people. These were the press and the platform. Here he made his attack upon the daily press:

"What do we find has occurred in the last few years since the money power has gained control of our industry and Government? It controls the newspaper press. The people know this. Their confidence is weakened and destroyed. No longer are the editorial columns of newspapers a potent force in educating public opinion. The newspapers, of course, are still patronized for news. But even as to news, the public is fast coming to understand that wherever news items bear in any way upon the control of government by business, the news is colored; so confidence in the newspaper as a newspaper is being undermined.

"Cultured and able men are still to be found upon the editorial staffs of all great dailies, but the public understands them to be hired men, who no longer express honest judgments and sincere conviction, who write what they are told to write, and whose judgments are salaried.

"To the subserviency of the press to special interests is due, in no small degree, the power and influence of the weekly and monthly magazines. A decade ago, young men trained in

journalism came to see this control of the newspapers of the country. They saw this unoccupied field. And they went out and built up great periodicals and magazines. These were free. Their pages were open to publicists and scholars, and liberty and justice and equal rights found a free press beyond the reach of the corrupt influence of consolidated business and machine politics.

"The control of the newspaper press is not the simple and expensive one of ownership and investment. Neither is it the 'kept sheet' owned by a man of great wealth to further his own interests. There are a few papers of this kind, but not many. The control comes thru that community of interests, that interdependence of investments and credits, which ties the publisher up to the banks, advertisers and the special interests.

"We may expect this same kind of control, sooner or later, to reach out for the magazines. But more than this. I warn you of a subtle new peril, the centralization of advertising that will in time seek to gag you. What has occurred on the small scale in almost every city in the country will extend to the national scale, and will ere long close in on the magazines. I believe that when the final test comes, you will not be found wanting; that you will not desert and leave the people to depend upon the public platform alone."

This was the end. The Senator had attacked his hosts. With respect to this dinner, the Newspaper Publishers' Association had co-operated with the Association of Periodical Publishers. Before him were editors of prominent daily papers. He may not have known that many contributors to magazines (hundreds of whom were in his audience) were formerly connected with the daily press, and that for some of them such a connection still exists. The toastmaster who had introduced the Senator is the business manager of a daily paper in New York, and at the conclusion of the address he remarked that the daily press had been "foolishly, untruthfully and wickedly assailed" by the speaker. What Mr. La Follette said about the daily papers and their editors was both discourteous and untrue. There are papers which are controlled in opposition to the public interest, but this cannot be said truthfully of a great majority of our newspapers. The charge was made with special reference to the influence of Trusts and railroads. Any one who is familiar with the attitude of the daily press, both in editorial articles and in news reports, toward combinations and railway questions knows that the charge is ridiculously false. Let us give

the newspapers what they deserve. There must be credited to them those exposures of municipal corruption and fraud which the Senator in his address credited to the magazines established within the last ten years.

These new magazines should also have their due. We would by no means belittle the work they have done. But the Senator should have remembered that something in the public interest, in the cause of liberty and for the promotion of honesty and good government, has been accomplished by magazines, weekly or monthly, which are much older. As for ourselves, we look back upon a record of more than sixty years with a modest sense of satisfaction.

Mr. La Follette has much good work to his credit in Wisconsin. His recent public utterances have been characterized by sensational exaggeration. He is prone to think and say that all who dislike him or do not agree with him are dishonest or corruptly controlled. This may be seen in his sweeping denunciation of the daily newspaper editors, "whose judgments are salaried." Here he is in accord with our Socialist friends, some of whom are accustomed to assert that all judges and editors (those of Socialist papers excepted) are "servile and venal lackeys of the ruling class." Because of the Senator's recent attacks upon the courts, one of the Socialist papers says he is at the fork of the roads, where he must speedily become either a Socialist or a reactionary. We do not forget that he was affected in Philadelphia by nervous strain and by anxiety concerning a member of his family who was ill. We have reason to think also that he had been much annoyed by the tendency of his followers to desert him for Mr. Roosevelt, and by the pleas of some of them who were urging him to withdraw in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. But it is true, as his secretary says, that all that he said in Philadelphia he had said repeatedly in recent speeches elsewhere, except that his denunciation of the newspapers had not been so sweeping. A few of them were supporting him, and he thought these were honest.

Mr. La Follette could not have been nominated for the Presidency. The

movement which seemed to be in his interest has been, for some, a cover for a movement in favor of Mr. Roosevelt, but we are convinced that the Senator did not consent to be a stalking horse. He stood for himself and for the principles which he asked his party to accept. Before the speech in Philadelphia some who had not sincerely supported him were already turning to the ex-President. The speech was only two days old when, as we have said, the leaders of three State organizations of Progressives seized the opportunity afforded by his disability and declared that Mr. Roosevelt was their choice. It is suggested that the Senator's name should go before the convention, in order that the votes of Wisconsin may be held in line. At present it appears that the President's only formidable opponent will be his predecessor, who said three years ago: "No man of better training, no man of more dauntless courage, of sounder common sense, and of higher and finer character has ever come to the Presidency than William Howard Taft."



Hands Off in China

TREATIES, international engagements of whatever sort, are of short life and need frequent renewal. They can be suddenly broken by war declared by either party, or they can fade away into desuetude like a civil law or an ecclesiastical edict. Other blue laws than those fabled of Samuel A. Peters, of Connecticut, die a natural death in many a state and nation; and we are assured on high authority that a recently revived papal decree has no force over half the world because it had lapsed by time. Treaties and solemn engagements between nations are very liable to drop their caducous leaves, and they need to be frequently revived and renewed. Austria's recent seizure of Bosnia is but one of numerous examples how soon their sap of life is dried up.

It was but a very few years since the nations had agreed to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire. They made a mutual promise that no one of them should take advantage of the others by seizing a port or a province, and so

shifting the balance of power and influence in the Far East. But there arose a sudden and new condition. China was in convulsions. In the midst of a mighty revolution, possibly breaking into fragments, the temptation to take advantage of the opportunity to help one's self to the fragments, or to bite off a morsel or to break off a larger portion, seemed almost too great to be resisted. There was Russia on the north protesting that she would not do what she seemed to be already doing; there was Japan to the east with her foot firmly planted in Manchuria and suspected of further designs which she denied; and there was France to the south enjoying the possessions which she had taken, and even desirous of enlarging her colonial empire. It was clear that it was time to renew the old engagement, and, if possible, hold back the hands of the eager, if not greedy nations.

What nation so fit as the United States to propose the new engagement? We are known by all to have no desire to enlarge our possessions in the East at the expense of China. To be sure, we have the Philippines there, but we got them unwillingly and almost unwittingly, and don't know how to get rid of them. It is to our interest, as it is our wish, that China should remain undivided. So Secretary Knox, after conference with Germany, a nation which holds no contiguous territory, agrees with her that we two Powers understand that in the present disturbances no Power should take advantage of them to increase its own holdings; and we ask the adhesion of the other Powers. They, of course, must agree that no nation shall take independent action. So for a while China seems protected, unless it be from the insatiable ambition of Russia, whose steady movement southward into the center of Asia no Power seems able to prevent.

In a measure, so far as possible, the United States thus stands forth as the protector of China. We are China's best friend. We have stood for the open door in Manchuria, and we now stand forth as her sponsor against further dismemberment. We would give her time to pull herself together, to solidify her republic, if she can. Give her one generation of time, as time was given to Japan,

and she will need no protection. She will be fully able to defend herself. She will be one of the greatest, and we believe one of the grandest, as she is one of the oldest, of the nations of the world. It is worth while for the United States to be China's friend, and to do her full justice. But this we have not hitherto always done.

"The monarchy now ceases forever, and the republic will continue forever." These are the concluding words of the despatch which Yuan Shih-kai, the administrator of the Imperial Government at Peking, sends to the administration of the Chinese Republic at Nanking:

"The object for which you have been fighting many years is now attained. Today the absolute monarchy ceases to exist, and the republic begins. Hail this change with delight."

This most momentous despatch announces publicly the abdication of the Emperor, the submission of the Manchus and the adhesion of all northern China to the republic, and all achieved without the clash of civil war in the north. It is a wonderful triumph of diplomacy for Yuan Shih-kai, as it crowns with triumphant success the patriotic idealism of Sun Yat-sen and his long-patient associates. It is the greatest political event of the century, one of the greatest of all centuries, and it marks an immense step toward the unity of the world's civilization. We are inclined to think that we may now expect China to make more rapid progress than did Japan when she broke away from her ancient seclusion, for China already has her own educated and Christian leaders. What a time this is for the United States and the American people to show their sympathy and to aid the forces which had already taught and guided this new and victorious movement.

Crime and Its Abettors

THE American people, as naturalists can have from time to time observed, has spells of behaving the part of a maudlin, maudering fool. It is having one of them now. It always has one whenever the question is raised of the treatment that ought to be applied to some peculiarly hypocritical scoundrel or to some human devil whose crimes are more

atrocious than ordinary. Let such a wretch be actually convicted and sentenced, after the whole crew of criminal lawyers has exhausted the resources of our "procedure" to save him, let him actually be incarcerated, or strapped into the electric chair, and a nation of 90,000,000 free-born citizens, more or less, begins to snivel.

This collective psychology must be remembered by any one who would understand a recent incident, not of the atrocious kind, but significant. A man of great wealth who played a conspicuous part in the world of fireworks finance was convicted of a felonious violation of the United States banking laws. To the amazement of the human race he was shut up in a Federal prison, shaved and scrubbed like any other convict, put into prison clothes and nominally set at work.

His tasks were soon made as easy for him as possible, because he began to exhibit symptoms of ill health. The symptoms increased and multiplied, notwithstanding kindly treatment. His wife, whose devotion was precisely the correct mental treatment to administer to a sentimental nation, set about moving heaven and earth to get the case reopened, or otherwise to secure her husband's release. In this adventure she proved herself a competent person. When every other expedient had failed, the health of the prisoner became very bad indeed; so bad, in fact, that his life was despaired of. The President of the United States was appealed to. His handling of the case betrayed a painful apprehension that somebody was "playing him for a sucker." Of course nobody was, and when he had assured himself that the convict had only a few days to live, a commutation of sentence was granted. The rapid recovery which has followed this act of clemency has added a new and startling chapter to the annals of medico-legal therapeutics.

The really important question, however, which this case presents is not whether President Taft was fooled. It is: Why, in the name of common sense, should he have thought it necessary to release this man from prison even if it was true that the man was dying?

The gasp of horror which ninety

Americans out of any hundred will make on merely reading the question in this form will be an all-sufficient proof of the wretched demoralization that we have fallen into. We have ceased to be able to behave like sane and grown-up creatures toward the law-breaking element. The humanitarian revolt against the cruelties which were inflicted upon prisoners and malefactors condemned to death in former generations has carried us so far to the other extreme that we have become hopelessly and indescribably silly.

What a sane people should be concerned to know is: Was the man who has just been released wrongly or rightly convicted? If he was wrongly convicted he should have been set free with the apologies of his fellow citizens. If he was rightly convicted he should have been kept in prison until the expiration of his sentence or until his death. The proposition that a prisoner rightly convicted should not be allowed to die in his cell is nothing but a bit of sickly, stupid and mischievous sentimentality. To dignify it as "humanity," or "Christian forgiveness," is drivell.

And here let us say one word to those self-described and self-classified "students" of criminology and prison reform who are proclaiming the doctrine that "experience," "history" and "statistics" have "demonstrated" that "mild measures" have been more effective than severe measures in suppressing crime. The true retort to this new-fangled doctrine is extremely simple. Express in the briefest and most impolite terms it is, "The boy—misrepresented!" So far from having diminished crime, the mild measures now in fashion are letting crime increase day by day, and "get away with the goods." We happen ourselves to know a little bit about the history of these things, and we have no hesitation in saying that the so-called "statistics" and the so-called "history" which the people who want to abolish capital punishment, for instance, are making use of are entirely worthless. And, what is more, most of these people wouldn't know either statistics or history if they were to run into them in broad daylight.

We shall return to this subject on another occasion.

Religious Garb in Indian Schools

A NOT wholly pleasant condition, and one that may arouse ill will, has arisen out of an order by Indian Commissioner Valentine forbidding in Government Indian schools the use of special religious garb or insignia. Complaint was made of this to the President by the Catholic Bureau at Washington, the very active representative of the Church, and the President six days later revoked the order with a view to further consideration. Thereupon the Home Missions Council of the Protestant Home Missionary Societies, thru its executive committee, telegraphed to the President its regret that this had been done, and presents a public appeal against it.

This is an unhappy complication. The crux of the matter is not in the wearing of a religious garb, but in the taking over by the Government of religious schools without any civil service examination of the teachers. This should not have been done, and yet they were taken over, known to be religious schools, and continued as religious schools and supported as such by the Government. Nor were they all Catholic. To be sure, the Catholic schools are the most numerous and the most ostentatiously sectarian, by means of the religious garb of the teachers and the other abundant insignia.

Certainly, Commissioner Valentine was right in declaring that the essential principle of the separation of Church and State forbids the teachers in these schools to impress their faith on the children by a peculiar sectarian dress and other insignia. Take the case of the Standing Rock Reservation. There are two Catholic Government boarding schools, and all are required to attend school. In the agency there are as many as four Protestant Indian churches. Their larger children must go to these schools, and crucifixes are at the heads of their beds, and pictures of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and other signs of Roman Catholic devotion are in constant evidence. They cannot escape being taught Catholicism. To be sure, they may at specified times be allowed instruction from their own minister or chaplain, as the Catholic children are allowed, but this

obtruding of one kind of religious faith is unjust in a country which knows no discrimination of faith.

And yet when these schools were "blanketed" in, with no civil service examination, it must have been known by the Indian Bureau that no visible change of management would be made, and we understand that no change of teachers or of management has since been made. Commissioner Valentine has tried to correct a real favoritism to one Church, and has required that in school work the teachers wear 'ordinary citizens' garb and remove sectarian insignia.

That is strict justice, but it will work much radical change, for the teachers are members of religious orders, required to wear their garb, and would have to resign. For this reason the President revokes the order. He is probably not unaware that the enforcement of the order would raise a protest from the Catholic ecclesiastics very much more vigorous and effective than any which the Home Mission Council, representing twenty-four organizations doing religious work in the United States, could arouse. Protestants do not attempt much political work; Catholics do. Political parties, Republican as well as Democrat, are very sensitive to the Catholic pulse. They like to do whatever they can to please that Church, whether in New York or Boston, or Porto Rico or the Philippines, or in the Indian service. Protestants are not likely to be so much stirred up over such a matter as this. They will think it of no great account what sort of clothes the teachers of Indian schools wear. They will think this one of the *minima* not worth getting excited over, and they will not be sending deputations of bishops to Washington to protest against this religious favoritism and support. We are no longer hostile to the Catholic Church. When, after our Catholic friends here had heaped on Cardinal Farley all the honor they could, they invited the citizens in general to add their congratulations, and at the dinner the Governor and the Mayor and the official representatives of the Protestant bodies did not refuse to be present and join their voices in acclaim. They did right to accept the invitation; but the Catholic Church under-

stands the value of the advertisement and display much better than the Protestants.

We think that Commissioner Valentine's order was strictly right; but the wrong lay back of clothes. It may be that the correction comes too late; or that it should have been accomplished more gradually or in another way; or that it may be thought politically unwise to allow any drastic correction.



Our Vacation Offer in a Nutshell

It is four weeks since we made our vacation offer to our readers. We recapitulate:

For the best vacation letter of not over 800 words (better yet, 400 words), \$15.

For the second best letter, \$10.

For every other letter published, two subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT.

Remember that an illustrated letter is likely to prove more interesting than any other. Remember that it doesn't matter if you never *did* write for the magazines. We are asking our readers for letters—not essays.

As for our photograph offer, it is this:

For the best photograph, \$15.

For the second best, \$10.

For every other photograph used, two subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT.

Remember that you do not need to be a "professional" to compete—nor even an expert. Glossy prints are preferred. Any subjects can be chosen, but we especially request water pictures. Any picture that reveals water to the imagination is a "water picture." And there is "water, water, everywhere!"

Accounts of vacation experiences submitted to the Vacation Editor will not be returned if unavailable. Keep a copy, therefore. Photographs will be returned only where full postage is provided. Do not forget to sign your full name and address. In sending photographs, write your name, address and a descriptive caption, the fuller the better, not on a separate sheet of paper, but on *the back of the photograph*, mounted or unmounted. And use a soft pencil; do not write on the photograph so that the writing "shows thru" or in any way disfigures the print.

The Candidates on Suffrage

Suffrage for women is moving eastward. We observe that there is a possibility of its being embodied in the new Ohio Constitution. It has even got a respectable minority of votes in the Virginia Legislature. But the most interesting development is seen in its treatment by candidates for the Presidency. Governor Wilson was told in a most courteous heckling letter that some hundreds of thousands of women will be voters at the next election, and that they would like to know what his opinion is on suffrage. He replied that he had not any opinion yet. It was a very important matter which he had not yet studied. We gather that he, a student of politics, who has reached conclusions on all other current questions of difference, has found this too much of a poser for him. Mr. Roosevelt is wiser and wiler. There is nothing so crude about his conclusion. He is not impaled on the fence; he is fairly on both sides of it. Yes, he believes in woman's suffrage, thinks it has the better reason in its favor. But he also is against woman's suffrage—for the present. Let the good thing be put off until the dear women are more nearly a unit in favor of it. Give it to them, not now, but when they ask for it. Meanwhile—well, we all know what he would have the good women do meanwhile; let them glorify their homes in the good old way. We are surprised to see that this answer does not give absolute triumphant satisfaction. We await a catena of answers from the rest of the candidates. Having learned prudence from the reception given to these responses it remains for them, if opposed, to hold to silence after the manner of British statesmen.



The Vacancy in the Supreme Court

It is reported that the President has turned down the names of two candidates for the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Harlan—one that of Judge Hook, of Kansas, and the other of Secretary Nagel, of Missouri. The reasons are very interesting and suggestive of the way the country judges of causes. Judge Hook is turned down be-

cause of his support in a certain case of a Jim Crow car law, and Secretary Nagel because of his relation as counsel to the St. Louis breweries. Judge Hook's decision may have been in accord with his own honest judgment, but the Jim Crow car is an injustice and indecency, and its protection by a decision of a Federal court is at least unfortunate, and is one not to be forgiven by those who suffer from it. Equally the brewery is a business off color in public esteem. To be its defender and to take its money will not give a man favor with the American people. To do so may be professional, but it shuts him out of the highest honors in his profession. And it is well that this is the case. It is impossible to make liquor selling a reputable business to engage in, and the making of it, or the defending and protecting of it, puts a man on his defense at the bar of the public conscience.



A Blue Sky Law A novel experiment in legislation comes from Kansas, a State which does not lack originality. Observing the losses to its citizens by means of swindling schemes which are so plausible that they deceive even college professors, schemes which use the post office until the department excludes them from the mails, the Kansas Legislature has enacted what is called the "blue sky law." It forbids in Kansas the offer for sale of interest in enterprises which have no other asset than comes from capitalizing the blue sky. It is a penal offense to offer shares of any company whose character has not been approved by a State commission. The small and ignorant investor is thus protected from those swindling concerns which the Post Office Department is trying to suppress. The department declares that it has already broken up swindling schemes which had already taken \$77,000,000 out of the savings of poor but thrifty people. The Philadelphia Legal Aid Society tells us that in the past year no other cause led to so much hardship and loss as did these sham enterprises. Unfortunately, it is not till after they have gathered in large profits from their dupes that the Post Office Department can learn of them

thru complaints of loss. The Kansas law attempts to prevent a great evil.



Local Crops Specializing crops has had the curious effect of making some of them entirely local, and then creating a sectional pride and prejudice against growing other crops equally valuable. Some of the cotton States are proud of being growers of that staple, and it is very difficult to get them to plant corn, even when it has been proved to be easily grown and more profitable. Georgia, if statistics are reliable, is paying out twenty millions of dollars annually for grain and hay and similar stuffs (more than her whole cotton crop is worth) to feed the mules that work the cotton fields and their owners. The fact is that corn can be grown in nearly all of the Southern States, and bumper crops in some of them. Much the larger part of hay that is used in Florida is imported from the North, at from \$30 to \$40 per ton; and most of it is very poor hay at that; yet no land in the world is better prepared by Nature to grow her own fodder for summer and her own storages for winter. Legumes cover the land from January to December, including some of the clovers, and "beggarweed," which is, all in all, the best legume ever discovered for hay—better even than alfalfa—it is a plant that will be world famous before long. Besides this, the velvet bean and the cow pea and the soja bean only begin the list that furnishes to the common sense cultivator everything that he can ask for. These Southern States ought to be exporting thousands of tons northward, where hay is sometimes deficient. One of the editors of Atlanta reports that, having need of a hay rake, he searched thru the hardware stores of that city to find one, but in vain. He could not find such a tool in the whole city for sale. New England has some of the same crotchets, and it was not easy to induce the clover growers to take up with alfalfa, altho that plant is now getting to be the rage. Connecticut has bought its wheat and corn of the West for a long time, but is now raising more wheat to the acre than Illinois. The corn States will grow fatter and richer,

in proportion as the extensive farms are cut up into those that are cultivated intensively with fruits and vegetables as well as cereals. These local whims and lack of equipment for varied farming are costing the nation a large sum annually; unfortunately we cannot put it into exact figures.



Ulsteria Belfast's threatened storm of civil war has blown over without a drop of rain or blood. Lightning flashed, thunder rolled, and suddenly the sky cleared blue. For weeks it had been war. Thirty thousand, sixty thousand, a hundred thousand Ulster men were to pack the streets of Belfast armed with guns and fiercer clubs and forbid Churchill and Redmond to speak in support of a measure which nearly half Ulster supports. But it was all a bluff. When the day came, came also Churchill and Redmond, and they spoke and went away, assailed with nothing worse than the cries that "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right." Ulster did not fight, for she was told very plainly by the saner Unionists of England that their support after this style was not wanted, and they subsided as quietly as did a vociferous editor on this side the water when told that his support was hurting the cause. There remains Ulster's declaration that she will never, never submit to an Irish parliament. We shall see. There appears to be no serious block remaining to prevent the passage thru the House of Commons of the Home Rule bill introduced this week, and with all the opposition of the House of Lords it can be enacted as law during the life of this Parliament. That will leave Welsh disestablishment as the next reform.



On Japanese Immigration We are glad that the protests (of which ours was one of the first) against that provision of the Dillingham immigration bill excluding Japanese laborers have brought about the section's elimination. It is extraordinary that by any perversity or blunder it could have found its way into the bill. As the Japanese were not mentioned by name, members of the committee may not at first have seen its

bearing, and when seen they readily made the correction. Its retention would have been an insult to a friendly nation which is doing all possible to keep on good terms with us, notwithstanding our attitude is not all that could be desired.



Japan in Search of a Religion

We give too much credit to the good sense of the Japanese Home Minister to believe that it is his plan to create a new syncretistic religion for Japan, which shall combine the excellences of Christianity, Buddhism and Shintoism. The statement is that he has called a conference of the leading representatives of these three religions for such a purpose. We can well believe he may propose to give them each a place as a state religion, such as Shintoism now holds; or, more likely, seeing the loss of faith in the old religions, and feeling the importance of strengthening decayed ethical standards, he may desire to discover among the three religions what they hold in common that is binding on the conscience. This is not an unreasonable thing to do, and it may be easier now that the later sects of Buddhism have been sloughing off the old crudities and superstitions and so are approximating somewhat toward Christianity, as do the new Somajes in India, and the Babists of Persia, who make much of the spiritual elements of religion and the fatherhood of God, which they learn from Christianity.



Father Hyacinthe Loyson, who died last week at the good age of eighty-five, was one of the most eloquent of French preachers. He left the Catholic Church for the Old Catholics, and maintained a sympathetic relation to the Protestants of Europe and America. He was born in New Orleans, La., visited here in support of the Old Catholic Church, and married an American lady. He was buried from the largest Protestant Church in Paris. His breadth of fellowship had no limits, and a few years ago the two visited North Africa and Syria in a movement for sympathy with the Mohammedans. He and Madame Loyson and their son Paul have all been writers for **THE INDEPENDENT**.

At the meeting in honor of Joseph H. Choate, mentioned in the introduction to the first article in this week's issue, Ambassador Reid referred to the distinguished members of the law firm with which Mr. Choate had been connected, and particularly to Mr. Evarts. Thereupon Mr. Choate was moved to tell a story of Mr. Evarts while he was Secretary of State. Said Mr. Choate:

"It was just at the time when he was thinking of asking Mr. Reid to accept the foreign mission. You have all been in Washington and you know very well the great elevator that takes people up to the State Department. Mr. Evarts and I were going up on the elevator to his office soon after he became Secretary of State. He looked serious. I think he was meditating the appointment spoken of. The elevator had forty or fifty people in it; and as we ground slowly up, Mr. Evarts looked around with that natural twinkle in his eyes and said: 'This is the largest collection for foreign missions that I have ever seen taken up.'"

We are not surprised that the Congressional Banking and Currency Committee will summon Mr. Bryan to tell them what evidence he has for a recent statement of his:

"Democrats, beware! The 'money trust,' having failed in its efforts to prevent an investigation, is now trying to force an investigation by the Banking Committee. The fact that the 'money trust' wants that committee intrusted with the investigation is proof positive that it thinks it can control that committee."

It may be difficult for him to show that he is sufficiently in touch with the "money trust" to know what it wants, or that it thinks that it can control that committee. Of course the committee resents the charge and will ask his proofs.

The Chinese Recorder is the monthly organ of the missions in China; and their attitude is well expressed in the following paragraph from its editorial columns:

"Now a stupendous revolution is in progress looking to the establishment of many of the ideas Christianity has advocated. Unless the signs fail, the end of the present revolution will mean a wider field and greater freedom of action for Christianity, for many of the men prominent in the revolution have espoused Christianity; of the rank and file large numbers have been under the same influence."

We have mentioned that Dr. Sun is a

Christian, that Yuan Shih-kai educates his sons in mission schools, and Wu Ting-fang has learned his love of democracy in our republic.

It is a pleasure to know by the decision of the Federal Court at Indianapolis that the detective Burns acted under full authority of law when he took under a requisition from the Governor of California James J. McNamara from Indianapolis to Los Angeles for trial. There was no kidnaping in the case, and no State law could interfere with the right and duty under the Federal Constitution of the Governor of Indiana to honor the requisition from California. The charge of kidnaping had been so often repeated that it was beginning to get credit.

The \$400,000 given by a Jew of India to found a Jewish university in Jerusalem will be a good starter. But while money will go a good way there in buildings and land, there will be needed much more from wealthy Hebrews of Europe and America to establish a really worthy institution. We do not regret the Zionist movement which is trying to regenerate and repossess Palestine. Let them win it if they can.

The printing by us of the poem "Kipling's Psychology," by Marion Couthony Smith, has stirred a flock of poets to offer verses in the Kipling meter, but we do not care to occupy our space with them. Miss Smith's residence should have been given as East Orange, N. J., instead of South Orange.

President Taft in an address last Monday came out as definitely as was possible without giving names in defense of his policy and record against the criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt. We may take it that there will be no further hesitation or avoidance, but that Taft and Roosevelt are both openly in the field as rival candidates.

It is said that the Kaiser intends to dissolve the new Reichstag, because it contains too many Socialists. But we doubt if such a body is soluble even in *aqua regia*.



The Injustice of Insurance Taxes

IF policyholders in American life insurance companies realized that every State in the Union was engaged in the profitable practice of taxing their insurance premiums, they might bestir themselves and try to abolish this unjust expense by appealing to their local Congressmen or writing letters to their respective State Insurance Departments. The States not only tax the real property owned by the life insurance companies but also—for the chief reason that they need the money!—put an obligatory tax upon the voluntary tax which the thrifty citizen puts upon himself when he pays his life insurance premium.

About four years ago the State of New York joined the procession by instituting this so-called Franchise Tax of one per cent., which it has rigorously collected ever since, and many other States tax as high as two and two and a half and even three per cent. the premium receipts collected by the various companies. As an example of how much is thus collected, the three great New York companies alone paid nearly two millions of dollars last year to the several States, exclusive of their regular taxes.

The various life insurance companies realize the injustice of this tax and do all they can to fight it, and the Association of Life Insurance Presidents watches the various proposed bills of State Legislatures which are aiming to increase this tax and strives to show the injustice of them as well as to procure more uniformity of rate thruout the States and a decrease in them all. But still the system goes merrily on because the States claim that a life insurance company which does business within their confines should pay something for the protection it receives. A State claims that the supervision which it exercises is an expense, which the company should properly pay for. The answer to this is that the expense to the State of supervising the business of a company

which pays, say, \$300,000 in premium taxes to that State, would probably not exceed \$10,000 or \$15,000.

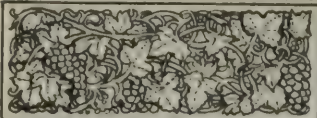
It is a temptingly easy way for a State to add to its funds, for the people generally look upon a large life insurance company as a rich corporation, that can well afford to be "soaked," and the policyholders of that company are comparatively few in number, and those few do not realize that the taxes come indirectly out of their own pockets.

The hackneyed argument that this is a tax upon thrift does not make a very strong appeal, because most taxes are upon thrift. A man saves money and builds himself a house, and this house is taxed. That is also a tax upon thrift, but, as Daniel Webster first pointed out, a premium tax is a tax upon a tax—an enforced tax upon a voluntary tax. A man takes out insurance upon his life, not for his own comfort but for the welfare of his dependents, to keep his family from becoming a charge upon the State—and he is taxed by that State for so doing. His neighbor is not so unselfish; he does not insure his life, he pays no premium and no premium tax; he dies, leaving his dependents unprovided for, and his neighbors—including the man who pays his premium tax—pay taxes to support orphan asylums, homes for the aged and so on.

This iniquitous tax is not brought home to the policyholder, because his company pays it. But while the company pays it directly, its members pay it indirectly, because the insurance costs just that much more to maintain.



THE Aetna Life Insurance Company issues in the interests of its casualty department a handbook entitled *Emergency Medical and Surgical Aid*, with a subtitle, "What to Do and What Not to Do." The handbook has been prepared by Dr. Ernest A. Wells, and seems to us a most useful and practical work, equally compact and serviceable.



American Banks South of Us

It has frequently been said by those familiar with conditions in the countries south of us that our export trade with those countries would be facilitated and increased if there were American banks in the capitals or chief ports. American capitalists are about to establish a bank at the capital of Nicaragua. The capitalists are the well-known bankers of this city, J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. They have loaned \$1,500,000 to Nicaragua and will increase the loan to \$15,000,000 if the Senate at Washington ratifies the pending loan treaty. The withdrawal, last week, of the offer which J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made, in connection with the proposed loan of \$10,000,000 to Honduras, and the shelving of the loan agreement with that country, do not necessarily affect the condition of the similar agreement with Nicaragua. The proposed bank is to be distinctly an American institution, chartered in Connecticut. It will be something more than a commercial bank, for it is authorized to be the fiscal and disbursing agent of Nicaragua, to issue bank notes, to coin money, and to establish a new currency system. We shall be glad to hear of the ratification of the loan treaty, and we hope a failure to ratify it will not prevent the establishment and maintenance of the bank.

It became known last week that a company formed in Argentina, under the auspices or with the aid of the American Manufacturers' Export Association—the North and South American Banking and Commercial Company—is to establish in Buenos Ayres a bank, with \$20,000,000 capital. While the twenty-five incorporators are capitalists, ranch owners and other residents of Argentina, there will be an American branch, and the institution will seek to promote trade with this country. We are confident that in the near future other banks, supported wholly or in part by American capital, and designed to facilitate international trade, will be established south of us.

Canada's trade with the West Indies has been promoted and enlarged by the Canadian branch banks in those islands. The newest of these banks is in Santo Domingo, where there is no American bank, altho the fiscal affairs of the republic are administered by agents or representatives of the Government of the United States.

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....A slight increase of the pig iron output is shown by the report for January. In that month 2,057,911 tons were produced, against 2,043,270 in December, and 1,999,443 in November.

....As all orders for mailing checks for Union Pacific dividends were destroyed in the Equitable building, stockholders are asked to apply to the treasurer, at 165 Broadway, for blank order forms, which are to be signed by them.

....A corporation in which financiers of Paris, Antwerp, Brussels and Amsterdam are said to be interested has taken the name of the Montauk Harbor Improvement Company and has bought 4,200 acres of land fronting on Fort Pond Bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, for a steamship terminal.

....The Treasury Department has awarded \$50,000 to Joseph L. Payne, bookkeeper, an informer who gave evidence as to the customs frauds of the Duveen Brothers, and \$25,000 to Peter Redling, informer in the Bradford lining cases. In the Duveen cases the Government recovered about \$1,200,000, and in the Bradford cases between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

....A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company (of which Richard M. Hurd is president) will be held on the 26th inst. to take action as to an increase of the company's capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 by the issue of 20,000 additional shares. It is proposed that each stockholder shall have the privilege of subscribing for the new stock at par, at the rate of one share for every two shares of the present stock standing in his name.

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Survey of the World

The Presidential Candidates

Mr. Roosevelt has said that he will, within a few days after his address before the Constitutional Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on February 21, reply to the letter signed by eight Republican Governors, asking him for an expression in regard to the nomination. An article in the *Outlook* explains, meanwhile, that Mr. Roosevelt's pledge against a third term meant only a third *consecutive* term. The "Old Guard" or New York Republican machine seems to be behind the ex-President, and William Barnes, Jr., boss of Albany and chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, attacked Mr. Roosevelt bitterly in the last State campaign, now reminds the population that during his term "as President Mr. Roosevelt performed a wonderful service to the people."—Opening the office of the Roosevelt National Committee in the Munsey Building, at Washington, on February 11, Medill McCormick, of Chicago, gave out a signed statement attacking the Administration and stating that Mr. Taft's Lincoln Day address at New York, referring to certain "political neurotics," marked embarkation upon

"a policy of political suicide and murder. . . . Those Republicans who really secured his [Mr. Taft's] nomination and election are now opposed to his renomination. At first they were merely disappointed by the Administration's vacillation, and hoped that the Administration eventually would adopt a consistent and progressive course. But what at first they took for temporary weakness they have now discovered to be a political paranoia."

Meantime the "National Taft Bureau" was opened in Washington at the Raleigh Hotel. Senator Townsend, of Michigan, declared at Adrian, Mich., on the same

day that "Theodore Roosevelt pointed the way; William H. Taft has traveled the road." The opposition to the President's nomination comes from "the great malefactors of great wealth, . . . and the men who make a profession of reform and insist that nothing is genuine that does not have their name blown in the bottle." "One good term deserves another," was his conclusion. It was on February 14, also, that the Republican State Convention met at Atlanta, Ga., and gave the President a solid delegation, plus strong endorsement. The regular Republican conventions of Florida and Oklahoma have also chosen Taft delegates. Roosevelt contestants will appear before the National Committee.—A statement was issued from the La Follette offices at Washington on February 14 in the form of a telegram addressed by the Senator to a Fargo newspaper which had inquired whether he had withdrawn from the contest:

"In response to your telegram I will say to the progressive Republicans of North Dakota that the report that I have withdrawn as a candidate is false, and the statements regarding my health are gross misrepresentations. They are a part of the pressure brought to bear to force me from the contest, which I willingly undertook at a time when no one else could be induced to make the fight. I have overtaxed my strength and require a few weeks' rest, which I shall take, and then return with renewed vigor to the struggle for thoroughgoing progressive principles.

"I want the support of delegates who are ready to win, or lose if need be, in the interest of a great cause, without compromise and without entering into any deals or combinations.

"Let me thru you assure the voters of North Dakota that I shall as always keep faith with them and with supporters in other States, and shall remain a candidate steadfast to the end."

Arrests in the Dynamite Cases

In twenty-five widely separated cities arrests were made on February 14, to the number of forty-one, of men connected with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. They are accused of complicity in a vast dynamiting conspiracy. As the warrants are issued by Federal authorities, the prisoners are held only on the charge of conspiring to transport dynamite in passenger trains from State to State. Among the men arrested are Frank M. Ryan, president of the association; John T. Butler, first vice-president, and Herbert S. Hockin, second vice-president and successor of J. J. McNamara as secretary-treasurer. Nearly every man whom the Indianapolis Federal grand jury has accused after a prolonged investigation is either at present or has been within a few years an official of some local iron workers' union. Ten more arrests followed, later in the week. Bail bonds of \$5,000 and \$10,000 each are demanded, making \$340,000 in all. "This is only a beginning," says the prosecution agent the arrests now made. There are fifty-four indictments in all, but three men were already in custody. The basis of the prosecution is said to be furnished by letters and telegrams, quoted in the indictments. Some 40,000 communications were seized in the headquarters of the International Iron Workers' Association. The dictagraph has been used for months to inform the District Attorney at Indianapolis of what the labor leaders were saying and doing. "The men indicted were, with a few exceptions, only tools in the hands of men higher up," says William J. Burns, the detective.

The Lawrence Strikers

A compromise between the Lawrence strikers and the agents of the Lawrence mills not immediately controlled by the American Woolen Company was reached on February 16, in the fifth week of the strike. All the strikers' demands except the 15 per cent. increase of wages were conceded; a fifty-six hour schedule for fifty-four hours' work, and a 5 per cent. increase of pay. About two-thirds

of the strikers are affected. On Saturday several thousand delegates from local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist clubs and Ferrer association paraded Fifth avenue, in New York, headed by a band playing the "Marseillaise," and followed by 103 children, from four to eleven years of age, wearing pasteboard badges proclaiming them to belong to the families of striking operatives of the Lawrence mills. This demonstration followed the arrival of a second batch of strikers' children of whom about 250 have now reached New York, where they are distributed among the families of workingmen and sympathizers. Thirty-five children have been sent from Lawrence to Barre, Vt.

Various Items

On February 14 the President signed the proclamation admitting Arizona to the Union as the forty-eighth State. George W. H. Hunt was inaugurated the same day as the first Governor of Arizona.—Mahlon Pitney, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, has been nominated by Mr. Taft to succeed the late Justice Harlan in the Supreme Court of the United States.—The alleged irregularities in the Florida Everglades, which resulted in the dismissal of C. G. Elliott, chief drainage engineer, and his assistant, have been laid before the District Attorney for the District of Columbia by Attorney-General Wickersham, with the request that the case be laid before the grand jury. An investigation is being made also by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.—According to Representative Henry, of Texas, there is in this country "a financial Mafia," using "black hand methods." The "Money Trust" investigation is discussed in our financial department.—On February 15, Major-General Frederick C. Ainsworth was relieved of his office as Adjutant-General of the United States, after thirty-seven years' service in the army, which he entered in 1874 as a surgeon. General Ainsworth was relieved by order of the Secretary of War, who alleged insubordination. The Adjutant-

General was retired next day on his own application. Previously, there was talk of a court martial. This is averted, but a subpoena, returnable February 19, was issued by the House Committee on Expenses in the War Department. This was said to be in connection with the case of Major B. B. Ray, an army paymaster, who, it is alleged, was saved from court martial on three distinct occasions in consideration of political work in the 1908 campaign. The investigation is likely to go deeper than this indicates. General Ainsworth has been suspected by the War Department heads of "conspiracy" with the Democratic majority to secure the passage of the Hay army legislation, and Representative Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama (a Democratic member, but an opponent of the Democratic army program), made this charge on the floor of the House. General Ainsworth and the Chief of Staff, General Leonard Wood, have always been at odds. In relieving General Ainsworth, Mr. Stimson alleged that he had

"impugned the fairness and intelligence of the Secretary of War under whose authority the proposition in question [the proposal of the general staff to make changes in the form of the muster roll] was submitted to you. You also criticise and impugn the military capacity . . . of the officers of the general staff and the war college. . . . This is not an isolated instance of insubordination and impropriety."

In retirement General Ainsworth will remain on the payroll, receiving \$6,000 a year.—On February 16 the House of Representatives adopted amendments to the Army Bill, providing for the consolidation of the offices of Adjutant-General and Inspector-General with that of Chief of Staff. It is doubtful whether the Senate will concur. The House also abolished five of the fifteen regiments of cavalry and indorsed its action of the day before in advancing the term of enlistment from three years to five. This proposal was strongly opposed by the Chief of Staff and by President Taft, and is most unpopular in army circles.—On February 15 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Myron T. Herrick, banker and ex-Governor of Ohio, as Ambassador to France, succeeding Mr. Robert Bacon. Only fourteen Senators voted against the confirmation.—Three years ago General Theodore Bingham,

then Police Commissioner, brought suit for \$100,000 against Mayor Gaynor, of New York, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, as damages for an alleged libel. The case was about to come to trial, after repeated postponements, when the Mayor apologized last week, and General Bingham withdrew the suit.—Mayor Gaynor is the choice of Martin W. Littleton, Democratic Representative of the Oyster Bay district, for President of the United States. Mr. Littleton names Governor Harmon as second choice, Mr. Underwood as third. Governor Wilson he regards as an unsatisfactory candidate, standing as he does for the initiative, referendum and recall: the "unholy trinity."—Republican members of the New York State Senate plan to contest the confirmation of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, of Brooklyn, best known as an alienist, as Health Officer of the Port of New York, to succeed Dr. Alvah H. Doty, whose resignation was recently demanded by Governor Dix, who nominates his successor. Dr. Doty has served about twenty years, and leading physicians of New York recently voted resolutions congratulating him upon the successful performance of his duties. Governor Dix's nomination is regarded as personal rather than political.



Continuing Disorder in Mexico

The situation in Mexico was not improved during last week, except in the south, where the Zapatist bandits were defeated in several battles. In undertaking the subjection or extermination of these malcontents, Madero has adopted a severe policy. His soldiers have burned villages where the inhabitants were in sympathy with Zapata, and have shot many prisoners taken in the battles. After one engagement about fifty men were thus put to death. There were uprisings and disorder in Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Michoacan. In the north, half of Chihuahua was in the hands of the Vasquistas, or revolutionist followers of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who also had possession of a large part of Sonora, including one port of entry on the New Mexican border. In Sonora there were many army mutineers. Scores of railroad bridges in both these States were burned. Torreon was sur-

rounded and isolated. The Chihuahua Legislature authorized Governor Abram Gonzales to borrow \$6,000,000 for the purchase of large estates, to be cut up into small farms. Owing to the cutting of telegraph wires and the interruption of railroad traffic, the news dispatches from all parts of Mexico were unsatisfactory. Evidence of growing hostility toward American residents, because of rumors of intervention, led our State Department, on the 13th, to send the following instructions to all of our consuls in Mexico:

"You are authorized officially to deny, thru the local press and otherwise, as under instructions to do so, all foolish stories of intervention, than which nothing could be further from the intentions of the Government of the United States, which has the sincerest friendship for Mexico and the Mexican people, to whom it hopes will soon return the blessings of peace, which is not concerned with Mexico's internal political affairs, and which demands nothing but the respect and protection of American life and property in the neighboring republic. You will observe the strictest impartiality and in no wise interfere between contending forces, counseling Americans in your district to act likewise. You will use the language of this instruction."

In interviews published at the capital, President Madero had expressed his appreciation of American friendship. On the 15th he sent the following message to a newspaper in Los Angeles:

"The attitude of the Mexican Government toward the Government of the United States is that of the most open friendship, and the attitude of the latter in the difficulties thru which the republic has passed has been most cordial. The difficulties thru which the republic of Mexico has been passing were not of really great importance and have been overcome. There has been no great political principle involved and there has been no notable leader as their sponsor. For all of these reasons my Government is sufficiently strong to give complete protection to all the interests."

But the situation did not warrant this optimistic opinion. Among the outrages committed by bandit revolutionists was the murder of E. Hans Angelman, a wealthy German ranch owner, and comments in the Berlin press indicated that Germany might complain to our Government. "Better a peaceful Mexico under the United States," said one of the Berlin papers, "than one devastated by rebels."

West Indies and Central America A Porto Rican newspaper publishes a report of an interview with the Mayor of San Juan, according to which he said he had always opposed a grant of citizenship to Porto Ricans by the United States Government. "It would involve us in grave political complications with Mexico, Central America, Santo Domingo and all the other Caribbean countries, and might seriously compromise us for the future." Porto Rico, he continued, should become a republic under an American protectorate. He regretted the annexation of Hawaii, which some day would be a republic. Porto Ricans must not expect that the island would ever become a State of the Union.—Our trade with Porto Rico in 1911 amounted to \$72,000,000, or eighteen times the value of the trade in 1897, one year before annexation. Exports and imports are nearly equal.—In Cuba, President Gomez declines a renomination, and it is expected that the Liberal candidate will be Vice-president Zayas. Cuba is quarreling with France, owing to the French Government's refusal to list on the Paris Bourse the bonds of a French loan to the Cuban Territorial Bank. The Cuban Congress has abrogated the parcels post agreement with France, and is considering a bill imposing a discriminatory duty of 50 per cent. upon imports from that country. All this is related to Cuba's failure to pay certain French claims. Cuba holds that these are unjust, but would submit them to the arbitration of President Taft. President Gomez has ordered the removal from office of many men who opposed Cuban independence, thus satisfying the demand of the Veterans' Association. The Supreme Court says these removals are unlawful because the recent legislative suspension of the civil service law was unconstitutional.—A part of the wreck of the "Maine" will be towed from the harbor of Havana, probably on March 4, and be sunk in deep water. There will be an escort of cruisers and appropriate ceremonies, with salutes from the warships and Morro Castle.—The directors of a new national bank established in Santo Domingo represent three firms of New

York bankers.—In Panama, the opponents of President Arosemena have nominated for President Dr. Porras, recently Minister at Washington. In testimony before a Congressional committee, last week, an attempt was made to prove, by documents and otherwise, that a contribution of \$60,000 to the Republican campaign fund was influential in procuring a rejection of the Nicaragua route; that a committee report in favor of Panama was written by the French company's counsel; that the revolution was financed in part by this company; that our Government prepared to assist the revolutionists; that a bribe of \$80,000 was paid to a Colombian military commander, and that President Roosevelt withheld from Congress important official papers relating to the revolution.

The Opening of Parliament Parliament was assembled on the 14th, instead of the 13th, as was first announced, because the Irish did not like to have the fate of their country dependent upon a session inaugurated on an unlucky date, recalling the fact that Gladstone's home rule bill, which caused the downfall of the Liberals and the division of the party, had been introduced on the 13th of March. The King's speech was short, and referred in the briefest possible language to the important measures to be brought forward: "A measure for the better government of Ireland"; "a bill to terminate the establishment of the Church in Wales and make provisions for its temporalities"; "proposals for the amendment of the law with respect to the franchise and the registration of electors." In reference to China the King said:

"I trust that the crisis in China may soon be terminated satisfactorily by the establishment of a stable form of government conforming with the views of the Chinese people. My Government will continue to observe an attitude of strict non-intervention, while taking all the necessary steps to protect British life and property. I fully recognize that the leaders on both sides in China have shown every desire to safeguard the lives and interests of foreigners resident in that empire."

No reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the visit of Lord

Haldane to Berlin, but Premier Asquith spoke of it in the following language:

"Both the German Government and our own are animated by a sincere desire to bring about a better state of understanding. The visit of Viscount Haldane to Berlin in this connection involved both sides in a departure from conventional methods, but it was felt by both nations that frankness of statement and communication would be easier in the first instance if there were an informal non-committal conversation rather than regular diplomatic negotiations. Such an exchange of views under such conditions ought to dispel the suspicion that either Government contemplates aggressive designs against the other. That by itself would be a great gain."

The leader of the Opposition, Bonar Law, opened with a vigorous attack on the foreign policy of the Government and the changes in the government of India. In reply to a direct question from the Premier as to whether he proposed to repeal the Insurance Act when he came into power, Mr. Law replied that he did. This was received with jubilation by the Liberals, and Mr. Asquith clinched the admission by announcing "Now we know that the first plank of the platform of the Tory party under its new leader is the repeal of the Insurance Act." The Insurance Act, altho meeting with opposition in some quarters, has received the formal approval in principle of both parties. Mr. Law explained later in a letter to the press that he meant that the Unionists, if they come into power, would amend the Insurance Act. The Socialist Labor party held a mass meeting in Albert Hall on the eve of the opening of Parliament in favor of equal suffrage. It was presided over by James R. MacDonald, leader of the Labor party in Parliament, who declared that the Labor members would desert the Government if it refused to grant suffrage to women. King George has bestowed an almost unprecedented honor upon Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by making him a Knight of the Order of the Garter. Only four other Commoners have been so honored since the order was founded. The significance of this action on the part of the King has given rise to many surmises in view of the fact that Sir Edward Grey's management of the Morocco crisis and the Persian difficulty has been severely criticised even by members of his own

party, and that the visit of Lord Haldane is understood to be for the purpose of alleviation of the animosity aroused in Germany by his policy. According to Mr. Asquith, the suggestion that a British Minister visit Berlin originated with the German Government. Mr. Asquith denies as "a pure invention without a shade of foundation" the story that the British fleet was preparing last fall for an immediate attack upon Germany.

French Affairs The French Senate closed its long discussion of the Morocco agreement by ratifying it with a vote of 212 to 42. Leaders of all parties, however, voiced their dissatisfaction with the treaty and their hatred of Germany in more or less emphatic language. It was asserted that the protectorate over Morocco was gained at too great a cost, that it meant the ultimate loss of all French Kongo, that the Government showed weakness in giving way in the face of Germany's threat at Agadir, and that the agreement would not settle the difficulty, but bring more trouble in its train. In reply, the new Premier, M. Poincaré, confessed that he was not enthusiastic about the treaty, but he thought it necessary to vote for it. It gave France full control over Morocco and retained intact the reversionary right of France to Belgian Kongo, which, being personal, was not transmissible.—The negotiations with Spain in regard to Morocco are reported to be going smoothly, and all important questions have been settled except that of the territorial compensation claimed by Spain. The French proposal that the collection of customs in the Spanish zone for the repayment of the foreign loans be carried on by French officials was rejected by the Spanish Government, but the compromise proposal made by the British Ambassador that the matter be placed in the hands of a joint Franco-Spanish commission was accepted by both governments. Detailed plans are being prepared for the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco as soon as an agreement has been reached with Spain.—The naval program of the Government, calling for the expenditure of \$279,600,000,

was passed in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 452 to 73. M. Delcassé, Minister of Marine, in presenting the naval bill, said that it was his aim to increase the number of the larger types of ships and make the navy strong enough to insure security on the Mediterranean, but it was not necessary to keep pace with other nations in construction. The Government program was criticised by M. Thomson, former Minister of Marine, who said that it was no time to increase naval expenditures, at a moment when President Taft was proposing general arbitration and practical disarmament to France and other Powers. It was noticeable, he said, that every such attempt on the part of the American President was followed by the doubling of armament by the various Powers.—M. Millerand, Minister of War, said that France was determined to maintain her supremacy in the air, and he asked for an appropriation of \$4,400,000 for aviation purposes in 1912 and \$5,000,000 the year after. He said that by the end of the year France would have an aerial fleet of fifteen dirigible cruisers and 344 avions or military aeroplanes, with 24 officers qualified as pilots, 210 observers, 42 mechanics, 1,600 sappers and 550 aviation soldiers. The people of France are rallying with enthusiasm to the support of the Government's aerial program, and liberal subscriptions are coming from all classes. The hat was passed around at a meeting at the Sorbonne and \$750 was contributed by the officials, while the eight pensioners who guard Napoleon's tomb united in a subscription of a dollar. The municipality of Paris will provide six aeroplanes and the municipality of Nancy one.

The Opening of the Reichstag The new Reichstag was assembled for the first time in the White Hall of the royal palace in Berlin. The speech from the throne, read by the Emperor in a strong voice, was moderate in tone, but laid emphasis upon the necessity of making the empire sufficiently powerful to defend at all times its national honor, and its possessions as well as its just interests in the world. In the preliminary organization of the Reichstag Dr. Peter

Spahn, leader of the Clerical Center party, was elected president in opposition to August Bebel, leader of the Social Democratic party, by a vote of 196 to 175. Philipp Scheidemann, a Socialist, was elected first vice-president of the House, defeating the Conservative candidate, Hermann Christian Dietrich, by 188 votes to 174. Dr. Spahn, however, resigned rather than be associated with a Socialist, so for one brief session a Socialist vice-president presided over the Reichstag. Dr. Johannes Kämpf, the Radical who won the Kaiser's district of Central Berlin, was later elected president of the Reichstag. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag, said that the recent Socialist victories at the polls only strengthened the reasons against loosening the constitutional foundations of the empire. He saw no reason for altering the Government's policy by any further changes in the franchise in the way of making it more democratic. As to his own position, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"An Imperial Chancellor is responsible solely to the Emperor and he is an indispensable counterweight to the most liberal of all franchises."

The Chancellor, in referring to the visit of Viscount Haldane, said: "These confidential conversations which were heartily welcomed by us have been exhaustive and frank and will be conducted."

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The Imperial
Yuan Elected President edict announcing the retirement of the Manchus from the Government appointed Yuan Shi-kai to organize a constitutional republic in accordance with the will of the people. Yuan Shi-kai notified the Powers of the authority vested in him as President Plenipotentiary of the Republic and requested all ministers accredited to foreign governments to continue to perform their duties as heretofore. He promptly sent the following telegram addressed "to the President, Vice-President, Ministers, and National Assembly at Nanking":

"A republic is the best form of government recognized by the world. Its establishment is really due to your efforts. With a minimum shedding of blood the desired end has been reached. We must not allow the existence of a monarchical form of government in China.

"I am desirous of coming south to give greetings and receive guidance from you, but in view of the difficulties please excuse me. You have, I am sure, formulated a plan for a united government. Please let me know what measures you have taken."

In reply, Dr. Sun Yat-sen telegraphed a declaration of joy at Yuan's adherence to the united republic, inviting him to come to Nanking at once, or to send a fully empowered representation pending the decision of the National Assembly. Tho the Republicans of the south are still insistent that the capital be established in Nanking or Wu-chang, this difference of opinion may not prevent a union of the two governments. On February 17, however, Yuan Shi-kai telegraphed to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Republican Minister of Justice, and to Tang Shao-yi, an able Chinaman educated in America, who is said to have been offered the premiership, urging them to obtain the election of Dr. Sun as president instead of himself, and saying:

"I am unable to control the involved situation in China, as I am suffering from impaired health. Now that the aims of the republicans have been attained I have accomplished my duty. The post of president of the republic would only serve to lead to my ruin. I ask your kind offices and interest with the people of the country to elect Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to whom credit should be given. I will wait here until I am relieved. Then I will return to my home and resume my work as a husbandman"

—When Dr. Sun Yat-sen sent in his resignation to the National Assembly at Nanking, the Assembly at once elected Yuan Shi-kai President of the Chinese Republic. In notifying Yuan of his election the Republicans reminded him that he and George Washington were the only Presidents ever to have been unanimously elected. Yuan Shi-kai has cut off his queue—the Chinese equivalent of burning his bridges behind him. It is suggested that Dr. Sun may be sent as Chinese Minister to London, where he not many years ago was kidnapped and imprisoned by the Chinese Legation as a revolutionist. Dr. Sun, who is a convert of the missionaries, advocates uniting the Christian denominations of China into one national Chinese Church. He states in a letter to a Paris feminist:

"It will be my first care to give Chinese women a higher and nobler education with a view of enabling them to exercise civic rights."

Violence in Labor Disputes

BY HARRY ORCHARD

[From May 9 to July 28, 1907, the whole country was stirred up over the trial of William D. Haywood, an officer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the murder of Ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho. The trial was made a class issue by the Socialists and labor unionists, and Mr. Roosevelt added fuel to the feeling by calling Haywood and Moyer, as well as Harriman, "undesirable citizens." The issues in the case and its history are too complicated to tell here, but there seems to be no doubt whatever that what practically amounted to a state of war existed in Colorado and the neighboring mining States during the labor struggles out of which the crime grew and many acts of violence were committed on both sides. The jury consisting of farmers rendered a verdict of "not guilty," despite the testimony of Harry Orchard, who confessed to an appalling list of crimes, including forgery, arson, bigamy and murder. Orchard, who confessed that he had been incited to the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg by Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, was in a subsequent trial sentenced to death, but the Court recommended that the sentence be commuted by the Board of Pardons to life imprisonment, which has been done. Orchard is now serving his sentence in the penitentiary at Boise, Idaho, and in response to our request to the present Governor he has been permitted to send us the following article. As Orchard now claims to have repented and accepted the consolations of religion we think it worth while to print his article for whatever it may be worth as a contribution from one who has had experience in the violence politely called "direct action" that has so disgraced industrial conflicts in late years, especially in those that led to his own conviction and that of the McNamaras. This article will have special timeliness owing to the indictment last week of over fifty labor leaders charged with taking part in dynamite outrages.—EDITOR.]

THE INDEPENDENT asks my views in regard to the McNamara confession and the use of force in labor disputes. I am well acquainted with the methods of force so often employed by labor leaders in their disputes with capital, also the effect that it has upon both parties. The first union I belonged to was the most radical one I have ever known. A man could not do any kind of work within the jurisdiction of that union unless he joined at the first meeting after he went to work; neither did it allow any open criticism of the methods it employed in enforcing its demands. I never knew of anybody refusing to join, but I do know of a good many that refused to be gagged, and these were soon notified to leave the camp. Some who refused found themselves looking down the barrel of a Winchester some dark night with a masked face standing behind it. They were promptly marched down the only road that led out of the camp. Several of those who tried to get away paid the penalty with their lives, while hardly any escaped without a good beating. They were left with scars that they would always carry, and, as I have often heard it said, "were branded as scabs should be." When I first came to the place where this union had jurisdic-

tion my employer told me of the conditions that existed there, and told me, no matter what I heard or saw that related to the unions, to keep my mouth shut and say nothing, as that was my only protection and the unions were in complete control of the county. I did not take very kindly to these admonitions at first, but kept my own counsel.

About three years later a strike was called in one of the camps in the district, resulting in a large amount of property being destroyed and some men killed. This brought out the soldiers and martial law soon followed. I pass by the cause or justification that the union leaders had for committing the measures of "direct action," also the provocation that the military officials had for the retaliation that was meted out to the strikers, both men and women. But I do know that here is the very place where the breach is widened between the two contending parties, and where that feeling of hatred is engendered which is too bitter for human characterization. Only one that has been unfortunate enough to pass thru such an experience can in any degree realize the feelings that come to one's heart. It is true that circumstances seem to force these warring parties to enter into some kind of an agree-

ment, and often the trouble seems to be settled. But, as circumstances frequently force both parties to agree against their will, it is only the old saying that a man forced against his will is of the same opinion still. And when either see an opportunity to "get the better of the other," the old feeling of hatred returns.

A few years later I was in another part of the country, where another of those bitter struggles began, and the same methods were employed, and the same results followed, only on a larger scale.

There has been much said and written as to who is responsible for the violence and bloodshed that follow in the path of these bitter struggles, but I know that the rank and file of the union men are as much in the dark as the general public are.

In the first place, men do not go out in the dead hours of the night and commit murder and violence for that organization single handed and alone, unless

they have the approval and support of the men that are at the head of the union and direct its policies. I have been thru the mill to my sorrow and I know how these things are carried out.

Even local officers and leaders of the unions do not use these drastic measures without the approval and support of their superiors. This is where the inner circle comes in. The inner circle is the most thoroly organized group in the union. The president and secretary could not do these things without the support of the local leaders, and the local leaders would not take such responsibility upon themselves.

Now, in this last struggle I was unfortunate enough to get into the confidence of this inner circle, and met the executive heads of the whole organization. And this is the way that it was put up to me: "We cannot fight in the open," said they, "but if we do not fight for our rights and hang together, we will all hang separately." Now, I had the feeling of bitterness against the employers in my heart, and came to the conclusion that the end justified the means. True, the first rule above all others is that these acts of lawlessness must be kept from the rank and file of the union men and the general public. But they were intended to strike terror into all that were supposed to be unfriendly to the demands of the union, especially the officials of the employing corporations and companies. We did not intend to deceive these individuals; we intended that they should know from whence the violence was coming. It was figured out that they would lay it to the union officials, but it was also figured that the union officials would have far the best of the argument, as they could point out that it would be the very worst thing that could be thought of for the organization, and that it would knock out the principal prop that supported it, namely, "public sentiment."

Now, this system has worked and worked well with hardly an exception up until the McNamara confession, but I believe that it has now been dealt a death blow from which it will never be able to recover. There could not have been any better solution of that dreadful experience than the way it ended, and nothing that could have



HARRY ORCHARD AT THE TIME OF HIS TRIAL.

done such a public moral good. Inasmuch as these terrible depredations have extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is foolishness to say or to think that they were done without the approval and support of the executive heads of the labor organizations and also many of the local leaders in the vicinity where the outrages were committed. Surely reasonable common sense will lead any fair thinking man to this conclusion.

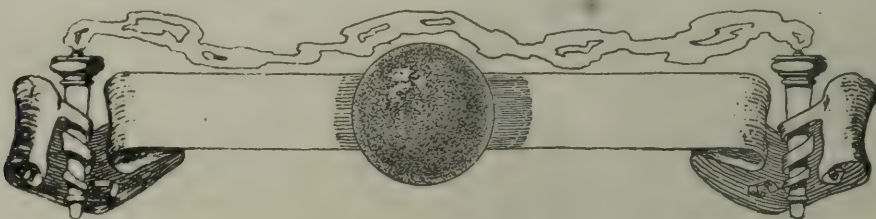
There is much that might be said in support of this position but I do not care to go into details. It looks, however, as if the clouds that have long hidden these dark and mysterious deeds were fast clearing away, and the curtain will be raised so that the rank and file of every labor organization may see the actors that have so long deceived them and cast such a dark reflection upon the whole movement.

Organized labor has accomplished much for the uplifting of the laboring man. It has still very much more to accomplish. But it now has an opportunity to shake off the shackles that have held it back, and take its place with all other civil organizations, which are held in respect by all liberty-loving people, and not be classed, as it has so often been, as a lawless, irresponsible body. In the first place, it must rid from its ranks those who preach and practise the doctrine of "direct action" or force, as this is contrary to the law of God. Our great Creator gave us an open door and made us our own free moral agents. He told us what the result of disobedience would be. We find the great nations of the world that have forsaken that law and replaced it with the law of force have slowly, but surely, crumbled away. The religious organizations that have disobeyed have also suffered defeat. In the

face of all this, what can labor organizations hope to accomplish by the use of these methods? Now, while the great wheels of industry are busy grinding out their dollars, they are also slowly, but surely, grinding out the lives of men and women that keep them in motion. Some of the great industries are very hazardous at best. The greedy captains that control them should be forced to make the conditions as safe and sanitary as possible. The kind of force, however, that we have been talking about will not do the work. But if labor organizations will place big, broad-minded men at their head, letting them direct the policies of the union, and, instead of sowing the seed of discontent and strife, establish schools of education along economic lines so that its members will measure up with any other class in society, and command the same respect and consideration, then they will be in a position to appeal to the honest employer of labor and the general public for their sympathy and support, and, in any grievance that they may have, the greedy captain of industry will be forced to give way under this mighty force of sentiment.

I am fully aware that these are the words of one that has forfeited all rights to be heard by society and has become a moral leper on account of the dark and unnatural deeds he has been guilty of. But I want to say that no man, woman or child can paint them any darker than I paint them myself, nor regret the suffering and sorrow that I have caused others, more than I do. As for the affliction that I have brought upon myself, I consider it as nothing, for it has been the means of bringing me to repentance and to God, Who has clothed me and set me in my right mind.

STATES PRISON, BOISE, IDAHO.



Going Ice-Fishing

BY O. WARREN SMITH



ONE reason why I like winter fishing is because of its primitiveness, its glorious lack of burdensome paraphernalia. As angling editor of an outdoor magazine, I became so tired of talking and writing about rods, reels and lines that it is with positive relief and delight that I set out for the silent winter lakes, my whole outfit of lines, sinkers and hooks easily stowed away in a single pocket of my shooting coat. I carry an axe and a can of bait, either live minnows or earth worms dug from beneath the frozen crust of the earth with much toil, for "angle-worms" can be secured even in midwinter if you are possessed of sufficient courage and strength to wrest them from the unwilling earth. (If you do not want to be

considered a fit subject for the madhouse, dig after nightfall and in the dark of the moon, in a spot as far removed from observant neighbors as possible. I speak from experience.)

I nearly forgot to mention one important item in the midwinter fishing outfit, the tea can, black with the smokes of many fires, jammed from many a hard knock, but still capable of holding water and loved because of its many pleasant associations.

Such in a word is the equipment of a midwinter fisherman, tho there are those who fashion with infinite pains what they term "tip-ups" out of quarter-inch stuff; a contrivance which I use occasionally, when the other fellow makes and carries them, tho the primitive outfit seems to be more in harmony with Nature.

There is something aboriginal about ice-fishing. The ice-fisher alone of those who dwell in more tender climes can



"THERE ARE THOSE WHO FASHION WHAT THEY CALL TIP-UPS"

appreciate the wonderful tales of Alaska which Jack London spins; indeed, out on a wind-swept lake, the fisherman feels closely akin to those dusky brethren who dwell within the Arctic Circle. Ice-fishing, like all northern winter sports, is not for the physically unfit, the pale-blooded houseling afraid of the cold. It would be the height of folly for one who has been pent up all winter to set out on a fishing trip when the thermometer hovers in the neighborhood of zero, for nose and ears would be likely to suffer, and the sport voted a cruelty. Not so the men or women who met the first advances of winter with uncovered ears and brave smiles. They may go ice-fishing, even to the North Pole if they so desire. Winter has terrors only for those who fear it.

Considerable skill is required to cut a hole thru a foot or more of ice, tho the tyro no doubt thinks otherwise. Much less trouble will be experienced if the hole be made oblong instead of round, for then the axe handle will not strike upon the edge of the ice and a broken handle result. Once the imprisoned water is touched, how glad it is to escape from confinement, gurgling, bubbling, welling, until it fills the hole full to overflowing, and you find yourself marveling that it would consent to remain beneath the ice at all.

After you have learned the trick, and the first hole is cut and all the particles of ice skimmed from the water, you throw yourself down upon the ice, with coat and blanket thrown over your head to exclude every ray of light, and gaze

down into the water. If the bed of the lake is sand or other light-colored material, each stone or object lying upon the bottom is plainly discernible. You are astonished that so much light can penetrate snow and ice. It is a strange new world that opens before you, and you lie for long moments watching the fish that come and go—crappie, yellow perch and long-nosed pickerel. Perhaps a larger fish than usual will remind you

that you are there to fish, and hastily, with fingers that tremble from something besides cold, you rig up the first line and drop it in the water. You wait; one minute, two, five pass, and disgusted you turn from the spot to cut another hole. And just as your back is turned, down goes the red signal. You glance back over your shoulder, discover that the signal has disappeared, and with a wild whoop dash over the ice, forgetful alike of age and dignity. Hand over hand you draw in the line, little jerks and twitches indicating that there is a live something



AND SOMETIMES A BIG FELLOW

on the other end. With another shout that stirs the dormant and long undisturbed echoes into activity, you drag out a pickerel, a crappie, or more likely, a small yellow perch. Such is ice-fishing.

I have said nothing of cold fingers, numb toes and tingling ears, but they are a part of the day's work. I have been on the ice when the surface was sloppy in the late spring and yet suffered from cold; in fact, I do not remember ever being on the ice and perfectly warm unless busy chopping holes. At first you chop holes in order to get out lines, then you



in the lee of some sheltering bank, stump or wind-fall. Lying so, alternately feeding and watching the leaping flames, what matter if I forget the dangling lines out upon the lake? Is there any other creation of man so companionable as an open fire? Looking into the fire's red face, our fancies take form, live and move before us. How far away the world with its toil and moil. How easy to become a fire-worshipper. I am not surprised that Jehovah spoke to Moses from the burning bush; I would have been surprised

chop in order to keep warm, that is, unless you build a fire, which you do if you are wise and experienced.

I think a camp fire is never quite so satisfactory as in winter time, when there is real need for it. By all means build the fire on the shore in the most sheltered spot possible to find, and where there is a plenty of dry wood. I used to build my fire out on the ice, where the wind played pranks with the smoke, and one side of my body froze while the other burned. Nowadays I fish along shore, so that I can watch my lines from the vantage ground of a comfortable couch of brush placed near a fire located



"THERE IS SOMETHING ABORIGINAL ABOUT ICE FISHING"

had He not. And yet we want to remember that that bush burned in Moses's mind before it glowed upon the Midian desert. We will see in the leaping fire, in the broad-reaching expanse of white lake, in our neighbors even, just what we behold in our own mind and hearts; nothing more. He who has learned to see with his heart is wise.

I know of no sport so valuable as an aid to introspection and retrospection as ice-fishing from the warm vantage ground of a shore fire. The little black pail bubbles over the flames, emitting fragrant odors, while thin rashers of smoked ham fret and sputter at the end of a forked stick. If alone, one might imagine himself some Alexander Selkirk, "monarch of all he surveys." Not for long will your little fire send upward its thin blue spiral of notification and invitation without being discovered and responded to by those sprites of the winter woodland, the chickadees. No plains Indian of long ago answered smoke of council fire with greater alacrity. From all sides do they come; some seem to drop down from the very skies themselves, all eager and all chatting gaily. The winter fisherman would be very hard hearted indeed if he did not share his noonday lunch with such pert and fearless beggars.

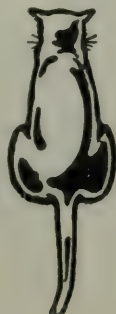
Once in a dozen years or so the observant ice-fisherman will be treated to a visit from some birds of the Arctic circle, crossbills, evening grosbeaks, or others. That day will stand out a red letter day in all his experiences, and for many a day, as he sits by his noontide fire, will he dream of the occurrence,

dream with one eye open. But if I begin to talk of the birds to be met with along the shores of the silent ponds, this article will soon exceed the limit of space allotted me.

As to the fish caught, if you are such a winter fisher as I, they will be few, two or three dozen perch, perhaps six or eight crappie, and sometimes a pike or pickerel. On rare days a large pike will swallow your bait, and you will proudly walk down the street, the envy of all the fishermen whom you meet. Then, too, there will be days when not even a perch will touch your hooks, and you will turn homeward empty handed. "Empty handed," yes, but soul satisfied just the same. There will be the memory of the broad, white lake, emblem of immensity; the stark, brown trees lifting their tall heads athwart the gray winter sky; the purple and brown hills silhouetted against the far-off pink horizon; the devil's dance of the gay flames of the little camp fire; the friendly presence of the companionable chickadees—all this and more will be your portion if you return "empty handed." What matter if the creel be empty when the soul, the man, is full?

Reader, if you have never attempted ice-fishing, suppose you set out the first warm day February affords; the word of a lifelong disciple of Izaak Walton for it, you will be amply repaid. Perhaps it is the gradual approach of the sun, or perhaps the fish grow more hungry with the lengthening days; at any rate, February is the month of months for the ice-fisher.

DURAND, WIS.



The Prolongation of Life

BY IRVING WILSON VOORHEES, M.S., M.D.

[Dr. Voorhees is a member of the Vanderbilt Clinic of New York and our readers will remember his article, "The Scourge of Cancer," published in our issue of March, 23, 1911. The material for the present article has been drawn very largely from Prof. Irving Fisher's "Report on National Vitality," from Metchnikoff's "Prolongation of Life," from editorials in various medical journals, from the pamphlet on "The State and the Death Roll" by Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse, and from Warbasse's "Medical Sociology."—EDITOR.]

FROM the earliest times increase of years has ever been in the mind of man, and to attain this end the suggestions which have been offered are legion in number. Hippocrates and Aristotle both felt that human life was much too short, and Theophrastes, who is said to have lived to the age of seventy-five years, lamented when dying "that Nature had given to deer and to crows a life so long and so useless, and to man only one that was often very short." The Chinese Emperor Chi-Hoang-Ti believed that the Taoists possessed the secret of long life and immortality, and when told by a Taoist magician that beyond China there were islands whose waters conferred immortality, he equipped an expedition to discover them. Cagliostro, the celebrated eighteenth century quack, boasted that he had discovered an elixir of life which had brought about his survival several thousand years. Less than twenty years ago Brown-Sequard, the eminent American physiologist of French birth, laid great stress on the efficiency of emulsions made from certain body organs which when injected into old men would bring back their vigor. However futile all these attempts have been, they well illustrate the struggle of mankind to free itself from the tyranny of physical forces.

In seeking length of years it is obvious that there is no purpose to prolong the misery so frequently incident to the senile state, but so to develop the organism thru correct living and prevention of disease that one may pass over a long period of life in active and vigorous health to a final period in which there shall be present a sense of satiety and a wish for death. There would be, therefore; if this happy state were brought

about, a greater utilization of accumulated experience and an opportunity for the acquisition of means sufficient to provide for the period of senility.

Now, the preparation and education essential to our modern civilization demand a great deal of time, and as the stock of knowledge increases the period for acquiring it must be lengthened proportionately. Hence, the age of leaving school and college is increasing; and if this period be taken as the commencement of active participation in the affairs of the world the importance of its extension must be manifest.

For 350 years the average duration of life has been slowly on the increase. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this increase was about four years per century, but during the first three-fourths of the nineteenth century the rate was increased to about nine years per century. In Massachusetts this lengthening is now said to be going on at the rate of fourteen years, in Europe about seventeen years, and in Prussia about twenty-seven years per century. In France, in a population of about 38,000,000 people, 2,000,000 have reached the age of seventy,—that is, about five per cent. of the total number. It would seem that the great strides in medical discovery and their application are here much in evidence; for in India, where medical progress is nearly unknown, the average life span is only twenty-five years and remains about stationary. It is possible that we may yet attain a general prolongation of life the world over equivalent to fifteen years; for future medical discoveries, together with the cumulative influence of hygiene, must be greatly felt. For instance, as Professor Fisher points out, when a pure water supply prevents death from typhoid, it

prevents two or three times as many deaths from the complications of typhoid.

The effects of prolongation thus carried out will not keep alive invalids merely, but a large number of vigorous old men. Says Metchnikoff:

"The old man will no longer be subject to loss of memory or to intellectual weakness; he will be able to apply his great experience to the most complicated and most delicate parts of the social life."

Metchnikoff believes that prolongation of life is due to strict obedience to hygienic laws, and quotes Liebig as saying that the amount of soap used by a nation could be taken as an index of the civilization of that nation.

When it is once thoroly realized by business organizations and by commercial interests that the present waste of life means an enormous loss not only to the country at large but also to the business interests themselves, steps will be taken to prevent the waste of life and energy which has been going on for so long a time unchecked. Professor Fisher says that \$1,500,000,000 annually is the very lowest at which we can estimate the preventable loss from disease and death in this country. The statistics of the Commissioner of Labor show that the annual expenditure for illness and death amount to \$27 per person per year. This is for workingmen's families only. But if this figure is applied to the twenty million families of the United States, it would make a total bill for illness and death of some \$500,000,000,000. This is merely an estimate and the true cost may well be more than twice this.

The cost of conserving the national health would be small compared with the increase in national efficiency. This subject is of interest not only to capital as represented by the life insurance companies and vested interests, but also to organized labor, since a large share of the preventable loss through sickness and death falls on the laboring man and his family. No other field of investment offers so grand an opportunity for rich returns.

Health is the most fundamental of all conditions. Students of vice and crime agree that these are chiefly the result of

morbid conditions and habits. In the last analysis nothing is really ugly save disease. Health reform brings great and lasting reductions in poverty and vice. It is well known that animals and children in good health are usually cheerful. Illness begets sadness and melancholy. The sum total of optimism is proportional, therefore, to the amount of normal health, and pessimism is simply an indication of physical and mental disease. Byron's pessimism has been attributed to his club foot, Leopardi's to tuberculosis, and the whims and peculiarities of Carlyle have been attributed by many students to the fearful dyspepsia from which he suffered. Joseph Grasset in his book "Demi-Fous et Demi-Responsables" describes many instances of psychic defects in the intellectually superior the ultimate cause of which was some physical ailment. Thus Gustave Flaubert was an epileptic and Nietzsche and Schopenhauer were confirmed invalids all their days.

At the present moment there is no greater national need than the organization and development of a federal department of health; for, since the State has demonstrated that it can prevent suffering and prolong lives by guarding them against accidents and contagious diseases, why should it not broaden its campaign to include all preventable diseases and attack the enemy with increased vigor and an enlarged organization applied in proportion to the work in hand? Far more people die from degenerative diseases of the kidneys, heart or brain than die from contagious or epidemic diseases. Why should we attempt to save one class and neglect the other? If the medical profession were given power and money to eliminate typhoid fever it would be done; for a great deal is known concerning this disease and how it may be prevented. Moreover, the people at large wish it stopped, but their representatives in the legislatures are too busy with mergers, tariffs and political appropriations to note the pale faces of those thousands of people who die yearly from a disease which might very well be prevented.

But in spite of legislative apathy, the death rate from typhoid fever is decreas-

ing. In Munich in 1856 the mortality was 291 per hundred thousand. The city at that time contained many cesspools. Upon the removal of these nests of typhoid germs the death rate fell to 10 per hundred thousand in the year 1887, making a reduction of 97 per cent. It has been shown that typhoid fever is absolutely preventable if the most extreme care is practised to prevent the individual infected from infecting others thru conveyance of the germ thru discharges, soiled clothing, etc. The typhoid death rate is greatest in those cities in which the rivers are polluted, the average for such cities being 62 as compared with 17 for cities using unpolluted water. Dr. Rosenau, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, say that any community having clean water and uninfected milk may be freed from typhoid.

If the means of prevention were known and applied nearly every disease would be preventable. The importance of a municipal health board is acknowledged to be greater than that of a police or fire department, and it is not too much to say that the importance of a federal health board would be greater than that of the Department of Agriculture.

The term "death rate" describes the ratio of the number of deaths in a given locality in one year to the population. In all countries the death rates have been decreasing during several centuries. In London, where the death rate during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was 40 to 50, and where during the plague period (1680 to 1728) the death rate from pestilential disease rose as high as 80, the death rate is now only about 15. In Havana after the American invasion the death rate was reduced from a previous point of something over 50 to about 20. The registration area of the United States shows a death rate of about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand, altho in different states it varies considerably—from 14 in Michigan, for instance, to 18 in New York.

The greatest reduction in mortality, in this country at least, has been effected among children, altho the death rate is still too high. This reduction has been brought about thru a study of the infant in relation to the pure milk problem, of

intestinal intoxication as a cause of death, and thru careful obedience to the principles of isolation and sanitation during acute infectious diseases. The outcry against vaccination is based on misinformation and on the ignorant but plausible reasoning that it is unnatural to introduce poison into the blood. Statistics, however, prove clearly enough that vaccination decreases smallpox and lengthens life, and even if it were true that the inoculated virus were slightly injurious, it certainly would be the lesser of two evils; for history shows that no disease is more deadly when allowed to pursue its course unchecked than is smallpox.

The science of eugenics or the well-being of the individual is slowly but surely assuming a place of importance in national affairs, thru the efforts of Francis Galton, Karl Pearson, and a number of philanthropists, both in America and in Europe. The purpose of this movement is to study the causes and to bring about the prevention of waste of life thru improper living, overwork and social disease.

From a study of the conditions present in factories and shops, it is now asserted that the present working day from a physiological viewpoint is much too long, since it tends to a state of continuous overfatigue among the majority of men and women. It therefore creates a vicious circle leading to the craving of means for deadening fatigue and inducing drunkenness and other excesses. The economic waste thru undue fatigue is probably greater than the waste from serious illness, for it is quite impossible for an over-tired person to do good work, and there is little question that excessive fatigue is frequently the starting point of a progressive chain of human ills. Experiments in reducing the working day show a greater improvement in the physical efficiency of laborers, and this efficiency by increasing the output of labor compensates the employer. One company which kept its factory going night and day found that by changing from two shifts of twelve hours to three shifts of eight hours each the efficiency of all the men gradually increased, so that the days lost per man thru illness fell from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per year.

The social diseases which are respon-

sible for so large a proportion of the defectives of various kinds which fill our charitable institutions are certainly preventable and constitute one of the greatest menaces to our national efficiency. Among the troops in the Philippines the venereal morbidity during the year 1904 was 297 per thousand, largely exceeding the death rate from malarial fever and diarrhea, which are the great destroyers of white men living in the tropics. Twenty-two out of every thousand soldiers were constantly ill from venereal disease. The statistics of social diseases in private life are of course unobtainable, but there is reason enough to believe that they might show a morbidity even greater. Public education in such matters is absolutely essential and could be carried out by a national department of health better than in any other way. To quote Professor Fisher, the real waste of human life can be expressed only in terms of human misery.

It is beyond question that there is need for the supervision of those elements in the process of reproduction which tend to the propagation of the physically unfit. In certain States of the United States laws already exist prohibiting the marriage of defective and diseased persons. This is true of Connecticut, Michigan, and especially Indiana. In Indiana confirmed criminals, imbeciles, etc., may be unsexed when this is deemed advisable.

There is ample reason for these seemingly stringent measures when we appreciate how rapidly degenerates multiply. From a study of 150 degenerate families, Dr. Tredgold found that the average number of children per family was 7.3 while the normal average for the country at large (England) is 4. There is no specification here of the frequency of marriage or of the mortality among degenerates. The results, however, may be judged from the history of one family alone—the "Jukes." R. L. Dugdale in his book on the Juke family estimates that they cost the State in the matter of prosecution, jail and hospital maintenance, etc., \$1,300,000 in seventy-five years, or over \$1,000 for each member of that family. Now if these criminals had been sterilized under some law like that of Indiana this powerful and dangerous influence, which extends even

down to the present time, might have been prevented. In this new movement the State of Indiana takes the lead, since it extends prohibition of marriage to all persons who suffer from transmissible disease of any sort, and not only does this law exist but it is put into daily operation. Moreover, the Indiana State Board of Health may in its good judgment raise the standards of health, thus making it more difficult for those who desire to marry but who are seemingly unfit to propagate the race to obtain a license. Under the laws of 1907 Indiana has unsexed over 800 confirmed criminals, idiots and rapists thru surgical operation.

Fortunately, however, to offset all this we have many examples of illustrious families which took root in American soil and who have thru great intellectual ability and moral worth exerted a profound influence upon national vitality. The youth of the land need to be taught that health, beauty and strength are greater objects for admiration than titles or wealth, which in the present day are so proudly held up to esteem.

There are two factors of vital importance which serve materially to increase or diminish the expectancy of length of life, namely, heredity and hygiene. Vitality is partly inherited and partly acquired. It is quite likely that inheritance plays by far the larger part, but of course a sound physical and mental inheritance is to be preferred above all the extraneous advantages of wealth. Even the landed aristocracy of the Old World are entitled to and sometimes receive less respect because of their degeneracy and moral obtuseness than does the vigorous and strong middle class. A sound heredity when acted upon by improved and improving environment is capable of producing a very high type of individual even in the course of one generation.

Now the importance of proper environment is nowhere more manifest than in its effect upon the child at school, for the real health of the nation is in its children who are to become the men and women of the future. There is great need for proper education of the school child in matters that relate to health and the possibility of prolonging life, but as Dr. C. A. Herter has well said in his

book "The Common Bacterial Infections of the Digestive Tract": "The truth is that neither parents nor schools are to-day able to give this much needed sort of education. The remedy must be provided by the schools, which in their eagerness to impart the conventionalized facts are now quite blind to some of the most pressing needs of their pupils. Thru the schools and universities (or other appropriate organizations) the parents of the future must be educated both as to the facts and the moral aspects of bodily hygiene. . . . I believe the lengthening of the span of human life to be among the attainable results of such teaching. Is it not unlikely that as men grow wiser an increasing number will deliberately strive so to regulate their lives as to improve the expectation of crowning well spent days with the peculiarly fine satisfaction of old age?"

To attain the highest efficiency in this matter school children must be medically inspected and made to practice hygiene. Such inspections would prevent eye-strain and the miserable horde of symptoms arising from the presence of adenoid and tonsil enlargement. Epidemics

should be prevented by early isolation; and ventilation, light and cleanliness secured to all at all times. The properly trained health officer is absolutely necessary to the attainment of this end.

Too much idealism is doubtless a bad quality—at least it is not especially helpful so long as it remains unconverted into realism or into those factors that make for realism; but the prolongation of life thru such simple application of the elementary laws of hygiene and sanitation belongs not to the millennium. It can begin here and now if the public conscience can be quickened and a sense of individual responsibility can be inculcated as a result of broad and effectual education. Surely this is a task not too great for strong and vigorous America where degrees of efficiency are so carefully weighed and measured in terms of economic values; and if the scientist believes that life can be conserved and prolonged to the attainment of great ends and can make the practical man of business believe it also, it is not unlikely that the test will be made within the memory of the present generation.

NEW YORK CITY.



Woman Suffrage Crisis in Great Britain

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE," ETC.

WITHIN a year and a half the woman suffrage movement in Great Britain has reached three distinct crises, and the one now at hand promises to end in a measure of success—much less, perhaps than its advocates have hoped for, but much more than its opponents have been willing to concede. The first crisis came when the introduction, in 1910, of the so-called Conciliation Bill into the House of Commons united the suffragist members of all parties into a majority large enough to pass it, but its prospects were ruined by the refusal of Prime Minister Asquith that year and the next to permit the final reading. In the midst of the

uproar caused by this arbitrary action Mr. Asquith met the situation in 1911 by the explicit pledge that at the next session of the Parliament the bill should have the necessary facilities to reach its last reading. When everything pointed to its triumphant passage during the spring of 1912, came suddenly the third crisis with the announcement by the Premier of a manhood suffrage bill, which should enfranchise every man, but not include any woman. In answer to the outcry against this proposition he agreed in behalf of the Government that if the suffragists in the House of Commons should adopt an amendment applying to women, this would be accepted as

part of the bill. At the present moment, when such an amendment seems not impossible, the anti-suffragists are endeavoring to bring about a fourth crisis by securing a referendum of the question to the voters of the country, who, they think, would defeat it. This is apparently the last move left for them to make.

The beginning of the struggle for the enfranchisement of women in Great Britain postdated that in the United States by about twenty years, but it is an interesting fact that what might be called the organized movement began in both countries in 1869. In that year the National Association was founded here by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, which is still at the head of the work. The same year municipal suffrage was granted to widows and spinsters who were ratepayers in England, thru the efforts of John Stuart Mill and Jacob Bright, and the women organized to obtain the complete franchise for both married and unmarried. They worked thru strictly constitutional methods for the next thirty-five years without apparently being one step nearer their goal. Then Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, widow of the barrister who had drafted that municipal suffrage bill of 1869, stepped from their ranks and formed the militant association which soon broke down the dead wall of indifference and put John Bull on the defensive. It is not necessary to go into the story of that contest which has sent nearly a thousand women to prison and set the whole world to talking woman suffrage.

The Liberal party had always posed as the champion of woman's enfranchisement and had received much greater support from women than had the Conservative. When it went into power in 1906 it was confronted by an army under determined leaders who demanded that it make good its many promises. This the rank and file of the members of the House of Commons were willing to do, but the Government, thru the Cabinet Ministers, blocked every effort. Then the so-called "suffragets" began the time-honored militancy which has always been recognized as legitimate in British politics. By 1910 this had reached such proportions that parlia-

mentary action became necessary, and thru a committee a conciliation bill was framed, not to conciliate the women, but the members of the Commons from the different parties. This bill gives full suffrage to women property owners and rent payers for even so much as one room if held independently, while a wife can vote, but not on the same property as the husband. As this bill may be the one ultimately adopted, it should be borne in mind. It was accepted by all the suffrage associations, but most reluctantly and only because assured that nothing more could be gained at present. In July, 1910, it was thoroly discussed for two days and received a non-party majority of 110 on the second reading. Then Mr. Asquith refused the third reading and all the work was lost.

In November of that year occurred the demonstration of the women before the House of Commons; when, by order of Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, the police were brought from the lowest quarters of London, and scenes of indescribable brutality took place. This and the subsequent cruelty of prison treatment resulted in the death of three women, one of them Mrs. Pankhurst's sister, and the permanent injury of many more. The following May, 1911, the House of Commons voted again on the conciliation bill, giving it the unprecedented majority of 167, drawn from all the four parties, and again Mr. Asquith refused to allow the final reading. The women prepared for another demonstration in Parliament Square many times larger than the former, and the leading members of the Prime Minister's own party told him that this situation could not continue any longer. He then capitulated to the extent of giving his pledge that in 1912 a week should be granted for the consideration of the bill and facilities for the last reading. Later he emphasized this promise in a letter to Lord Lytton, chairman of the conciliation committee, stating that it would be carried out in spirit as well as letter. In return for this all militant demonstrations ceased and not so much as the "heckling" of a speaker was allowed by the suffragists. The various associations united, as they had done the preceding summer, in a magnificent parade in London, representing women

of all classes. They marched five abreast in a procession seven miles in length, carrying flags, banners and emblems of their trades and professions, ending in a gathering of 8,000 in Albert Hall. During the summer they held hundreds of meetings thruout Great Britain and Ireland to create public sentiment. Over one hundred city and town councils adopted resolutions urging the passage of the bill, and that of Dublin sent the Lord Mayor to appear in person at the bar of the House of Commons with their request.

Everything pointed to the adoption of the conciliation bill, which it was generally understood would be brought up in March, 1912. Then suddenly, on the 7th of last November, "like a bolt from the blue," to use the English expression, came the announcement from Premier Asquith that the Government would introduce a manhood suffrage bill—one vote for every adult male—but no women would be included in its provisions! He said, however, that the House could amend it in favor of women if it so desired. As a bill with the force of the Government behind it is sure of adoption, and as the bill of a private member to amend it is almost equally sure of rejection, the suffragists were in despair. The leading newspapers declared that "the women had been tricked"; that "the Government had dealt a deadly blow"; that "their cause was lost." Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George said "the Conciliation Bill had been torpedoed," and the *Times* added, "by a measure devised for that purpose." The Labor parties took official action condemning the manhood suffrage bill in strongest terms and saying that "no measure for the extension of the franchise will be satisfactory which does not give votes to women." Trade unions in all parts of the country have followed with similar resolutions, and, although it is the workingmen who would benefit most by it, their leaders both in and out of Parliament are denouncing it and declaring that they will not accept it with women excluded.

In fact, there is no demand from any quarter for this bill, not even from Mr. Asquith's own party. A bill for electoral reform is greatly needed, to abolish plural voting with the long-drawn-out

elections, and to remodel the whole cumbersome and complicated system. Eventually this should, perhaps, be extended to include the 2,500,000 men who are at present disfranchised, but thus far they have not shown the slightest desire to have this done, and the required qualifications are so slight that practically all men of any stability can meet them. To propose to bring into the electorate this vast, irresponsible body of men while denying the franchise to the educated, tax-paying, public-spirited women is unthinkable, and the opinion is widely expressed that Mr. Asquith was driven to it as the last desperate means of defeating woman suffrage. When for the first time, a few weeks ago, he consented to receive deputations from the suffrage associations, he frankly admitted that the majority of his Cabinet and the great majority of the House of Commons were in favor of enfranchising women, "but," he said, "I am the head of the Government and I am not going to make myself responsible for a measure which I do not believe to be in the interests of the country." "Then you can go and we will get another head," answered Christabel Pankhurst.

Developments have shown that the Cabinet are sharply divided on the question. Lloyd George, who ranks next to Mr. Asquith in power, has announced that he is ready to fight to the last ditch to amend the manhood suffrage bill so that it shall provide some measure of suffrage for women. With Sir Edward Grey he has opened a campaign for this purpose with a great meeting in Horticultural Hall, London, and proposes to follow with others. Lord Haldane, Mr. Birrell and other members of the Cabinet will speak for it, as will the Labor and other members of Parliament. At the announcement of the manhood suffrage bill Mrs. Pankhurst's association, the Women's Social and Political Union, nailed the black flag to the mast and refused to place any confidence in the proposed amendment or those who support it. *Votes for Women*, its official organ, declares that, since there is to be a bill granting universal suffrage to men, nothing less shall be accepted for women and they shall be included in the original bill. Amendment by a private member will be impossible, it says, and the concilia-

tion bill, enfranchising only a million women, is now more than ever an insult.

On the other hand, Mrs. Fawcett's organization, the original National Association, with thousands of members, accepts Mr. George and his colleagues in good faith, and agrees to co-operate with them. Similar action has been taken by the Women's Labor League, the Professional and Industrial Women's Suffrage Society, the Women's Co-operative Guild, the Women's Freedom League (militant), the People's Suffrage Federation, the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, the Fabian Society, and, most important of all, by the Women's Liberal Federation of over 100,000 members, the bulwark of the Liberal party. They take the ground that the addition of 2,500,000 men to the 7,500,000 who are already voters will make so great a change in the electorate that it would be useless at present to hope for the further addition of the 11,000,000 women who would be enfranchised by universal suffrage for women. This will, however, be the first amendment proposed in the Commons, and when defeated, as it will be, the so-called "Norwegian" plan will be advocated. This would give the franchise to the wife of every voter, and, in addition to the number who now have the municipal ballot, would make about 7,000,000 women voters. If this cannot pass they will try to have all included who now possess the municipal suffrage. Failing in this they will try to defeat the manhood suffrage bill. In the last extremity they can take up the conciliation bill, for whose final reading Mr. Asquith's promise still holds good.

Some measure of suffrage for women had become so certain that the Anti-Suffrage Association grew thoroly alarmed, and a deputation headed by Lord Curzon and Mrs. Humphry Ward recently had an interview with Premier Asquith on the subject. They came to propose a referendum to the voters, claiming that Parliament never had had a "mandate" from them on this question. He asked if they thought the suffragists would accept a verdict of men alone, and Mrs. Ward suggested that the women who had the municipal franchise might also pass upon it, altho she did not explain the connection between a municipal and a national question. Mr. As-

quith said that "the grant of the franchise to women would be a political mistake of a very disastrous kind." He urged the men to "take off their coats, and the women whatever panoply they can best dispense with, for effective *militant* operations of a constitutional kind." The British constitution is very elastic in this respect, but it is hardly expected that Lord Curzon and Mrs. Ward will throw stones or chain themselves to railings.

Meanwhile, the anti-suffrage press is calling aloud for a referendum, the *Times* leading, altho just before the last election it said: "Woman suffrage is an issue at this election . . . and the new Parliament will be considered to have received a mandate on this subject." This is the ground taken by the suffragists, who point out that at the last two elections, while it was not in the party platform it was considered an issue with the Liberal party, whose candidates had to declare themselves on it, and that they should not be put to the expense and labor of a special election. There is no law providing for a referendum and an act of Parliament would be necessary, which, if it were passed for this case, would run the risk of being invoked for Home Rule, the tariff and many other great national issues, a proceeding which would be strongly opposed by all the parties. The papers are as widely divided on the referendum as on woman suffrage itself, and many of them say with the *Daily News* that "for Mr. Asquith to break his pledges made to the suffragists would be as naked a breach of honor as was ever committed."

The situation grows daily more acute. Its most advantageous result has been the raising of the newspaper boycott against the suffrage movement. This has been rigid and absolute by the majority of the papers, which never have mentioned it except to notice in a distorted way some sensational feature. Now it is occupying columns of space and calling out leading editorials in all of them, for, as the *Daily Chronicle* expresses it, "Never was there a political question on which there was so much diversity of opinion." Many of the papers are declaring that with part of the Cabinet on the platform demanding a woman suffrage amend-

ment to the manhood suffrage bill, and part of them just as vehemently demanding that it shall not be amended, and with Mr. Asquith announcing his willingness to accept a measure which he declares would be disastrous to the country, there is but one decent thing for the Ministry to do, and that is to resign. Others are insisting that the manhood suffrage bill shall be withdrawn. Still others are sug-

gesting that the Government shall consume so much time with Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment that none will be left for woman suffrage. This, however, would be merely to postpone the settlement, for Great Britain could just as easily prevent the oceans from beating upon her shores as to turn back the tide of women's determination to have a voice in the Government.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Drama of the Winter Stars

BY ANNIE L. MUZZEY

O SPLENDOR of the crystal winter night,
When bold Orion stars the blazing sky,
Belted, and armed and poised for valiant fight,
He faces Taurus of the fiery eye.

Close on his track the brave Dog Sirius leaps,
The Unicorn vaults o'er the Milky Way,
And Procyon his faithful vigil keeps
Upon the fight that rages till the day.

The gentle Gemini with arms entwined
Smile softly at the sister Pleiades,
Whose "influences sweet," that none may bind,
Are infinite as the eternities.

Northward, young Perseus, flushed with victory,
Comes with the trophy of Medusa's head;
But rests not till his loyal sword sets free
Andromeda, chained to her rocky bed.

Eastward King Leo, rising in his wrath,
Bears up the sickle with its golden light,
To cleave a way on the Ecliptic path
To the fair Virgin of the summer night.

Pacing forever on his polar round
The Great Bear watches the celestial play,
Unconscious that his plodding feet are bound
By an attraction that he must obey.

So we, firm-planted on our rolling star,
Heed not the subtle change of time and place,
Unmindful, while we gaze on worlds afar,
That we, with them, are wanderers in space.

But this we know: that tho the heavens fall,
By Power Omnipotent our way is spanned;
That the Creative Love doth hold us all
Secure within the hollow of His hand.



Utica

BY WILLIAM PICKENS

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN TALLADEGA COLLEGE.

IT is in Hinds County, Miss., about 30 miles from the city of Jackson. It had been almost unknown since the famous Reconstruction riots, in which it had a bloody hand. But a thing happened in Jackson in the latter part of April, 1911, which caused the people of that city and of many other parts of the State to run their fingers over the map in search of Utica. This incident leads back thru a chain of recollections to the first causes which made it possible.—First the incident and then the antecedent history.

A negro club in Jackson decided to promote an oratorical contest among the various negro institutions of the State. The contest was held in Jackson last April, and there were offered a first, a second and a third prize. There were representatives from the various colleges—Jackson College, Alcorn College, Tougaloo University and others—and among them was represented only one "Normal and Industrial Institute," that of Utica. After the Utica orator had spoken, the institute band struck up a lively air amid the wildest applause. But, band or no band, the audience was thundering its

verdict in favor of the clear superiority of that Utica oration. The judges agreed with the audience, and the representative of the Normal and Industrial Institute was awarded the first prize and a fitly inscribed gold medal. And what is more, this Utica orator is a little, ordinary-looking, country black girl.

On the following week I was on my way to deliver the commencement address at this Institute, and, hearing in Meridian of the contest, I made the very natural remark that it would be hard for a judge to vote against one girl if she did at all well. But doubt vanished from my mind when I heard the oration itself repeated at the commencement exercises. It was clear, convincing, and in both rhetoric and matter it was of the superior sort, and was delivered with the naturalness, the enthusiasm and the spontaneity which characterize the birth of thought and dispel all doubt as to its originality.

The faith, the enthusiasm and the pluck which carried this little Black Belt heroine to success is characteristic of the work of which she is the immediate product. Eight years ago William H.

Holtzclaw, a graduate of Tuskegee, after three repeated failures to found a school, being aroused to a fourth effort by the words of some book as the Scotchman was encouraged by the perseverance of a spider, finally succeeded in starting a "normal and industrial" school with one teacher and twenty pupils, one mile from Utica—just 30 miles from Major Vardaman and scarcely a longer distance from Congressman Williams. He has now more teachers than he had pupils at first, and the number of pupils has more than squared itself. The negro population of this section greatly preponderates.

At the original site of the school only 100 acres of land could be purchased, which soon proved to be very inadequate for the school's development. With characteristic pluck the principal decided to move the school to a site where land could be bought. This was 5 miles from the original site, 4 miles beyond the town in another direction. In the summer of 1910 the frame buildings were torn

down, moved and put together again on the new site, and students and teachers have put so much work into laying off and beautifying the new location that the stranger would not take it for less than one year old. In recognition of such pluck friends in the North furnished \$25,000 to purchase 1,400 acres of land. It was a great task to accomplish so large a moving in one summer, and the difficulty was increased by having the largest dormitory blown to the ground when it was about two-thirds reconstructed on the new site.

I wish to call attention to the fact that this is the work of young negroes. These twenty-five teachers, in charge of nearly 500 students, are practically boys and girls themselves, recent graduates of Tuskegee, of American Missionary Association schools, and of various smaller schools. The young negroes are ordinarily regarded as an appalling problem for the South, but when they are seen in a magnificently useful work such as this at Utica, one gets the idea that if the



THE UTICA INSTITUTE FACULTY



THE UTICA INSTITUTE BAND

problem is given opportunity and time it will solve itself. The new life brought by the invasion of these young educated negroes has so vitalized the community that the negro farmers have acquired thousands of acres of land in the last half dozen years.

Another usual representation is that between the young negro and the white South there is an especially bitter antagonism. I doubt the truth of that as a general statement, but, if it be the rule anywhere else, it is certainly contradicted at Utica, Miss. I have seen many negro schools of this class and similarly situated in the South, but I have never seen one in the success of which the white people of the community were more interested. Many white citizens in the town of Utica are contributors to this negro school, some of them offering annual prizes to stimulate industry, scholarship and manhood among the students. One business man gives annually a gold watch and chain worth \$65 as a prize, with no other condition than that the faculty shall vote it

to "the most manly young man of the school." That is a thing to contemplate: a white man in the State of Mississippi, where the idea of the negro's being a man has for a decade been most vigorously and most eloquently attacked—that a white man in such a community is offering a valuable prize to call young black men to *manhood*. And this man's name is not printed by the newspapers nor his deed advertised; unless we go all the way to Mississippi and talk to black folk there, we should not learn that such a man exists in that State. On April 26 two young white men, scarcely out of their twenties, as members of the trustee board of this independent negro school, were seated with the negro trustees and farmers, giving and taking counsel as to the best means of advancing the interests of the institution—and somewhere else in Mississippi the newspapers were advertising a white man because he had said that negro education is a mistake. Why does the newspaper do this? The probable explanation reminds me of a bit

of history I have learned about the famous Senator of a Southern State who has made much money and acquired much notoriety by his attacks upon the negro, especially in the North. He was once asked by a negro friend of his, who was raised with him from childhood and whom the white man evidently loved: "Senator, how is it that you are so affectionate and so kind to me personally and yet say such awful things about my people?" The chuckling big Senator, in true ante-bellum fashion, slapped his negro friend on the back and said: "Boy, there's money in it! The Yankees like to hear it, boy. There's money in it!" And then he related how hard he had to work in his senatorial capacity to earn \$8,000 a year, but how one spectacular anti-negro speech, delivered for a few weeks thru the North, would bring him \$25,000 and no end of publicity.

Another statement of the usual sort is contradicted here at Utica: that the negro can find no friends in the South save among the more aristocratic Southerners. The majority of the whites of this particular section have not only been looked upon by the negroes as their worst enemies ever since the unenviable day of its Reconstruction activities, but they have been regarded by the white aristocracy of the larger towns as "trash" and have been known to vulgar fame as "red-necked heel-scratchers." It will be a great day in the South if the poor white man chooses to make common cause with the negro.

It encourages the heart of a man to see the strong and ambitious Black Belt children that attend this school. Their commencement program was odd, but interesting. They delivered orations and exhibited various manual arts from the same platform, many of the latter taking place simultaneously, to the great entertainment of the audience. Two girls made a hat from start to finish; another cut out from the bolt of calico, sewed and finished a girl's waist, while the audience looked on; iron was forged and welded, clothes washed and a "farmer's dinner" cooked; a chicken was killed and cooked "scientifically," as the young woman explained who performed that part, and then four big farmers and two farmers' wives were called to take seats at a

table on the platform, to show them how to serve a dinner, and that chicken and the rest of the food was just as *scientifically* eaten. One lithe black girl, who was helping to cook this dinner, like a true farmer's wife, led the whole vast congregation in plantation songs while she worked. She led in the solo parts, and while the audience repeated the chorus she deftly kneaded dough or cut the biscuits or opened the steaming oven. A race that can smile at adversities and season its simple dinners with a song will be "mighty hard" to kill. Their literary performances were encouraging to see; often crude, but always prophetic.

These Black Belt children are of strong bodies and quick intellects. They are ambitious of attainment, proud of their opportunities, and exceedingly proud of their negro teachers. I learned from one young man how narrowly he escaped receiving this year's prize for "the most manly young man" and what a confident determination he has to merit it next year.

A conviction has taken me, after much observation of the kind, that negro students under negro teachers, especially teachers of the younger generation, seem in all their performances, both physical and intellectual, to display an exhilarating freedom of body and soul. There was a naturalness and spontaneity in all that these boys and girls did.

With what enthusiasm the impartial historian of the future will scan the records of these pioneer efforts of young black men! When he comes across an example like this one at Utica he will fairly gloat over the material. The personal sacrifice which many of these young builders have suffered simply cannot be told. The material rewards for negro educational work in the South are exceedingly poor. But this poverty serves one good purpose: it weeds out all save those who do the work for love and who find life in the work itself. Very similar stories of sacrifice and success and prophecy could be told about Snow Hill, Ala., and Cottage Grove, Ala., and Fort Valley, Ga., and Okolona, Miss., and Kowaliga, Ala., and Denmark, S. C., and many others of the growing monuments to the manhood and womanhood of young Black America.

What Is the Matter with Our Army?

III. It Lacks Organization

BY BRIG.-GEN. CLARENCE R. EDWARDS

[Two weeks ago we published an article on this general subject by Major-General Wood, and last week another by Brigadier-General Wotherspoon. The author of this week's article is the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. A sketch of him appeared in our issue of January 18. Our next week's article will be by Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett. His subject is "The Army's Alienation from the People."—EDITOR.]



I N these days of "scientific management," every system depending for results upon combination of the muscles or minds of many men is highly organized, and constant watchfulness is exercised to keep the "overhead charges" at the lowest possible point. We see this everywhere in industrial and in professional life, even in athletics. Were a railway system, for instance, employing some 20,000 men, to attempt no distribution of its employees according to the particular needs of the different parts of the system in their relation to the whole, and no preparation of the different classes—engineers, firemen, section hands, and the like—in their proper proportion, and were to neglect the matter of "overhead charges" altogether, no one certainly would expect it to remain long outside of the hands of a receiver. Yet with the military establishment of the United States, employing over 80,000 men, it is impossible under the system as now fixed by law to attempt distribution of its forces according to the particular needs of the different parts of the system in their relation to the whole, or even according to the needs of the country they are designed to serve. Preparation of the different classes, moreover, in their proper proportion is out of the question, while unnecessary "overhead charges" reach at least one-fifth of the total annual appropriations. Were the army a private enterprise, then, in competition with other similar enterprises, we could not expect it to remain long outside of the hands of a receiver. Again, were a football eleven to make no attempt to organ-

ize as a team, or to train players in their proper proportion for each of the different positions, or to develop teamwork, it would in time of contest not only suffer defeat, but be laughed to scorn. Yet the military establishment of the United States can make no attempt to organize as an army, nor to train its parts in their proper proportions for their different duties, while any effort to develop teamwork would be altogether futile. In time of contest, then, nothing but defeat should be expected, and as for the rest, those who know are on the verge of laughter now—which is not a pleasant thing!

Now, all of this is more surprising because armies are the oldest institutions known to mankind. Into their organization, training and use more time, energy and thought have been put than into any other institution of the world. Moreover, tho for success they must, of course, follow the genius of the people from which formed, and differ in details of their organization, training and use accordingly; nevertheless, since they exist and have always existed everywhere for the same purpose, and in their ultimate use must be employed and have always been employed with or against each other, regardless of racial or national differences, it is only natural to find that their organization, training and use everywhere follow similar general lines.

The United States has not, then, the excuse of ignorance of organization in general or of armies in particular. She has carried organization in nearly all things to a higher point probably than most nations, and she has used armies actively more years during the period of her national life than any other nation during that same period. But, with or

without excuse, the fact remains: the military establishment of the United States is not only without organization as an army, but is maintained at an unnecessarily extravagant cost, and is distributed and quartered in an unmilitary manner. Despite the possession of a highly qualified personnel, it is without collective efficiency. This extravagance, unmilitary distribution and collective inefficiency, if not altogether due to the lack of organization, can certainly never be materially corrected without a proper organization. To make this clear we have only to note what correct organization would mean. The military establishment is composed of over 80,000 armed and uniformed men, divided into companies, battalions and regiments. But none of these, nor all of them in combination, make an army. Armed and uniformed men are but a mob; companies, battalions and regiments, but an aggregation of troops. Neither can be usefully or economically employed for the ultimate purpose of an army. This ultimate purpose, whether we like the idea or not, is to fight. Unless we recognize this we should maintain no army at all. For all other purposes of an army—and there are many—other and more economical means can be provided. Success in this ultimate purpose of armies all ages have shown to be dependent not upon machines but upon men; upon men trained and working in combination and employing weapons, it is true, but still upon men individually independent in movement and action. In other words, success of armies is dependent upon the foot soldier armed merely with the rifle and bayonet. Decision in war has always rested and must always rest in the man and not in his weapon. The best weapons do nothing more than help to attain success at a lesser cost. As it happens, and probably fortunately so, the foot soldier is the least expensive element of an army, but success is dependent on him, not because of this fact, but because he is the most important element, capable of the greatest resistance defensively and productive of the deadliest effects offensively. Everything else that goes to make up an army—non-commissioned officers, officers and auxiliary troops of whatever character, cavalry, ar-

tillery and what not—has no other purpose than to assist the foot soldier in attaining the end for which he exists. Everything else, then, should be subsidiary, should be in the nature of assistants merely, should represent nothing more than "overhead charges" in securing military results; and because of this, as well as because everything else is comparatively much more expensive than the foot soldier, it must be provided only in the absolute measure demanded. But in this measure it must be supplied. The foot soldier, even in vast numbers, well trained and well armed, is in general insufficient; and, if sufficient, attains his purpose only at the cost of enormous sacrifices. He must, of course, be directed, equipped and cared for. Non-commissioned officers, officers, supply and administrative staff departments thus become essential. But the foot soldier alone can move but slowly, and in great bodies must move even more slowly, and he must be protected from surprise. Here the cavalry serves its main purpose in war: The foot soldier's advance against an enemy is difficult and tedious and costly in life. He must be supported by every arm and device that inventive genius has made possible. And here the artillery finds its most important purpose. The combination of these three arms—infantry, artillery and cavalry—then, together with the necessary technical forces, like engineer and sanitary troops, and the staff departments for the supply and administration of the whole, makes an army. Out of world-long experience, however, the proportion of all other arms, corps and departments to this main battle force, infantry, has become within reasonable limits fixed. But merely fixing the proportion of these several arms is insufficient. They must not only be correctly proportioned, but combined into units making their collective use possible. This is why regiments, battalions and companies can never be combined into an army. These are units composed of but a single arm and are merely elementary in the way of military organization. True units of military organization—that is, units composed of all arms, are the *tactical division* and the *army corps*. The latter is a common unit in many of the greater armies of the

world, but it is practically no more than the combination of two or more tactical divisions and may therefore be neglected here. The infantry division, then, as it is commonly called, is at once the smallest tactical and administrative unit into which an army can properly be divided and the largest one essential to organization. Without it, or without some similar tactical unit, organization is impossible, correct training for battle is out of the question, and supply is rendered difficult and unnecessarily expensive; indeed, we may say that the forces in whatever number provided are incapable of collective use until organization in this way has been completed.

The infantry division is, roughly speaking, at full strength about 20,000 strong. It is a complete army in itself, self-sustaining and capable of independent action. An army, however great, is no more than a combination of so many divisions. Apparently, then, with our army we should be able to form some four divisions, and if we had four divisions we should have an army, small, it is true, but still capable of effective use in time of emergency. But far from having four divisions, the existing proportions and distributions of our troops make it impracticable to form even one complete division. While, therefore, we have a military establishment, we are not only without an army in the true sense, but have not even the forces from which one may be organized. And we are spending a hundred million dollars annually to accomplish this result.

Without organization as an army our military establishment must needs be administered thru territorial commands. Thus we have at present three territorial "divisions" (altogether different, be it noted, from tactical divisions), which are subdivided into numerous territorial "departments." This territorial system, while unavoidable until some military organization is provided, is itself sufficient to account for the army's unreadiness, inefficiency and extravagance. France was in the same condition prior to 1870. Almost the first military result of her defeat by Germany was the change from a territorial to a tactical arrangement of her

forces. In other words, she organized her army. We are in the same state in this respect that France was more than forty years ago. Organized brigades and divisions, the first thing required when emergency comes, do not exist. The whole country is divided territorially, and the troops within these territorial regions are assigned to the "command" of an available general officer known as the department or division commander. But he is a territorial, not a tactical commander. His "command" represents nothing in the way of a unit known to the military world. He cannot use it as a military body in war or even in any minor emergency. Militarily speaking, he exercises only a titular command. He is practically no more than a civil administrator governing a proportion of the population by military forms. His authority is more apparent than real. It is a system devised purely for peace administration, and war or other emergency means complete change. No two of these territorial commands are the same in size, in the number or proportion of troops, or in the number, character or location of garrisons. The general and the staff officers serving with him gain no experience useful to them in a campaign, and very little that serves them when transferred to another territorial region, or of use to them in administering, training and supplying troops militarily organized.

On the other hand, if organized into tactical as distinct from territorial divisions, each such command would be the same as all others in number and proportion of troops; the condition and requirements for supply and training would be the same, and the passing from peace to war footing would mean nothing more than filling the ranks to their proper strength. This would be the gain in a military sense. But there would be gain also in an economic sense. The mere emphasis placed on military readiness by a proper military organization would gradually force redistribution of troops in such way as to bring them not only closer together geographically in each tactical unit, but generally toward the strategic points for use offensively or defensively, and toward more accessible places from the view-

point of supply and movement of troops. The emphasis put upon correct military development and training would lead us away from the unmilitary method of quartering our troops now followed in the so-called posts, badly located generally and built always at extravagant cost, and toward modern military barracks that shelter the troops comfortably but economically, without demanding the employment of the larger part of their time in the mere administration and upkeep of their quarters and grounds. The annual saving from these things alone, the cost of transportation of troops and supplies, and the cost of construction and upkeep of posts, would run into the millions of dollars.

Militarily speaking, there is perhaps no greater evil resulting from our present unfortunate system than the centralization of all power and authority over the army in the War Department. In war such centralization must give way to proper distribution of control or break down, and so it is, as in all other things, at the very moment for which all our preparations presumably have been made and at the time all things should be working with the highest degree of efficiency, little or nothing with us can be found to work at all, and the whole machine, including the headquarters itself, is involved in the confusion of change. Yet centralization now is unavoidable. The territorial commanders have, as already shown, little real authority. They can be given no more. The army as a whole is the only unchanging thing in the army, and so must be administered and controlled entirely by the only office that has a view of the whole establishment—the

War Department itself. A tactical organization means at once proper distribution of authority.

The lack of organization has wholly prevented the growth of that spirit of unity among the parts of the army essential to success in the time of its actual employment. Where the parts are neither trained to work together nor properly proportioned in size, correct or efficient combination is impossible. Teamwork, then, is out of the question. But, worse than this, the result has been that each arm or department of our service, forming no part of any recognized unit, has been left to develop in itself separately and to struggle, not for the whole, but for itself alone. The results have been, of course, lack of sympathy where sympathy is essential, and the growth of jealousies and selfishness to a degree not always pleasant to witness, tho altogether natural under the conditions and unavoidable so long as humanity is what it is. But a tactical organization would fix the proportion of the arms and departments in their proper strength, the only way in which they can be used in time of emergency, and the only way in which they may be regarded as useful at any time. It would reduce, if it did not completely end, the separate struggles for existence or increase. It would tend to produce realization of interdependence of the parts and respect for the functions of each. The efforts of the whole would have to be exercised for the good of the whole, and unity of purpose, that prime requisite for success in war, would take the place of discord and disunion—those two breeders of defeat that have stalked thru all history.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



One District Messenger

BY SCOTT NEARING

AUTHOR OF "SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS," "THE SOLUTION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROBLEM," ETC.

IT was two hours before sunrise and the morning air of February was biting cold. A theater ticket sale was on and people were standing in line and waiting. A boy in messenger uniform straggled up and took his place in

ain't no places open no more—what'll we do?' The other feller he looks over and sees me and he says, 'There's a feller what knows, let's ast him.' So they comes over and I says, 'What's up?' One of them gives me half a dollar and says,



"THE FELLERS WHAT KNOWS"

the line. We knew each other by sight and he started to talk.

"I ought t'a been here first—I was sent over here at six last night. I stays till one o'clock this morning and then I see a good chance, an' I skips off."

"A good chance? What do you mean?"

"Two marines comes along here and one says, 'This is a bum town, there

'You know the places what's open—take us to the nearest.' So I takes 'em to 1624. There's only two places open around here now. The reserves has raided all the rest. But they ain't touched 1624 and I know the woman what keeps it. She gives me half a dollar apiece for all I brings around there. She's a dandy, she is. She's asked me to marry her a couple of times, but it ain't no go. I

don't get married yet a while. So you see I makes a dollar and a half out o' that there business and loses first place in the line. 'Tain't no matter—I'll tell the feller what sent me here that there was people ahead o' me when I come."

"What hours are you working now?"

"I'm on the regular night shift. I looks sixteen, so nobody never says nothin' to me. Sometimes they keep you on part of the day, too, but that ain't often now. They mostly does that around Christmas, tho."

"Is night work harder than day work?"

"No, it ain't harder, but you get sent to worse places, and you've got to carry heavier loads. There's lots of tips on the night shift, tho, and lots of boys likes to get the job. They don't let no one

work nights that ain't sixteen. These here factory inspectors was around the other night, and they said no work for boys under sixteen after nine. If you wants to work under sixteen, yer old man has got to swear that you're sixteen or over. That's a cinch, only they stick you a quarter."

"Can you get an affidavit if you are under age?"

"Sure—only, if you looks very young, it's risky, and the feller sticks you half a dollar for the affidavit. This here life is awful hard on a feller—no sleep all night and somethin' doin' all the time; I guess I'll take a little snooze."

The morning broke, cloudy and lowering, over this future citizen of the Republic, who sat dozing on the sidewalk.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The Angels

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

BENEATH the plane-trees by the city wall
Sasan and Sakim strayed at evenfall,

Holding sweet converse, when upon them came
One, Abdul-Khattab, who cast words of shame

On Sakim's name, nor ceased to vilify
Until the infuriate man made fierce reply;

So Sasan left them, in despair of truce,
Tossing the shuttlecock of vain abuse.

"Why didst thou fail me?" grieving, Sakim cried,
Meeting his friend upon the morrow-tide.

"Whilst thou were silent," gravely Sasan said,
"I saw ten angels hovering round thy head,

"Who, when thou spakest, faded from the view:
As they forsook thee, I departed, too!"

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Harvester

FEW authors of the day have the knowledge and the elemental power of dramatization to lay the scenes of a story in a forest and keep it faithful to the life of the earth and to the life of a man in such an environment. Usually, when the effort is made, the woods become merely the stage setting for an erotic performance, where the chief characters disgrace themselves exactly as they would in a play of feverish urban life. The author simply pollutes the virgin earth with all the modern vices and calls it "nature." And it is nature dishonored with unbridled instincts. So many gifted novelists have written so many romances of this kind that one might conclude that the pioneer man was no better than a wild ass, looking for a short spring-time diversion in love. As a matter of fact the writer who understands the gospel of the earth, the silence and seclusion of the woods, the calm placidity of far inland waters, the oaken manhood of great trees, the fragrant testimony of deep green heart leaves sweetening the air, the novitiate modesty and whiteness of the first spring flowers, knows that no ethics in modern civilization, no iron-bound customs of modern society make so strongly for virtue and health and endurance in the minds of men and women. Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter's new novel* is an illustration of this harmony and intimacy which does rightly exist between a man and a forest. In *The Harvester* she has not only dramatized, but proved the purifying and preservative forces that are always present and predominant in such a situation. This is why the story is so popular. It is utterly simple, nothing in the plot to appeal to morbid interest or curiosity. We really prefer what is good and clean in man and in nature if we can get it portrayed in fiction. "This portion of the life of a man of today is offered," she writes in a fore-

word, "in the hope that in cleanliness, poetic temperament and mental force a likeness will be seen to Henry David Thoreau." But the likeness is deeper, wider and more far-reaching in its significance than to the eccentric and somewhat affected pose of the Hermit of Walden. There is not a financier in Wall Street, not an artisan, nor grocerman, nor clerk in any city who reads this story who will not discover in himself some dim relationship, buried beneath the dry and dead leaves of commercialism, to this medicine man, who lived with his dog in a cabin in the green shade upon the banks of his singing water. A vacation likeness to be sure, for few men of today are sufficiently hardy in mind or body to endure such an existence longer than three weeks. But that is the fault of our kind of civilization, not of the life portrayed in *The Harvester*.

The girl scarcely counts in the tale, except as she affords occasion to illustrate the virginal love of a forest man. She is simply the frail, thin-stemmed thing from the city transplanted in hardy soil who has the usual difficulties getting acclimated. And no critic will be able to praise the peculiar doctoring method the author has chosen for this purpose. Seeing that the Harvester is the husbandman of medicinal herbs, it is too obvious how he experiments upon her with his concoctions, as if this was the only way to bring out the intellectual and scientific side of his character. The plant from which asafetida is made is one of the few not mentioned among those he cultivates, but one has the feeling that if he had given Ruth enough of this, three times a day, he would have had less difficulty in domesticating her. The Harvester himself approaches the ridiculous now and then in the ardor and simplicity of his character. But the same objection may be made to some great poetry if you lack the epic sense.

The book has another unique claim to originality. This is the first time the entire botany of the drug business has been

*THE HARVESTER. By Gene Stratton Porter. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Page & Co. \$1.50.

exalted into the flowering garden of romance. The Harvester has made himself rich and famous cultivating spice bushes, mullen stalks and ginseng, not to mention fifty other herbs which figure almost like characters in the story, and all of which are used in compounding remedies for the ailments of men and women. The effect of this medicine farm upon the imagination of the reader is that of an immense flower garden, spread in unending variety of blossoms in the shade of the forest, along the banks of the lake, on a sunny hillside and in long, flowing hedges about the home of the Harvester. When one compares the charm and reality of this feature of the story with the hairpin horticulture of the average garden romance, where the heroine dresses too adorably for digging about a few scrub rose bushes and lily bulbs, one receives that impression of reality which is the chief attraction in any work of life or fiction.

The works of Gene Stratton Porter, from her "Song of the Cardinal" to this last book, will in time furnish another strong argument for the preservation of the forests of this country. We shall come to understand that men used these far, dim, green solitudes of nature in which to heal themselves of the fevers incident to the crowded fierceness of modern life. We shall understand at last that every man and woman who have their homes in cities is living in exile, under alien and injurious influences which report themselves in vices and illnesses.



Three Books on Heredity

THE values of these books to the general reader are approximately in inverse ratio to the sizes. Rignano¹ challenges the traditional open-mindedness of the scientist, but he does not convince. An engineer by training and profession and a philosopher by temperament, his interest in sociology leads him to speculate upon the mechanism at the basis of

life. The result is interesting to those of similar interest and temperament, but is likely to be exasperating to scientists of a different type. This work first appeared in 1906; naturally the author does not refer to important results obtained by biological investigators since that time. But neither does he refer to a single work in experimental biology bearing on his main thesis more recent than the last decade of the last century. Of Mendel he seems never to have heard, and all that he knows of DeVries he learned before the great Dutchman published his great work. Moreover, Rignano seems to be unaware of the great change that has taken place in the very form of the problem of heredity since the pregnant theories of Weismann became common property. The problem used to be, "How do the characters of the hen get into the egg?" and a difficult problem it was. Now the biologists are chiefly concerned with the question, "What is there in the egg to correspond to each of the characters of the hen—*into which it will develop?*" In other words, we assume today not that the character of the parent determines the character of the offspring, but that the character of the germ determines the character of the parent as well as of the offspring. This is an important distinction for all who would understand the modern trend in the analysis of heredity; it is a distinction, however, which Rignano has evidently not made a part of his working philosophy. He attempts to explain *how* characters acquired during the lifetime of an individual may be so transferred to the germ as to cause the next generation to present the same characters; it is more important to find out now *whether* such transfer actually takes place. Those best informed on the subject are agreed that such transfer has never been positively demonstrated. Rignano evolves a "centro-epigenetic" theory of development in which specific nerve currents play an important part. Sometimes these currents are to be conceived as waves of force; on other pages they are streams of specific substances. The translation does not help to clarify the intricate thoughts; on the contrary. That this is not altogether due to the difficulties of the author's style may be in-

¹THE INHERITANCE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS. By Eugenio Rignano. Translated by Basil C. H. Harvey, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, University of Chicago. With an Appendix on the Mnemonic Origin and Nature of the Affective Tendencies. Translated by L. C. Robinson. 8vo, pp. 413. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$3.

ferred from the appendix, which is in very readable English.

Castle's book² is intended as a general exposition of the principles of heredity, with special reference to animal breeding; the aim of Doncaster's book³ is still broader, assuming that the reader's interests are not restricted. Both books do well what the respective authors contemplate. Doncaster describes the statistical as well as the experimental methods of studying the problems of genetics; Castle confines himself exclusively to the results and methods in the field of "Mendelian" experiments, and derives his illustrative material as well as the beautiful plates largely from his own work with guineapigs, rabbits, mice and rats. In both books there is sufficient description of the structural elements involved in heredity to enable the layman to understand the argument and the problems. In accordance with the purpose of the lectures upon which his book is based, Castle shows in detail how new characters arising in animals may be permanently established by the breeder. Every one to whom this subject is new must be impressed by his account of how a pink-eyed albino mouse, when crossed with a pink-eyed pale straw mouse, may give rise in the second generation to sixteen colored-eyed animals of distinct color patterns, in addition to sixteen albinos that all look alike, but have distinct properties in heredity, besides a host of "impure" albinos with varying possibilities.

On the question of transmissibility of acquired characters, Castle is radically outspoken: bodily influences are not inherited. "*This knowledge [sic] we owe to Weismann, who showed experimentally that mutilations are not inherited.*" Doncaster is more conservative: we must guard against dogmatism in such matters. On the other hand, Castle still has a strong feeling that selection is an effective agent in the evolution of characters, notwithstanding the shrewd analysis of the evidence made by Johannsen in recent years.

Doncaster points out some of the practical problems that must wait upon a more thoro knowledge of heredity, such as the transmission of certain diseases, alcoholism, crime, the preservation of the socially unfit, etc. Castle gives more attention to some of the new problems that have arisen in the course of recent experiments, such as the apparent reversal of dominance, "potency," the relation of selection to the stability of characters and others. Both books are well printed and well illustrated with diagrams and pictures; both give references for further study, both are provided with adequate indices. Doncaster gives a glossary of technical terms that should be helpful for the beginner. The subject of heredity is coming to play an increasingly prominent part in the thought of the world, and these two books furnish excellent starting points for those who have not "kept up."

✱

Yiddish Dictionary. Containing all the Hebrew and Chaldaic elements of the Yiddish language, illustrated with proverbs and idiomatic expressions. Compiled by Dr. C. D. Spivak and Sol. Bloomgarden (Yehoash). 8vo, pp. 340. New York: Yehoash Publication Society.

It is not necessary to give the longer Yiddish title of this book in the Hebrew letters. Altho the Yiddish speech is based on German, it is full of Hebrew and Talmudic words, which need a dictionary for the unlearned Jew of East European birth. The volume has a foreword and an introduction, which they can read who understand. The latter is mainly grammatical, both Hebrew and Yiddish, and we learn how corrupt the German is from such a short paradigm as this, which we transfer from the Hebrew letters: "*Ich hab, du hast, er hat; mir haben, ihr hat, sie haben.*" The bulk of the volume is given to the dictionary of words of Hebrew and Chaldaic origin; and this is followed by appendices and proverbial expressions, biblical or Talmudic, which are worth the reading, for they are often pithy. Biblical names receive their interpretation. It appears to be a very useful book for Yiddish-speaking people, especially as Yiddish books and papers have so large a circulation.

²HEREDITY IN RELATION TO EVOLUTION AND ANIMAL BREEDING. By William E. Castle, Professor of Zoölogy, Harvard University. 12mo, pp. 184. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

³HEREDITY IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT RESEARCH. By L. Doncaster, M.A., Fellow of King's College. (Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.) Cambridge: The University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 40 cents.

Literary Notes

....Henri Poincaré's article on *Chance* is translated by G. B. Halsted in the January *Monist*.

....Mrs. Isobel Strong's tribute to *Robert Louis Stevenson* is an informal memoir, but a welcome one. It is issued by Charles Scribner's Sons (pp. 87; 50 cents).

....Collectors of various kinds will find of decided interest *The Bargain Book*, by Charles Edward Jerningham (Marmaduke) and Lewis Bettany (Frederick Warne & Co.; pp. 339; \$2.50). They will enjoy the volume for its entertainment in anecdote, its instruction, and its illustrations.

....We reserve for review at a later date Mrs. Marks's "Book of Songs and Shadows" entitled *The Singing Man*, published in very attractive style by the Houghton Mifflin Company. (*The Singing Man*, by Josephine Preston Peabody; \$1.10.)

....*The Story of the English Bible* (Pentecostal Publishing Co.), by Preston B. Wells, is a plainly told tale of the manuscripts, versions, textual criticism, and translation labors that have gone into the making of the great English versions of the Scriptures now in use, including the American Standard.

....That Kipling and his followers have not exhausted the possibilities of India as a source of good short stories is proved by the volume *The Garden of India*, by Michael White. (Duffield; \$1.25.) Sacred monkeys, alligators, cobras, jewels, dancing girls and yogis make a striking combination with adventurous young men and women from America.

....Rev. Julian K. Smyth has issued thru the New Church Board of Publication an attractively made volume of sermons, condensed and arranged one for each week in the year. His purpose, as indicated by the title, *Religion and Life*, is so to interpret religion that it may permeate and illumine every-day living. Spiritual significations are everywhere drawn from the simplest facts.

....Some of our subscribers have been kind enough to inform us that Mr. Plato, whose interesting Utopian romance, "The Republic," we reviewed in these pages on January 11, died some time before the work appeared in print. We can only express our sincere regret that so promising a career should be brought to such an untimely end.

....The Hastings *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, invaluable for reference not only to the church worker, but to the psychologist, sociologist and anthropologist, has completed the fourth of its large volumes, which begins

with "Confirmation" and ends with "Drama." The longest article is that on "Demons and Spirits." (Scribner: \$7.)

....William Savage Johnson's *Thomas Carlyle: A Study of His Literary Apprenticeship, 1814-1831* Yale University Press; pp. 136), will interest no one outside the academic or bibliographical circle, and we do not guarantee it to interest every bibliographer and academician. The book is uncommonly dull for its size and subject.

....Ginn & Co. issue *Gardens and Their Meaning*, by Dora Williams. (\$1.00). It is meant for teachers and embodies excellently the results of the author's experience in teaching agriculture for children in the public schools. It is compact, trustworthy and is illustrated; and it opens the way to what is bound to be a more popular as well as useful department of education.

....From the Government Printing Office we receive the *Navy Year Book*, being a compilation of Annual Naval Appropriation Laws, 1883-1911, including provisions for the construction of all vessels of the "New Navy." Tables show the present naval strength in vessels and personnel, and the amount of appropriations for the naval service of the United States and other nations. Woodbury Pulsifer edits the volume.

....Professor Frederick Taber Cooper is the author of a volume of fourteen essays entitled, *Some American Story Tellers* (Holt; pp. 388; \$1.60), all of the story tellers being contemporaries of our own, and the majority alive at the moment. Some of the papers are of no durable value, others we welcome as likely to assist in fixing the importance, or want of importance, of recent fiction. Professor Cooper is, on the whole, a rather genial and not too exacting critic, asking above all, like the big public, to be entertained, and not exaggerating the importance of his own task.

...."To convert the hard, high-pitched, nasal tone which betrays the American voice into the adequate agent of a temperament which distinguishes the American personality, and to help English speech in this country to become an adequate medium of lucid intercourse" is the purpose of Katherine Jewell Everts's *Vocal Expression* (Harpers; \$1.00)—a rather "large order," but the writer has won recognition as an authority on voice culture and she is right in holding that the real and only "reliable remedy" lies with the teachers in American schools and colleges. Her book will be found both interesting and valuable by others than the teachers to whom it is addressed.

Two new quarterlies devoted to the science of missions to non-Christian nations deserve special mention, one Protestant and the other Catholic. *The International Review of Missions* has issued its first number from Edinburg (\$2) and continues the work of the World Missionary Conference of 1910. This is no new subject, as we know from *The Missionary Review*, the monthly published in this city, and from the pioneer German *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift*, conducted for thirty-seven years by Dr. Warneck, of Halle, who is a contributor to this first number, as is also Ambassador Bryce. The Catholic quarterly is the *Zeitschrift für Missions-Wissenschaft* of Münster, and has completed its first year. The editor, Professor Schmidlin, says that hitherto there has been no organ for the scientific study of Catholic missions, as well as for current reports. With this new movement a professorship of missions has been established in Münster and an "Institute for the Scientific Study of Missions" is being organized.

....In the *Revue* of January 1 we read an article on "Le Nouveau Théâtre Irlandais." Here, however, Synge, Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory are under consideration. "Cathleen ni Houlihan" is, writes the critic, Mr. Yeats's greatest success as a stage-play; if, "from the literary standpoint, it is not Mr. Yeats's best production, it is a play that goes straight to the heart of every Irishman, and we know that an Irish public is guided by heart rather than by literary judgment." The reasons which explain the popularity of this play, wherein Cathleen personifies Ireland herself (as the eighteenth century poets personified her in their love-verses), suffice also to explain the bitter opposition of many Irishmen to hearing out John M. Synge's "Play-boy of the Western World." Some time ago a certain Irish-American cleric denounced Synge's "Riders to the Sea" as a plagiarism of Loti—a naïve criticism; but the *Revue* says naught of Loti in this connection, while noting that the subject of the play suggests the "Good Hope" of Heijermans. It is instructive to note the fine translation of the title of Synge's longer play: "le Casse-cou de l'Ouest." The "moral" objection to the play is pityingly discussed by the critic, who concludes that, not morality, but "national vanity," has been wounded by this "painting of primitive manners." The higher beauty of the play lies in

"the poetic prose that Synge manipulated to a marvel; a prose full of wild and new imagery. . . . It is a young and bold language, conscious of its forces, joyous at living. This language, so different from the anemic English of the twentieth century, was spoken in the England of Shakespeare, and is still spoken in Ireland, where the popular imagination is not yet dead. Nothing in our contemporary literature surpasses in beauty at once tender and wild the love scene between Christy and Pegeen."

Pebbles

MOTTO for escaped spies: *Ex tenebris LUX.*
—Punch.

A BOX of eggs (contents not yet known) has also been received from Mrs. A. V. Doyle.
—Launceston (Eng.) *Examiner*

"Do you love me, darling?" she coaxed.
"Sweetheart, I love every hair on your bureau!" he fervently answered.—Gargoyle.

"We surprised all our friends by getting married."

"Very good. Now surprise 'em by staying married."—*Washington Herald*.

A BELLEVILLE merchant has this sign on his store door:

"Come in without knocking. Go out the same way."—*Kansas City Journal*.

"I'LL give you \$2 for this anecdote about Daniel Webster."

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the hack writer. "You gave me \$4 for that anecdote when it was about Roosevelt."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

SHE was a freshman from Vassar.

"Oh, dear!" she sighed. "I simply can't adjust my curriculum."

"It—it doesn't show any," he reassured her, blushing. And then they both talked rapidly about the decorations.—*Yale Record*.

MRS BROWN—Mrs. Jones has the worst habit!

Mr. Brown—What is it, dear?

Mrs. Brown—She turns around and looks back every time we pass on the street!

Mr. Brown—How do you know she does?—*Judge*.

"SOMETHING wrong with this item."

"How, now?"

"Says the bridegroom took his place beneath the floral bell and 2,000 volts were immediately shot thru his quivering frame."—*Washington Herald*.

A FRENCHMAN who had spent thirty years in prison was asked what change in the world surprised him most. He passed over aeroplanes and motors and phonographs and said: "When I went to prison women were quite round. Now they are flat and oblong."—*Boston Advertiser*.

PHILADELPHIA's reputation as a slow town would seem to be justified by the following story: A Philadelphian visiting a friend in New York was taken to a hotel for lunch, and was asked what he saw on the bill of fare that he would like. He chose snails, and after having eaten the portion was asked what he would take next, and said he would like a second dish of snails. When a third time he chose snails his host was surprised and asked: "Don't you have snails in Philadelphia?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "we have snails, but we never can catch them."

The Independent

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Direct Action

If the Government has such a case against fifty-four or more labor organization leaders as the newspaper accounts indicate the policy of "direct action," will be expounded to the community and reduced to lower terms in one comprehensive effort.

The name is new to American ears, but "direct action" as a method of waging the contest between unionized wage-earners and their employers has been practised at least since the days of the labor riots in Rome, and probably since the earliest organization of artisans at Babylon. As a modern incident of "capitalism" (to use the word in the meaning which socialism imputes to it), "direct action" has been the favorite strategy of labor union leaders of the ruthless sort, ever since those turbulent days in the English steel and iron district which Charles Reade pictured in his dramatic story of "Put Yourself in His Place."

In its up-to-date development, however, direct action includes both practice and theory. It has found a philosophy of self-justification, thru which it ap-

peals to a class of anarchistic and revolutionary minds outside of labor circles. The communist-anarchist and the syndicalist interest themselves in the philosophy, while labor union leaders get busy on the performance. The socialists are divided. The parliamentary socialists (a majority of the party) hold that "the social revolution" must be achieved in the political and legislative arena; they are opposed to direct action. A radical wing of the party, however, is as strongly in favor of direct action as the syndicalists, the communist-anarchists, and the labor unions are.

Not all forms of direct action are favored by all the persons who accept the direct action philosophy. The man who believes that the struggle between a working class and a capitalist class must assume the uncompromising character and develop the mercilessness of civil war—because educational and political methods have failed, and offer no promise of success—naturally stands ready to use brickbats, torch and dynamite, as weapons legitimate in a contest of mere brute strength or endurance. On the other hand, the man who believes that political and educational efforts may accomplish something, tho not all, may advocate the strike with picketing, the boycott, and perhaps a certain amount of sabotage—i. e., the wilful destruction of employers' product or plant. A very few direct-action idealists, here and there, accept the teachings of Tolstoy. Despairing of political methods, or despising them, and refusing to countenance force, they would exploit to the utmost the direct action of passive resistance.

Now, it happens that one of the chief arguments urged by the direct actionists (whether violent men or mild), is punctured and destroyed by the facts brought to light in the case against the McNamaras and the organization leaders under arrest. The argument in substance was: The mass of wage earners, the world over, are simple-minded, elementary human beings. They are not equipped with education and they have no leisure, but they have passion and will, endurance and determination. They cannot grasp the ways of the politician,

nor understand the sophistries and perversities of the law. Yet they must play their part in a class struggle. It must be an elementary part, and it must be played in a straightforward way. For these men direct action is the only possible action.

This argument, if valid, would justify a kind of mob movement, a crudely instinctive sort of collective effort, without intellectual content or organization. It might be violent or merely doggedly obstructive, according to the temper of the unsophisticated thousands or millions participating in it. It could not become a cleverly conducted campaign of crime. That always calls for intellectual ability.

The "direct action" brought to light by the case against the McNamaras and the men "higher up" was in every respect at variance with the elementary onset of an inarticulate mob. It was action planned with devilish ingenuity, secretly perfected, and directed by an "inner circle" of intellectually alert, exceptionally able, entirely unscrupulous individuals. It was direct action of precisely that kind which the most extreme writers among the anarchistic revolutionists justify, namely, the carefully planned and unsparing employment of force, in contravention of the criminal law, by a daring minority whose business it is not to take orders from any majority (in tame acceptance of a banal democracy), but with resolute initiative to offer an example for the multitude to follow.

It is at least interesting, we think it is also significant, that Harry Orchard, who is undergoing life imprisonment for a notorious crime of "direct action," in the remarkable article that we publish this week, explicitly repudiates the notion that direct action is a product of the mob-mindedness of a human mass denied any other way of participating in the struggle for a better existence. All the direct action that Orchard knew about (and he knew about a great deal) was devised and directed by the "inner circle," which took extreme precautions to prevent its doings from becoming known to the rank and file. It was the direct action of criminal conspirators, not of masses of oppressed men.

There is no hope for labor in direct action like this. Now and then direct action of the peaceful sort may be useful under circumstances exceptionally unfavorable to the success of other policies. But the chances are extremely small that organized labor will, from this time on, make headway unless it sets about the work of developing a great educational policy. Ignorance may have been the mother of devotion to the labor leaders now under arrest, but ignorance will not further emancipate the wage-earning masses.

✽

Dr. Sun

So far as the world outside can judge, the Chinese republic is now assured, and assured without division, and without diminution of territory, unless Russia should play the robber's part and annex a portion or the whole of Mongolia just now while she can, and while no Power would feel obligated to prevent it; indeed, it would be difficult for any Power to do so. If we may assume that Russia will prove true to the international agreement inaugurated by the United States, China will have past, whole and complete, with but a minimum of bloodshed, thru the most tremendous revolution the world has ever seen; and for its triumphant success a chief credit will be due to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Thru the long years of anxious, dangerous endeavor Dr. Sun was the active, responsible but hidden leader. It was but natural that by the universal acclaim of the southern provinces he should have been chosen President. To be the first President of the Republic of China was a tremendous honor, one that doubtless he would wish to hold. He who had guided and encouraged the revolutionaries thru the struggle might well have wished to be the Washington of the mighty Eastern republic, to be held in all succeeding ages as the father of his country. But he has had the amazing magnanimity to lay down the honor before he had become fairly settled in his seat, that he might give place to an older man, and a wise and experienced statesman, whose succession will weld north and south together, will save the

effusion of blood, and will assure the union of Manchu and Chinese, and maintain the peaceable integrity of the empire now made a republic. So Sun Yat-sen steps down from democracy's throne that Yuan Shih-kai may take his place. And he does it in the most cordial way, telling Yuan that he has been chosen unanimously to the Presidency, the only man in the world's history ever so chosen except Washington. We do not wonder that his act is acclaimed as unparalleled.

How is it that Dr. Sun could be willing thus to say, "He must increase, and I will decrease"? It is the highest fruit of Christian self-abnegation, and Dr. Sun is a Christian; but there may be yet another explanation, altho neither Confucianism nor Buddhism would have taught him this sacrifice. It is a fact that a sudden tempest of patriotism has swept over the country, and it has found thousands willing to die for their country's welfare. Why has there been hitherto no such thing as Chinese patriotism, and why has it so suddenly become a consuming passion? Simply because there was, till now, nothing to excite patriotism. Can one love a country which oppresses him, grinds him down, holds him in poverty for the aggrandizement of a few thousand oppressors? It was not their country; it was the fief of the Manchus. Chinese could not love a country enslaved, plundered. But the hidden fire was in the bones, and as soon as the opportunity came the flame burst out into a conflagration of patriotic fury. Dr. Sun was possessed of it. Life was nothing for his country, fame was nothing. He believed that his own abdication and the choice of Yuan was the hope of peace and victory; and so he stepped down and welcomed in his place a man whom China knew, a man whom the world knew, who had proved himself able to guide the affairs of state at home and abroad.

We believe he was right, as he was grand. China will never forget his service as the creator of the republic, nor his amazing self-sacrifice as its deliverer. Our own Revolution cost us seven long years of war; Dr. Sun has closed the period of the vastly mightier

Chinese revolution in half as many months. Perhaps Yuan Shih-kai is intellectually a greater man than Dr. Sun, as Dr. Sun is the greater man spiritually. Yuan has conducted himself with an astuteness of the very highest order. We believe that he has all along desired the republic, or believed it inevitable; and all his maneuvering has been to hold back the Manchu princes from resisting it, and to make the abdication of the imperial family as easy and peaceful as possible. So he temporized until he could bring in the army to Peking, his army, which he had trained and created; and at the right time he forced Manchu submission, and the proclamation of the republic by the Manchu court itself. The diplomacy was magnificent, and it was right that the man who alone had achieved it should be the first President of the united nation, as Dr. Sun was of the Southern republic. But for all succeeding generations the name of Sun Yat-sen will stand prime in national history as that of the man who made the republic possible and then willingly subordinated himself for its peace and glory.

Have we such patriots, such statesmen, in our own country? We have those in plenty who are eager to take the honor of the Presidency; but how many are there who would cheerfully withdraw from the race that a better man might be chosen? Where shall we find the sacrificial spirit? It is a noble country, a race second to none, that can show two such patriots, such statesmen, as Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shih-kai.



Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican Party

THERE is no longer any room for doubt as to the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt toward the Republican Presidential nomination. The reports given to the public by many prominent men after interviews with him are to the effect that he would take the nomination if a majority of the convention should offer it to him. "He will accept," says Judge Lindsay, of Colorado, "because the people are recalling him to a job that he left unfinished. I

know this because of several visits to his home in the last year." Letters are published in which the ex-President confirms the statement and uses the phrases which first were printed in a long interview, on January 30, by a Chicago newspaper. The magazine of which Mr. Roosevelt is one of the editors publishes editorial articles showing why his solemn promise, in 1904, that he would never accept another nomination, should not restrain him from taking one this year. He begins to talk like a man who seeks the nomination and who enjoys the contest with his competitor. For example, he tells reporters that he has received extraordinary and highly interesting reports as to influence exerted by certain banks to procure the election of Taft delegates, and says he has been informed that a majority of the delegates in the Florida convention "wished to vote for me, but were prevented from doing so." He laughs at the claim of the Taft campaign manager that Mr. Taft will have more than two-thirds of the national convention on the first ballot.

Closely related to the disclosure of his purpose or aim is the bitter disappointment of Senator La Follette and a sharp attack upon the ex-President made by the Senator's campaign manager, Mr. Houser, who says:

"La Follette became a candidate because Roosevelt urged him to make the race. Then Roosevelt began, insidiously and secretly, to undermine La Follette's organization. Some people are already realizing that if this is the kind of square deal Roosevelt stands for, they do not want his kind."

Senator La Follette declines to withdraw, altho those who appeared for a time to be his most active supporters have deserted him for Mr. Roosevelt. Up to the present time forty-two convention delegates have been elected. All of these are for Taft, but the elections of a majority of them are affected by contests.

In our judgment, as we have said before, Mr. Taft deserves a renomination and it should be given to him by the party. Mr. Roosevelt said of him in 1908:

"I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has

the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and *the broadest sympathies with all our citizens*. He would be as emphatically a President of *the plain people* as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to appeal to class hatred of any kind."

We have italicized certain words above because the magazine of which Mr. Roosevelt is an editor now asserts there is widespread popular discontent with the Administration of Mr. Taft because he has not been sufficiently interested in "the promotion of human welfare," and because the people have not felt his leadership "on the question of the draining of the country population into the city"; the "question of turning desert lands into a region of homes"; the question of the protection of children, etc.

Mr. Roosevelt recently said he would never desert the Progressives. If he is to stand as their representative, Mr. Taft's progressive record is certainly as good as his. We cite the President's memorable peace treaties; his remarkable recommendations for a broad extension of the merit system in the civil service; his reciprocity agreement with Canada; his policy as to the conservation of national resources on the public domain in Alaska and elsewhere, and his promotion of publicity with respect to campaign contributions. Comparison with his predecessor as to these things is not to Mr. Taft's disadvantage. We remember that the records produced during the Controller Bay controversy showed that when the ex-President shied a stone at Mr. Taft's action he forgot that he lived in a glass house. And with respect to Trusts, is it not more progressive to enforce the law than to express disapproval of the suit against the Steel Corporation, as ex-Secretary Garfield did in a letter which Mr. Roosevelt printed, with comments which were generally regarded as sympathetic? So far as treatment of the Trust problem by legislation is concerned, Mr. Taft and his predecessor are substantially in agreement as to what should be done. We have recently spoken at length about the President's relation to the tariff blunder of 1909. It cannot be denied that he sought to improve the tariff law. The same law was in force during Mr. Roosevelt's

service of seven years. Did he ask for a revision of it? We are not attacking Mr. Roosevelt, who was a good President, but are considering certain questions raised by some of those who now support his candidacy mainly because they dislike Mr. Taft.

The Republican party would stultify itself by refusing to renominate the President. At the risk of repeating what we said some weeks ago, we direct attention to the ridiculous attitude of a party that, having enumerated in its platform the achievements of an Administration, says to the people that it rejected the head of that Administration, altho he sought another term. This would involve a contradiction which must invite defeat.

We have said that if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated this year, it would not be for a third term, in the original and correct interpretation of the phrase. But Mr. Roosevelt's solemn promise, on November 8, 1904, immediately after his election, was not that he would not stand for a third term, but that he would not accept another nomination. Here are the words:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and these three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and *under no circumstances* will I be a candidate for or *accept* another nomination."

Assuming that the editorial explanation in last week's issue of the magazine of which he is an editor was published with his knowledge and approval, we must say that we read it with a sense of disappointment, so far as his relation to it is concerned. The article closes as follows:

"In Mr. Roosevelt's specific case it is sometimes said that his statement in 1904 and 1907 that he would not accept another nomination would make his acceptance of a nomination this year inconsistent. What Mr. Roosevelt said in 1904 and 1907 referred, of course, to a consecutive third term. Mr. Roosevelt believes, although we do not share his belief, that the settled policy of this country makes a third consecutive presidential term for any man impolitic, if not improper; but the *Outlook* has a better appreciation of his intelligence than to suppose that he had in 1904 or has now the slightest idea of defining a third term except in the way in which we

have here defined it. The situation may perhaps be made clear by a homely illustration. When a man says at breakfast in the morning, 'No, thank you, I will not take any more coffee,' it does not mean that he will not take any more coffee tomorrow morning, or next week, or next month, or next year."

We assume that it had his approval, because we find substantially the same reasoning in the long interview with him, published by the *Chicago Evening Post*, on January 30. He then said:

"I used language which simply stated that I paid heed to the essence and not the form of the wise custom of our forefathers; the essence, of course, being that the custom applies just as much when my first term was the filling out of an unexpired term of my predecessor as if it had been an elective term, and that, on the other hand, it *had no application whatever to the candidacy of a man who was not at the time in office, whether he had or had not been President before*. Men at once began to ask me whether my refusal was to be held to apply to 1912 or to 1916; to which I of course responded that it would be preposterous to answer any such question one way or the other."

This will not do. The people did not, and do not now, so interpret the promise made in 1904. If the Republican party now deliberately shelves Mr. Taft and nominates Mr. Roosevelt, it will be bidding for defeat. Such action could be taken only after a bitter contest which would prevent harmony in the campaign. It would involve the humiliation of the President, the sharp disappointment and anger of his friends. It would be accepted as the party's disapproval of the four years' record of its own Administration, its proclamation that its President had been unworthy or incompetent. It would give the lie to its platform, which is adopted before the successful candidate is named by a convention. Thruout the campaign the nominee would be confronted by a broken promise and the third-term cry. Mr. Roosevelt should read thoughtfully these words spoken by Secretary MacVeagh in Michigan last week:

"I believe the 'anything to beat Taft' people will never get Roosevelt to lead them. They are dealing with a man who knows politics and with a man who has a wealth of great things of the past to cherish and protect. A third term, even if a third term were legitimized by the authority of a unanimous demand of the people, would be of far less value to him than the undimmed record of the two terms he has served."

Condemnation of Monseigneur Duchesne and His Reply

IN announcing that the Italian translation of the "History of the Ancient Church" by the well known French scholar and academician, Duchesne, had been forbidden even as a book of reference in all the seminaries of Italy, THE INDEPENDENT stated that doubtlessly the original in French would also be condemned. This has been done. Coupled with Duchesne's are the two works, "Letters to Pius X" and "The Priest," both the efforts of an ex-Paulist, as well as ex-priest, now a professor in one of our well-known educational institutions. The Paulists are the only American religious who have won a place on that long roll of renowned and also of forgotten writers. The "Life of Hecker," by the Paulist Elliott was condemned about the time Leo XIII denounced Americanism. Rome, however, forbade that the sentence be published. Now comes another Paulist, this time, however, an "Ex." These three books are the only books written by Catholics or ex-Catholics, natives of our land, which have been put on the Index, not many in the history of a Church which dates, at least as far as its hierarchy goes, back to 1789. In 1822 a pamphlet, written against his bishop, Conway, of Philadelphia, by the Rev. William Hogan, was condemned. But Hogan was an Irishman. This brochure appears not in the Index published by Pius X in 1907. In 1884 an English translation of a Spanish work on the history of natural generation, made by a Frederick Hollick, was also condemned. Of all our leading writers, only Draper's "Conflict" was honored by a place on the Index. Among our political writers, Henry George alone found his way there, but it is uncertain whether Henry Georgeism was condemned or the book "Progress and Poverty." Cardinal Gibbons could solve that doubt better than either Cardinal Farley or Cardinal O'Connell. The fullest solution, however, could be given by Archbishop Ireland or, if he had not died so lately, by Mgr. Burtzell, of Rondout, the canonical lawyer of Dr. McGlynn.

Recently Duchesne has given the story

of the publication of the condemned "History" in *L'Italie*, a French newspaper of Rome itself. In the first place, he contends that he wrote as an historian, who had to follow the lines proper to historical research. In finishing the first volume he submitted it to the Papal censor, Lepidi, who gave it the papal *imprimatur*. Furthermore, Duchesne presented the same volume to the Pope himself, who had heard Lepidi speak of it. The two succeeding volumes on their appearance were also given to his Holiness. On each occasion the Pope congratulated the author and promised to read the volume. Likewise the Italian translation, which Cardinal De Lai forbade to be used in the Italian seminaries, was formally approved on December 8, 1910, by competent authority with the proviso that it be submitted to Mgr. Faloci-Polignani, Vicar General of Spoleto, "who has not the reputation of dealing gently with Modernists." He too declared: "*Nihil obstat.*"

A curious fact about Duchesne's protest is that it is a memorial, addrest to a friend, who seemed to believe that in publishing it in *L'Italie*, he would be acting according to the wishes of Pius X, who gave it his official *imprimatur* thru his own censor, Lepidi. *Qui facit per alium, facit per se* is good canon law and civil as well. The principal is bound by the acts of his agent. The protest brings to light the petty intrigues which have ever marked the inner history of the Curia. Here we see the loudest defenders of, and the closest to, the Pope. Del Val, De Lai, the Jesuits, and all that ilk turning on the Pope when it suits them. Duchesne will die hard. The day may come, however, when his history will be taken off the Index, as was the book on "The Temporal Power" of the Jesuit Bellarmine, which Sixtus V condemned, but his successor rehabilitated.

• Behind the Scenes

WHEN you go to the theater you are simply buying \$2 worth of illusion. The scene painter has done his best to make you believe that you are looking at a distant landscape instead of a piece of canvas, the stage carpenter that the tree trunks are round, the electrician that sunlight is falling thru the leaves, the

actors that they really look like the characters they impersonate, and the author that the dialog is genuine. And you yourself—unless you are a dramatic critic—take your seat as a willing partner in this conspiracy of deception. But you may be so unfortunate as to have a friend who has the entrée to the world behind the curtain, and you may be led by curiosity or accommodation to accompany him. It is undeniably interesting to see how thunder can be made from a sheet of tin and a cannon ball, how the man at the rheostat regulates a sunrise, how the actor builds up his patrician nose out of wax, and how the angels are hung up by wires hooked in their backs. But when you go back to your seat for the next act you discover that you have been robbed. To gratify a moment's curiosity you have forever lost that innocence of the eye on which the delight of the drama largely depends. You have been cheated out of what you paid for. As you realize the extent of your loss you look with aversion upon your friend who knows the ropes and who has shown them to you. You observe with surprise that he thinks he has done you a favor, that he regards himself as a promoter of dramatic art, he who, instead of teaching you how to see the play, has taught you to see thru it.

In all the other arts it is the same. There is always a large body of camp followers and hangers on who make it the business of their lives to undo the work of those whom they profess to admire. They turn poetry into prose; they decompose the grandest music into its constituent noises; they convert a picture into painted cloth and a statue into a stone. They do not criticise a work of art, they expose it. They are like the moon trying to eclipse the sun from which it derives the light that makes it visible.

A master magician like Wagner would lift us for a time out of this everyday life into a world of gods and heroes, where momentous deeds are enacted and superhuman passions find fitting expression in superhuman music. But we are not left long to our enjoyment, for some impertinent fellow nudges us with his elbow and points out

with a snigger: "Look this way! Turn your opera glasses around with the small end to the stage. Now you see not Isolde or Brünhilda, but only Matilde Wesendonck and Frau Cosima." He is right. The goddesses have vanished and in their stead stand mere vulgar mistresses, from whom we turn away in indifference and disgust.

We are interested in Da Vinci's Mona Lisa. We do not care at all for the Signore Gioconda's wife whom the critics try to palm off in her stead. We want to see Laura thru Petrarch's eyes, not thru the eyes of those who see only Laura de Sale, née de Noves, and her eleven children. We love Dante's Beatrice, not the wife of Simone dei Bardi. It is inspiring to hear

"And it's there that Annie Laurie
Gie'd me her promise true
Which ne'er forgot will be;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee."

It is not inspiring to be told that she did forget her promise and that he didn't lay him doune and dee. Who cares if it is true. This is the realm of poetry, not science.

The only way to appreciate literature is to fight shy of the literary biographers. It was perhaps not so much of a mistake as has been supposed, that the author's will which read that his letters and unpublished works were left to his "literary executioners." Fortunately for the permanence of Shakespeare's poetry, his personality soon vanished. If the literary sleuth hounds should ever succeed in discovering the dark lady Shakespeare would suffer. Browning was killed off by the Browning clubs; not the kind that sat in a circle reading "The Ring and the Book" aloud by turns, but the kind that spent their time running down all his allusions and showing where he stole his archaic phrases and how he misunderstood them.

Publishers nowadays try to kill off any chance of their books attaining an independent and immortal life by circulating personalities of the author before ever the book comes out. The way a poet says things is important. The way he ties his cravat is not. How to tie a cravat is also worth knowing, but on such a question Beau Brummel is the authority, not Browning. We measure

a mountain by its highest peak. should we measure a man. The value of a genius to the world lies in those qualities in which he excels other men. We are interested in the things that he can do and we cannot. What he does that we also do or may not want to do is a matter of indifference to us.

A great work of art is timeless and impersonal. It stands alone. It is to be considered on its own merits. It must live its own life. The author of it himself is apt to be somewhat in awe of his creation. He recognizes that it is greater than he, so he is usually willing to retire modestly into the background. But his so-called friends insist upon his coming forward and standing in front of it. They erect the scaffolding about it, and, if they are allowed to have their way, even tear it to pieces and scatter the blocks which had been so laboriously and ingeniously put together. Any filing clerk can take the words of a poem and put them back into their proper places in the dictionary, but it takes a genius in the first place to pick the words out of the dictionary and make a poem of them. They are the true iconoclasts who substitute for the illusion of art a knowledge of the mechanism of construction and the life of the artist.

Secretary Knox and Colombia

When Secretary Knox's itinerary was first published it did not include Colombia, but in later dispatches it was said that he would go to the capital of that country. It may be expected now, however, that Bogota will be dropped from the schedule. Colombia's Minister at Washington, Señor Ospina, has informed the State Department that such a visit would be inopportune; in other words, that the Secretary is not wanted in Colombia. The Minister made his act more offensive by giving his official letter to the press. His diplomatic career in this country is closed. It is unfortunate that the Secretary, at the very beginning of his tour, should encounter such hostility in any quarter. All the other countries to be visited have sent to Washington a hearty welcome. There was reason to expect that his round of visits would distinctly serve both the interests of our Government and people

So and those of the republics which are to receive him. It is greatly to be desired that they should believe that the United States does not seek to acquire their territory or to be concerned in their local affairs, unless by mutual consent it strives to assist them, as it is assisting San Domingo. But how can we ask them to believe this so long as the Panama sore is not healed, so long as we refuse to submit to arbitration the controversy with Colombia? Minister Ospina's action was not diplomatic, and he will suffer for his conduct, but Colombia may justly complain. The question is whether we violated a treaty and ignored the obligations of international law. Such a question may with propriety be submitted to The Hague tribunal. Our Government professes to desire that all international disputes shall be settled by arbitration, yet it has persistently refused to grant the arbitration by which Colombia is willing to end this controversy. In this there is inconsistency. Before Mr. Knox started on his journey, our Government should have consented to arbitration for this case. But it declined to do so, or ignored the reiterated demand, and he started while a congressional committee was taking testimony which supported Colombia's claim. Acceptance of the proposed arbitration would have measurably promoted the success of his tour.

The Industrial Commission

While there may be such a thing as too many commissions of investigation, President Taft's recommendation to Congress urging the creation of a Federal Commission on Industrial Relations is most wise and timely. There is no doubt that the relations of capital and labor constitute one of the most important problems now before the American people. In most civilized nations the governments have taken more interest in these questions than has ours. Canada and New Zealand, for instance, have enacted very progressive laws for settling industrial differences, while labor regulations in Germany, England, etc., are much more advanced than in the United States. As the prosperity of the nation is conditioned on the good conduct of industry and the good relations

of those engaged in it, the matter is one of nation-wide concern, and comes properly within the sphere of the Federal Government. Indeed, no other agency can handle so fairly or effectively the problems involved. There is a most distinguished national committee in existence to secure the appointment of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and the matter is now before Congress. The commission should be created.



Children as Exhibits The Lawrence Mills strike has not yet been settled, and meanwhile it has developed a new weapon of defense for the strikers in the bringing to New York of one or two hundred little children to be exhibited and paraded in the streets as specimens of the suffering which the operators have to endure. It is not exactly clear just how this plan will work. Doubtless some money will be given for the cause by those whose eyes see some of those little ones whose support has been taken away by the strike; but it is difficult to see here a legitimate method of carrying on the industrial war. These children are from five to ten years old. They ought to be under the care of their mothers. The military authorities in control of the place now refuse to allow any more children sent without assurance of their mothers' consent. We have laws forbidding children to be exhibited on the stage. We are glad that while here they are to be sent to school, but it is in Lawrence that they should be in school, in their regular classes and at the expense of that city. There is something not very fitting about taking a regiment of little children from their homes and herding them in halls, in conditions necessarily more dangerous to health than in an orphan asylum, and then making their pitiful condition, as they trudged the streets, an appeal in behalf of their parents' cause. So far as it is true that these children are brought to this city for adoption, the case is no better. Children for adoption should be sent to the country; and it is a very sad condition in which a strike forces parents by the hundreds to dispose of their children. Meanwhile the legitimate

efforts for arbitration and conciliation are going on.



The Little Tin Plate Father Curry, of St. James's Church in this city, is the author of a practical suggestion that deserves more than local attention. He has organized a committee that proposes to have a law passed requiring every public building, apartment house, saloon, theater, store, hotel, etc., to have placed on it a conspicuous plate bearing the name and address of the owner. The reason for this is obvious. It is to enable the opponents of unsanitary tenements, law-breaking saloons, Raines law hotels, houses of prostitution, etc., to trace back the evil to its ultimate source of responsibility. We can see no objection to this suggestion, provided the ordinance is so drawn that the real owner cannot shift his identity to some dummy. We hope the ordinance will pass our Board of Aldermen and be copied in other cities.



The Starling The danger of absolutely upsetting industrial conditions by the importation of a beetle, or a bird, or even a fungoid growth, has been already so often demonstrated that any more experiments in that line should be left to the supervision of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Whoever brought the San Jose scale into this country brought what neither he nor all the people in the United States could control, until it had invaded every State and cost us millions of dollars. Thanks to the work of our agricultural colleges we are just now getting that pest under foot. The codlin moth was a foreigner, and the Russian thistle was a foreigner, and the root gall, which is still taking terrible toll out of our gardens, was also imported. We do not know that all of these invasions could have been prevented; but we do know that the English sparrow could have been left at home and should have been left there. His annual food bill runs up into the millions, and we are no nearer the control of this pest in feathers than we were twenty-five years ago. Now we have the starling to deal with, and, what is worse, we have to find out what good

he is worth and what mischief he can accomplish. These experiments will have to go on in our gardens and orchards, with the probability very much against the starling. That it is a special friend of the sparrow, indulging in similar habits of gregarious and predacious food hunting, does not add to its welcome. It seems to have one thing in its favor, that it will eat the grub of the maggot fly that infests sheep. However, a very small part of this country belongs to the sheep breeder, and by no means are all sections infested with the fly. It is a local affair, never traveling any great distance. The merino sheep can be bred successfully where the fly is known to be present. Our mutton makers have therefore this resource, and besides, there are other ways of fighting the fly; other ways besides that of importing into this country a bird that bids fair to duplicate the English sparrow for filth and destructiveness. The sparrow can take our grain fields and the starling our orchards, making the havoc complete. Only horticulturists know how much is already wasted by the reckless habits of bluejays, mainly in Southern orchards, and orioles in the Northern. The robin also takes his fair share, and sometimes a little more, out of our berry gardens, and so also do the catbird and grosbeak. We can get along with these birds very cordially, because they balance the account with grasshoppers and worms. What we specially should look out for and be protected from is the addition of a bird that revels in waste; that comes in huge flocks, every bird in the flock picking at every grape in the vineyard. What the starling is going to do by way of compensation we do not yet know. He may have something worth the while for somebody besides the wool grower. We hope he has; all the same let us turn over this importation business to the proper authorities.

Japan in Korea

Just now we hear renewed complaint of the harshness of the Japanese government of Korea, and there is evidence in northern Korea, where the American Presbyterians have their stations, of not a few arrests of Korean converts on the charge of being impli-

cated in an attempt on the life of Governor General Terauchi. It is a matter of internal control with which our Government has no international concern, but we gather that our missionaries have made appeals to the Japanese authorities in Tokio in behalf of Christian converts. To understand the matter it must be remembered that Prince Ito, the Governor General who was assassinated, represented the civil government and was a wise and tolerant ruler placed in a most difficult position. His successor is a military man, and it is the military department which has made these numerous arrests and not the civil. Pastors and others of high character have been held in prison for weeks without trial. We are not inclined to regard these acts as indicative of hostility to Christianity, but as one of those unfortunate conditions that are likely to arise where there is suspicion, and military rule may easily become severe. It will be the wisdom of Japan to conciliate and not to frighten its new subjects, and we believe the present local tension will soon be relaxed.

In Los Angeles, Cal., the voting is done in schoolhouses mainly, in a public library and in a church, with a saving to the city of \$15,000, and they manage to do it without interfering with the school exercises or anything else except the rent elsewhere paid for the back room of a saloon. Why not do so everywhere?

We give pensions to soldiers, and Congress is planning to increase their pensions. But there are other servants of the Government whose perils are quite as great. We do not refer to Presidents, altho three have been killed, and they have to be protected wherever they go, but to our internal revenue officials, particularly in the South, many of whom have been shot, disabled or killed while hunting for moonshine distilleries. A woman writes us:

My husband, the late Joseph Dawson, was the first revenue officer to be shot and thereby crippled for life by an illicit distiller while he was, at the order of the Government, hunting for moonshine stills thru the mountains of Virginia. His brave act never received the slightest Government recognition.

A case like that should be recognized by pension or by private claim.

Insurance

Newark Fire Insurance Company

A CORPORATION which has celebrated its one hundredth anniversary certainly has a right to live. The Newark Fire Insurance Company, chartered in 1811, celebrated on November 4 last its one hundredth anniversary. It has just increased its capital from \$250,000 to \$500,000 and added \$250,000 to the surplus. The net surplus a year ago was over \$453,000; this, with the new surplus of \$250,000, and the proceeds from the sale of the old building, \$150,000, will make a total surplus of over \$850,000, while the assets have increased nearly \$300,000 and are now \$1,370,656. The Newark Fire has recently moved into its new building, and is now regarded as one of the well-known fire insurance companies of the country. The officers are E. J. Haynes, Jr., president, and T. L. Farquhar, secretary. The agents in New York are W. B. Ogden & Son, 55 John street.



THE NEW HOME OF THE NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Providing that students in schools be instructed in the simple and ordinary means of fire prevention and in the careful use and handling of combustible and inflammable materials.

Prohibiting the manufacture, storage, sale and use of white phosphorus matches on the ground that they are "one of the most prolific causes of fire."

Making it a misdemeanor when a person refuses to demolish or repair an old and dilapidated building which might cause a conflagration, and giving the State Fire Marshal the right to demolish the same after due notice.

Here are reforms that should interest other States than New York. In the next issue of THE INDEPENDENT we plan to publish an illustrated article comparing the fire loss of this country with that of European countries. The showing we make is one that calls for deep blushing.

GOVERNOR DIX sent to the New York Senate for confirmation, on February 13, the

nomination of William Temple Emmet, of New York, as State Commissioner of Insurance, to succeed William H. Hotchkiss, whose term has just expired. Mr. Emmet was born in New Rochelle in 1869, and is a graduate of Columbia College, and of the law school of Columbia University. He is a member of the New York Bar, and, until recently, was chairman of the New York County Branch of the Democratic League, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is the head.

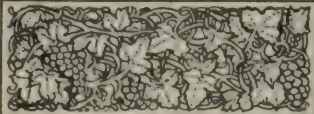
Safeguards for Life and Property

THOMAS J. AHEARN, Fire Marshal of the State of New York, recommends in his annual report to the legislature certain additional safeguards for the protection of life and property. His recommendations deserve the fullest publicity:

Providing for the issuance of licenses or permits for the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, or use generally of explosives, highly combustible substances, or other similar dangerous articles.

Requiring fire drills in all factories and schools at least twice a month, and imposing a penalty for failure to do so.

FROM Albany comes, in two volumes, the fifty-second annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York (pp. 511, 1400).



Looking for a Money Trust

THE Democratic majority of the House decided, by a vote of 115 to 66, that there should be no investigation of an alleged Money Trust by a special committee, but that an inquiry as to banking and currency conditions should be made by the regular committees. At present it is probable that the work will be done by the Committee on Banking and Currency, which will try to ascertain in what way the currency laws ought to be changed. Mr. Bryan, who preferred a special committee, practically asserts that this regular committee is controlled by "Wall Street." This seems absurd, for, of the fourteen Democratic majority members, nine are from small towns in the South and three from the West. There is only one from the vicinity of New York, and he is a physician. Mr. Bryan, as the first witness called, will have an opportunity to explain.

An investigation of this kind, if soberly and wisely conducted by well-balanced legislators, can do no harm and probably will be beneficial, because it will emphasize the need of currency reform, that need which caused the appointment of the National Monetary Commission. But an inquiry in this field should not be made by men who accept the wild assertions of Mr. Bryan, Mr. La Follette or Congressman Henry, of Texas, about a greedy and cruel combination of capitalists in New York, that manufactures panics, fixes interest rates, "nominates the presidential candidates of both parties," rules everything and robs everybody, with the aid (as Mr. La Follette would say) of a press that is subsidized and wholly corrupt. Mr. La Follette began with a Money Trust of one hundred men (some of whom, we think, were dead), but has since reduced the number to fourteen, or possibly to only three. Nor should an inquiring committee be guided by the complaints of those who have failed to borrow millions in New York for large

projects. It is conceivable, for example, that bankers at the country's money center might reasonably and honestly decline to risk millions on the construction of a railroad thru Northern Mexico, where the leading industry now is the burning of railroad bridges, or on a new line of steamships so planned that, in their judgment, the investment could not be profitable. If the committee seeks to ascertain whether it is true that a Money Trust exists which makes high rates of interest, it should ask why the current rates in New York have been unusually low for two or three years past, so low that at the end of 1911 it was estimated that at least \$100,000,000 had been loaned by New York in Germany, because better rates could be obtained in that country.

There is, naturally, a concentration of funds in New York, as there is in London and Berlin, but we have seen no evidence of a foul conspiracy to compel the payment of unjust rates for the use of it, upon good security. There are evils connected with this concentration, and a committee that directs attention to them must at the same time direct attention to the glaring defects of our banking and currency system. This may hasten the enactment of remedial legislation. It may also cause an impartial consideration of the Monetary Commission's plan, in order that, if possible, it may be improved. The perfection of a currency reform project and the adoption of it are greatly to be desired.



....Sauerbeck's annual statement (London) of commodity prices shows an increase of 2 points (to 80) for the year 1911. Articles of food closed 10 per cent. higher, while materials were slightly lower.

....The average per capita consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 81.78 pounds. This was a new high record. The average has advanced to 81.78 from 43 pounds in 1881, 61 in 1891, and 72 in 1901.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

Mr. Roosevelt's Candidacy

Mr. Roosevelt's formal announcement of his candidacy for the nomination to succeed Mr. Taft was issued on Sunday, February 25, from his editorial offices. The announcement takes the form of a reply to the letter of eight Republican Governors, who asked him, a fortnight ago, to issue a frank statement of his intentions. "This matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man," says Mr. Roosevelt, "but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference." At Columbus, on February 21, Mr. Roosevelt made known his platform—upon which we comment editorially. His so-called Charter of Democracy was issued to the Ohio Constitutional Convention. The ex-President stated his belief in a pure democracy. He said, also:

"Many eminent lawyers believe that the American people are not fitted for self-government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary independent of the majority of the people." I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position."

The newspapers regard this as a slap at Mr. Taft, who took occasion to deny, on February 24, the charge circulated of late that he said in the course of his Lincoln's Birthday address: "The people are not fitted for self-government." The White House statement adds that he "said nothing . . . which could possibly be tortured into any such construction." The President will make an address at Toledo, Ohio, on March 8; and this will

be in some degree a reply to Mr. Roosevelt's constitutional convention oration. Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy of direct nominations, preferential primaries, the initiative, the referendum, and, "as a last resort," the recall of judges, was no surprise; the sensational feature of the day was his declaration that he "very earnestly believed in" the recall of judicial decisions by the electorate, and that the people should have, in his words, "the final say-so on all legislative acts." This pronouncement, and the ex-President's much less radical references to trust legislation and business interests, are the subject of nation-wide discussion. Some of the leading members of the progressive movement have not yet accepted the principle of the recall of judges—Senator Borah, for example. The recall of judicial decisions is a far more radical recommendation.—Mr. Roosevelt went to Boston after returning from Columbus. He has held conferences there with party leaders, and there was a rumor that he would extend his trip to Concord, N. H., in order to confer with Governor Bass—one of his supporters for the presidency.—William Jennings Bryan says that Mr. Roosevelt "delivered the strongest speech he has ever made." He does not agree "with all of the arguments," but the speech was "very progressive," and "right in the main."

"One of the weakest points," says the Democrat, "is his discussion of the trust question. . . . A monopoly cannot be safely regulated; it must be prevented. . . . Mr. Roosevelt had seven and one-half years in which to test the ability of the Government to control monopolies. We had more monopolies at the close of his administration than at the beginning. One of them, the Steel Trust, used a panic to force him to consent to the swallowing of its largest rival."

At Washington The Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous decision, rendered on February 19, refused to declare contrary to the Federal Constitution the initiative and referendum provisions of the Oregon Constitution. This decision does not discuss the question raised as to whether the Oregon organic law establishes, not a republican form of government, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, but a pure democracy; it simply denies jurisdiction, asserting that the question is political, not judi-



MAHLON PITNEY

The Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Taft, to succeed the late Justice Harlan.

cial. The decision ends the long litigation of the Pacific States Telegraph and Telephone Company, plaintiff in error, versus the State of Oregon.—On February 22 the President approved and sent to Congress a report of the commission on second-class mail matter, recommending that the postal rate on magazines and newspapers be increased from one to two cents a pound. (Postmaster-General Hitchcock originally recommended a four cent rate.) The commission finds the cost of handling second-class matter to be about five and a half cents a pound. The President transmits,

also, the report of the Postmaster-General. He informs Congress that he does not indorse Mr. Hitchcock's suggestion that the Government buy and operate all telegraph lines as a part of the postal system. He says that if it can be shown that the public would benefit, as a result, by receiving service at a lower rate he may change his opinion, but this has not, he thinks, been demonstrated.—After two hours' debate on Saturday the House of Representatives adopted by a vote of 268 to 8 the amended Pujo resolution directing the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate everything alleged in the Henry "money trust" resolution falling within that committee's jurisdiction. Other committees will inquire into phases not pertaining to banking and currency. The amendments, which make the resolution as passed more radical than as Mr. Pujo drew it up, represent a compromise between the conservative Democratic members and the Bryan supporters.—In the House, Representative Roddenbery, a Georgia Democrat, declared on February 23 that the Sherwood service pension bill which passed the House some time ago had been loaded down with "graft, steals, injustice and privilege." But the Sherwood bill stands small chance of being accepted by the Senate, which will soon take up the McCumber bill, carrying at the start an annual appropriation of about \$20,000,000. One feature of this measure provides for the publication of a list of pensioners, arranged by counties.

Various Items The Oklahoma Democratic convention will send to Baltimore a delegation consisting of ten Wilson men and ten Clark men, with half a vote apiece. If either candidate withdraws before or during the convention, the delegation is to cast all its votes for the remaining candidate.—Governors Plaisted (Maine), Gilchrist (Florida) and Baldwin (Connecticut) have declared for the Harmon candidacy.—Hiram C. Gill, elected Mayor of Seattle two years ago, and recalled before he had served a year, finished at the head of the poll in the nomination primary for city officers, on February 20, receiving some 25,000

votes, while his nearest competitor had only about half that number. The Socialists polled about 10,000 votes.—Senator Heyburn, chairman of the subcommittee which has investigated the right of the senior Senator from Wisconsin to hold his seat, spoke on February 19 in defense of the majority report in favor of Mr. Stephenson. While the majority report holds that the charges of corruption have not been proven, the minority report of Senators Jones, Kenyon and Clapp (Republicans), and Senators Lea and Kern (Democrats), denounces the expenditure of \$107,793 in Senator Stephenson's campaign for the nomination as "in violation of the fundamental principles underlying our system of government." A long and acrimonious debate is expected.—Before the Committee on Judiciary of the New Jersey Senate, charges were made on February 20 that Senator Richard Fitzherbert, of Morris County, had solicited a \$5,000 bribe of the Commercial Acetylene Company, of New York. The State Senator denies the accusation. An investigation has been ordered. The charge is that the bribe was demanded in exchange for the withdrawal of bills hostile to the gas company.

The Railroads The President urges vigorous legislation for the protection of railway employees in a message sent to Congress on February 20, with the report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission. He praises the bill drawn up by the commission urging its enactment as

"one of the greatest steps of progress toward a satisfactory solution of an important phase of the controversies between employer and employee that have been proposed within the last two or three decades."

This bill works out in detail a scheme of compensation for accidental injuries without reference to contributory negligence. The only cases in which compensation is refused are where injury or death results from the employee's wilful intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, and where the injury results from intoxication. Medical and hospital service are included in the plan. The extra expense involved

for the railroads is very great.—Officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission are said to look for an attempt this spring on the part of Eastern roads to secure a horizontal increase in freight rates. Conferences are now in progress between the Eastern carriers and locomotive engineers, who demand an increase in wages of from 20 to 50 per cent.—ten millions a year. The carriers will probably decline to make advances, on the ground that without increasing rates they cannot afford to increase expenses. In February, 1911, the commission declined to approve general advances in freight rates on Eastern and Western railways.—The Federal grand jury at Chicago returned indictments on February 20 against three railroads, two theatrical companies and four individuals, alleging the giving and receiving of rebates.—On the night of February 19 a lone highwayman held up a Baltimore & Ohio express train a few miles west of Piedmont, W. Va., securing \$700 in money and many personal articles from the passengers and train crew. He was arrested next day and his booty recovered.—Four trainmen were killed in the Hoosac Tunnel, near North Adams, Mass., as the result of a collision on the Boston & Maine, on February 20.—Three Pennsylvania Railroad express trains, running between New York and Chicago, have been wrecked in the last fortnight; the "Limited" (twice) and the eighteen-hour special ("No. 28").

The Strike at the Woolen Mills

The strike at Lawrence, Mass., was estimated, on February 14, after thirty-four days, to have cost, besides several lives, close to a million dollars in wages, an enormous loss of trade, and the inevitable suffering among the strikers. At that time half the 20,000 or 24,000 operatives at one time on strike were said to have returned to work. When the strike is finally concluded, it is doubtful whether the Italian operatives will be reinstated by the mill owners. Boston churches have taken up contributions for the families of needy strikers. The courts at Lawrence have been especially severe in cases of alleged intimidations.

tion of workers. W. J. Lauck, formerly in charge of the industrial investigations of the United States Immigration Commission, writes, for the *Survey*, that the most significant feature has probably been the attitude of the southern and eastern Europeans, who are chiefly responsible for the disturbance. He adds that the industry involved "is one of the chief beneficiaries of our protective system," and recalls the old argument

"that the woolen and worsted goods manufacturing industry needed a high tariff in order to protect its wage-earners from the products of the pauper labor of Europe."

This is a myth. The body of "American" woolen mill operatives is largely composed of representatives of the "pauper labor" of Europe. According to the last census the town of Lawrence had a population of 85,000, made up of the following nationalities:

English	9,000
French-Canadian	12,000
Polish	2,100
Hebrew	2,500
Syrian	2,700
Lithuanian	3,000
American	12,000
Irish	21,000
Scotch	2,300
German	6,500
Portuguese	700
Italian	8,000
Armenian	600
Franco-Belgian	1,200
Other nationalities	1,400

Total85,000

Of the foreign-born operatives one-fifth of the males and two-fifths of the females have had experience in the same kinds of work in their own countries. The average weekly wage of the male operatives eighteen years of age or over is only \$10.49, and of the females, \$8.18. Male heads of families average only \$400 a year. The average family income is \$661. The effect of these low wages is shown in the bad living conditions and congestion. The boarding group system is general among the southern and eastern Europeans employed at Lawrence. Only three out of ten males eligible to citizenship have taken out naturalization papers. Sixteen out of every one hundred immigrant employees are totally illiterate. Less than half the operatives of non-English-speaking nationalities have acquired a speaking knowledge of our language. Only 4 per cent. of the

foreign-born employees, as contrasted with 21 per cent. of the native-born, are members of labor organizations.—Joseph J. Ettor, the leader of the Lawrence strike, took the stand in his own defense on February 19, charged with being accessory to the murder of Anna Lopizzo, shot during a riot on January 29. He testified that he had always been ready to assist the authorities in preserving order. He had recommended a peaceful strike. Witnesses for the defense claim that the Lopizzo woman was shot by a police officer. On February 21 Ettor and Giovannitti, his lieutenant, were held without bail as accessories to the crime.—The strikers are indignant at the action of the police on February 24 in preventing them from sending some forty children to Philadelphia. The strikers desire a Federal investigation of this action, based by the police on "legal and humanitarian reasons." Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, has sent to Lawrence and to Boston for definite information concerning this phase, and others, of the strike. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, have received telegrams from the strikers demanding a congressional investigation of alleged brutality.



Much disturbance in
The West Indies Cuba is expected, owing to the Supreme Court's decision, on the 22d, that the law suspending the civil service act (in order that Spanish guerrillas might be removed from office) is unconstitutional. One of the men so removed appealed to the court. Hundreds were ousted by President Gomez, in response to the demand of the Veterans' Association. The decision requires the reinstatement of these men and the removal of veterans who filled the vacancies. The veterans are angry, and the situation may call for such a warning from the United States as the one by which they were restrained a few weeks ago.—It is pointed out in London that by means of a bill now pending in the Parliament of Denmark a syndicate of Danish capitalists may soon obtain possession of the harbor of St. Thomas, with power to lease or sell almost unlimited rights, and that the har-

bor may thus pass under the control of France or Germany, becoming a powerful naval station.—The Government of Jamaica is considering the offer of an American syndicate, which proposes to spend \$15,000,000 in building docks and making other improvements in the harbor of Kingston.—The revolt is spreading in the northern part of Santo Domingo, altho the revolutionists were defeated in a battle last week, when forty of the Government's soldiers were killed.

The Situation in Mexico

There was great disorder in Mexico last week, with anarchy in a dozen States, bandits unrestrained, foreign residents leaving the country, and foreign owners of lost property appealing to their Governments for protection. In the north 2,000 men, commanded by General Rojas, were about to attack the Juarez garrison. Our Government reenforced the troops at El Paso, and it was understood that if shots crossed the river our field artillery would respond. At the battle of Juarez, last year, five persons in El Paso were killed, and the people of the city now demand protection. The rebels, or Vasquistas, lost 257 men in a fight near Torreon. In the south, Zapata's bandit army was whipped in a three days' engagement nine miles from Cuernavaca, with a loss of 200. It was asserted that in the north General Orozco had joined General Trevino in a movement against Madero. Trevino, one of Diaz's old commanders, was to be President, it was said; Orozco was to be commander of the army, and they had the consent of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who recently proclaimed himself President. But Trevino, at Monterey, sent this denial to Madero:

"I have not accepted and will not accept any public office not tendered to me by the national Government. I am an honorable soldier, and loyalty will always be the guide of my acts. I shall defend the established Government until peace is restored, or I shall go down with it in accord with my convictions of duty."

At last accounts Orozco also was loyal. Gomez, in San Antonio, sent to Madero a long telegram, urging him to resign, and asserting that in no other way could peace be restored. Madero replied as follows:

"I occupy my post by virtue of an immense

majority of the votes of Mexican free voters. You were the opposing candidate, and the small number of votes you received should have taught you that the Mexicans do not desire you and disapproved of your conduct while Minister of the Interior. You abused my confidence when occupying that post, using department funds for the furtherance of private ambitions, distributing among your followers great sums of the nation's money. I will not resign. I do not fear your movement or the troubles you have created. I shall do my duty, which is to save the Republic from the perils confronting it. No revolution can be successful unless voicing public wrongs, and when the leader hides like an arrant knave beneath the protection of a foreign flag and fears to take the brunt of battle, it is especially improbable that his revolution can succeed."

Replying to recommendations from Madero, the permanent committee of Congress refused to revoke the freedom of the press, or to suspend the constitutional guarantees thruout the country, unless he would promise to resign if peace should not be restored within sixty days.

South America

General Ospina, Colombia's Minister at Washington, whose letter to the State Department, saying that the proposed visit of Secretary Knox to Colombia would be "inopportune," was published on the 19th, was recalled by his Government on the 22d, and on the following day Colombia cordially invited the Secretary to visit that country. He was then at sea, and the invitation was sent to him by wireless telegraph. There was a report that he would not accept it. General Ospina had explained that he did not intend to insult our Government, but he did not say why he had so promptly given his letter to the press. Dispatches from Bogota say that his conduct was not approved by either his Government or the Colombian people, and that his recall was not suggested by the United States. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt, when President, opposed submission of the dispute about Panama to the Hague tribunal, holding that the question was not one for arbitration, and that President Taft's opinion is the same. In the House, last week, Chairman Sulzer, of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that the taking of Panama could not be defended in morals or law, and that there must be reparation. In testimony before the committee, the opinion was expressed that the

Hague tribunal would probably require our Government to pay at least \$100,000,000. It is reported that a settlement had almost been reached when, about a year ago, Mr. Roosevelt remarked in California: "I took Panama." This interrupted the negotiations.—Friendly relations between Argentina and Paraguay have been restored, the latter having given satisfaction for Paraguayan rebels' attack upon Argentine ships.

English Affairs The coming week is likely to prove a serious one to British industry, because all efforts to prevent the great coal strike set for March 1 have so far been fruitless. The representatives of the miners' unions and of the employers have had many conferences with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, but they have not been brought together and no basis of compromise has been reached. Sir Thomas B. Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, called a meeting of the provincial mayors at the Mansion House to consider the situation, and was emphatic in his declaration that the strike should not take place. A resolution was adopted by the mayors appealing to both mine owners and miners to consider the responsibility to the nation and not to inflict cruel hardships on the community. The efforts made by many parties to induce the miners to postpone their strike notices for a week to allow further negotiations with a view to compromise have failed and the miners in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire persisted in their resolution to leave their work on the 27th, to be followed by the Yorkshire miners on the 28th. If the coal strike is general, it will involve some 800,000 miners and throw out of employment millions of men in other industries thru the stoppage of manufactures for lack of fuel. Large quantities of coal have been purchased and stacked by municipalities and private owners of power plants, but it is impossible to provide in most cases for more than a few weeks. It is reported that the German miners have agreed to support the English either by a simultaneous strike or by a refusal to mine coal for exportation to England. The British Admiralty has chartered four vessels for conveying American coal from Norfolk,

Va., to Gibraltar or Vigo, and has notified other shipowners of the intention of exercising its option to charter vessels in such an emergency.—The Opposition in the House of Commons attempted to pass a vote of censure on the Government introduced by Frederick F. Smith in the form of an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Smith accused the Government of having "bamboozled the nation" by the promise of a measure for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, but immediately after the election the mask was thrown off and the Government took refuge behind the phrase "if time permits." This action, he charged, was a "flagrant shuffle out of a plain and positive promise under duress from the Nationalists." When the question was put to a vote the Government was supported by 324 to 231.—A Liberal member, Arthur Ponsonby, in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, criticised the British policy in Persia and complimented the work of W. Morgan Shuster, the deposed American Treasurer-General. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in defending the Government, assured the House that there was no danger of Russia securing control of the country. The Russian troops now in Persia would be withdrawn as soon as the former Shah, Ali Mohammed Mirza, had left the country.—The Government has announced its intention of reintroducing during the present session the naval prize bill ratifying the declaration of London, which was written by the House of Lords on December 12.

Beirut Bombarded The Italian Government seems to have determined upon a change of policy and an extension of the sphere of operations to other parts of the Ottoman Empire than Tripoli. An attack upon the Syrian coast was made on the morning of February 24, when an Italian cruiser and a gunboat appeared off Beirut and demanded the surrender of the Turkish corvette "Avinillah" and a torpedo boat, which were lying at anchor in the port without steam up. Three hours were given in which to comply, but the Provincial Governor not having been able to deliver his answer in that time, the Italians opened fire and

within twenty minutes both the Turkish vessels were disabled by torpedoes and sunk. The custom house and other buildings near the sea were greatly damaged and many shells fell in the higher parts of the city, causing destruction of life and property, but the Italian commander asserts that his gunners were ordered to aim only at the gunboats and that the injury to the city was done by stray shots. The college and mission buildings were not hit. The Syrian Protestant College was founded at Beirut, in 1864, by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and now comprises fifteen buildings, about eighty instructors and nearly a thousand students of all nationalities. A French news agency at Rome a week ago put in circulation a report that the Italian Government had determined not to bombard Beirut because of its cosmopolitan character and the action of the Turks in laying mines outside that port was unnecessary and a menace to neutral shipping. The Turks removed the mines in consequence of this criticism and the Italians promptly took advantage of it. It is estimated that during the bombardment 80 persons were killed and 150 wounded, mostly civilians.

The Annexation of Tripoli

The popularity of the war in Italy was demonstrated at the assembling of parliament on February 22. When Premier Giolitti presented the royal decree annexing Tripoli and Cyrenaica to the Chamber of Deputies for approval it was received with the most enthusiastic applause by all except the Socialists and was passed on the following day by a vote of 431 to 38. In the upper house all the Senators rose when the war was mentioned and joined in singing a patriotic hymn. Leaders of the Opposition express their approval of annexation, tho reserving the right to criticise later the conduct of the war. Greetings and congratulations were exchanged between the President of the Chamber of Deputies and General Caneva, commander of the Italian forces in Tripoli. When the passage of the annexation bill was reported outside the city was given over to general rejoicing. All business was suspended and the

buildings decorated and illuminated. A crowd, estimated at 200,000, assembled before the chamber and called the Premier to receive their applause, and then visited the palace, where King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and Crown Prince Humbert appeared on a balcony.

The Great Chinese Republic

This is the official designation of the new Government, the word "Great" being used to indicate that Mongolia, Manchuria, Turkestan and Tibet are to be included in some sort of a federation. It is understood that the Mongol princes, who at first refused to consent to the deposition of the dynasty, have accepted such an arrangement, and it is hoped to effect the transition to the new form of government without territorial losses. Nevertheless there is great apprehension lest Russia and Japan should take advantage of the crisis. Much of the disorder in Mongolia and Turkestan is ascribed to Russian intrigues, and the Japanese are accused of fomenting disturbances in Manchuria in order to provide grounds for interference. From London it is reported that Japanese troops in plain clothes are assisting the bandits about Mukden in their opposition to the republic. In Tibet there has been a great deal of fighting since the outbreak of the revolution between the Chinese troops and the Tibetans and the Dalai Lama is coming back from India to resume his position. Yuan Shi-kai has formally notified the Powers of his election as President and requests recognition of the Chinese Republic. The Western calendar has been adopted in place of the Chinese, which reckoned time by dynasties. Yuan Shi-kai received a deputation of Protestants and assured them of his determination to remove all religious disabilities and enforce religious toleration thruout the republic. A delegation from the Republicans at Nanking, headed by Tang Shao-yi, has gone to Peking to notify Yuan of his election as President and to request him to go to Nanking and appear before the National Assembly there to take the oath of office. Yuan hitherto refused to leave Peking, but it is expected that he will consent.

Count Terauchi, Governor of Chosen

BY THE REV. JAMES G. GALE

[In view of the attempted assassination of Count Terauchi by some dissatisfied Koreans and the subsequent arrest of many charged with the conspiracy, including over 100 Christians, there have been published in this country sensational charges that the Japanese Government in Korea is persecuting the Christians. Tho Korea is still under military rule, which is always more drastic than civil rule, the missionaries, almost without exception, favor the Japanese control with its stable and incorrupt government, and introduction of enlightened reforms. The author of the following article is one of the most prominent missionaries in Korea and the Far East and his views regarding the personality of the man who succeeded Prince Ito in the difficult task of governing an alien people will be read with interest in this country.—EDITOR.]

HIS face is one not to be forgotten. There are in it certain suggestions that call up the Orient of the story book, the Willow Pattern, Saladin with his curved sabre, and the Mogul world of the Taj Mahal. A heavy built, somewhat ponderous man is he, with a disabled right arm, shot thru in Saigo rebellion days, so that he alone, and by special permit, salutes His Imperial Majesty with the left hand.

Count Terauchi is fifty-nine years of age, a silent, almost forbidding personality, but kind underneath, and capable to a degree of dealing quietly with every task on hand. He has had a large place in guiding his country thru its myriad decades of change during the past forty years.

He was born in Chosen, just over the way, and Koreans like to think that in the early days of the world his forefathers and theirs may have been brothers on each side of the whirling waters of Tsushima. He was a clansman of some mighty lord of West Japan before the days of the modern era.

When thirty years of age he went to France to finish his studies and to fix those foundation principles that were to guide him in the trying days to come. It is not necessary here to tell of all the high offices that he has held, or to enumerate the honors and decorations that have been showered upon him—Stars of the Golden Kite and of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. At the hands of Edward, King of England, too, he was made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (G. C. B.).

These decorations pale, however, be-

fore the actualities of life thru which he has passed. He was Minister of War during the momentous campaign with Russia. On his heavy, somewhat bowed shoulders rested the burden of the day. As his office excelled in its choice of men and means, so could the campaign be expected to go. February 8, 1904, marked the opening of Japan's fight for her life. Win it and she would lead the East; lose it and she would be but a myth and a tale of the past, like the ghosts of the ronins that used to be.

His Majesty the Emperor has among his imperial qualities this, that he knows how to choose great and gifted men. Terauchi has for years been one of his special choice, and he it was to whom he entrusted the empire's chances in the day of her fiery ordeal.

To Togo goes rightly all honor, for he had the fleet in hand that won; and to Nogi likewise, who hammered his way thru the impregnabilities of Port Arthur. These great warriors were advertised by Reuter and press dispatches, but who ever heard specially of Terauchi? He was Minister of War, and from his office went forth decisions and plans that touched nearly a million of men and made victory possible. He had all the burden without the romance, the exhilaration, the desperation that goes with the line of battle.

The writer recalls one wild winter night, the wind blowing off the Yellow Sea as only a February wind can blow. Along all the lines of jetty were piles of firewood, dashed every few minutes with a bucket of kerosene, flaring up their lights into mid-air till the whole



GENERAL COUNT M. TERAUCHI
Resident-General of Chosen

頭取君星村

有吉心毅

明治四十二年七月廿六日東京

arena of the harbor came into view. In its lurid flare, horses, men, pontoons, guns, commissary supplies and what not were being landed, quietly, orderly, rapidly, every man seeming to know just where his post and duty lay, planned and arranged by the office over which presided this expert in the science of war.

This showed skill and meant success, and success and skill marked every feature of the army's movings. But think of Terauchi when the "Hatsuse" went down off Port Arthur, a prize battleship, 15,000 tons, seven hundred men and more on board, with these sorely needed twelve-inch guns; and worse still, when the loss was wired home to him of the transports that had been sent off without convoy! The way seemed clear, and the move a secret one, and yet the Russian cruisers suddenly appeared and Japan that would not surrender went down.

There had been a leak somewhere in the sources of information. Some one had spied and the unpleasant task of locating the spy fell to Terauchi. One fair morning, on the seacoast at Dzushi, near the quiet Buddha of Kamakura, a posse of soldiers was seen to be encircling a French officer's house. The officer was arrested by order of the Minister of War, tried, sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, but afterward pardoned and sent home. This was a part of the burden, added to the loss of those heavy siege guns that went down with the transports.

Think of him when the news came

that thousands had fallen without any visible effect on Port Arthur; or again, when the sinews of war ran low and monster loans had to be effected.

But today these are forgotten and no one sees any trace of resentment. The Governor is the genial host toward all good friends, France and Russia included. His manner of entertainment is perfect according to modern day official functions, touched off by delicate hints and suggestions of old Japan. A little flower like the daisy interests him, and light *plaisanterie* finds its place in his world of sociability.

He came to Chosen (Korea) as a soldier-Governor. Many feared. He was a god of war and would have his way by cold steel with no heart back of it—so said rumor. But far from it; he has been Korea's best friend and benefactor; has brought rest and quiet to the country. His hand has the iron grip when it closes, but it can deal lightly, too, with kind and gentle touch. He is the ideal Governor for a day like this—a good manner of governor for all lands and all ages. Korea has prospered and improved under his administration. To those who wish well for this central portion of the Far East it is a matter of gratitude that Terauchi still holds the post of governor, even after his resignation from the office of Minister of War. We Westerners who live here are fortunate in having for chief magistrate a man so wise, so greatly experienced, and so kindly disposed to every one. May we long enjoy his rule.

SEOUL, KOREA.



The Return

BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

HELEN softly stole to me just now,
Smiled and chided while she smoothed my
brow:

"Why so still and serious?

Please don't be mysterious!

Laugh and love and let us both be gay!"

The shadow stirred and vanished; life was
lit,

Quick ecstasy irradiating it;—

Ah, how I sprang to clasp her hand! . . .

Hardly yet can I understand;—

Helen died a year ago today.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.



The Latest Step in Arbitration

BY THEODORE E. BURTON



[To his everlasting credit Senator Burton was the one man on the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate who submitted a minority report in which he upheld without amendment the drafts of the great arbitration treaties with France and England submitted to the Senate by the President. As a long-time friend of peace and now president of the re-organized American Peace Society, no man in the Senate has rendered more conspicuous service than he to the cause which he has so close at heart. As it is definitely announced that the treaties will come up for consideration on March 5, this is probably the last article that we can print before the Senate acts.—EDITOR.]

is my conviction that among the questions of foreign and domestic policy now pending before the Congress of the United States, the great arbitration treaties between our country and England and France assume the foremost importance. I sincerely trust that these treaties may be ratified at the time which has been fixed for a vote upon them in the Senate. It will be but part of a great world movement which has been at work with tremendous force since about 1898. The advance is marked as yet by only partial success, but no one can any longer be regarded as visionary, or a dreamer, who looks for eventual disarmament. Instead, we must acclaim as eminently practical those who have advocated the successive steps which have led toward an era of peace and good will. For the strength of the movement against the evils and burdens of armed camps and possible wars now promises a certain triumph, and it is the patriotic duty of every true American to insure our country a leading part in this most important progress.

There has been much discussion and some doubt concerning the exact intent of the phraseology in Article I and Article III of these two treaties, and its bearing upon certain constitutional prerogatives of the Senate, which we all admit should be most jealously guarded. But according to the interpretation which I place upon these treaties, whether an agreement for arbitration is submitted under Article I or Article III, it comes back to the Senate for its approval. Of

course there is much which can be said on the question of the language and the scope of its application. I confess that I would prefer to see these treaties ratified in the exact words in which they were transmitted to the Senate; but placing the interpretation upon them which I do, I find no grave objection to the so-called Lodge amendment.

The fact that questions for arbitration under either Article I or Article III are to be submitted, finally, to the Senate certainly does not mean that the treaty is to be nullified thereby, or that the prerogative of the Senate is to be exercised except in furtherance of the general plan of arbitration. Anything else is inconceivable, in any case. The treaty is one of arbitration and commits the Government of the United States to that plan of settlement, in every case which may possibly occur in the future which may be reasonably included under the terms of the treaty, and it is hardly conceivable that either the joint high commission or the Senate of the United States could assume to restrict or expand these limitations in defiance of the terms of the treaty. There are other powers belonging to the different branches of the Government which might, by vivid stretch of the imagination, be abused, but it is not at all expected that they will ever be so exercised. For example, treaties have been framed and ratified by the Senate which involved the payment of money. This money can only be appropriated with the concurrence of the House of Representatives—which has no part in ratifying the

treaty. But the House has never once refused the money made necessary by the terms of a treaty, whatever may have been the opinion of the members of that body. This, I apprehend, will be the condition under these treaties, either with or without the Lodge amendment.

Agreements for arbitration may be submitted in two ways, according to the terms of the treaties: First, the controversy may be submitted for arbitration by the executive departments of the two countries, and, second, if one or the other of the two countries, thru its executive department, fails to admit that the question is justiciable, it must be submitted to a commission of inquiry—three members to be appointed by each contending Power—and if all of them, or all but one, decide that it is justiciable, that decision merely places the controversy, so far as its justiciability is concerned, precisely where it would have been if, in the first instance, the executive departments had decided that it was justiciable.

I believe that the terms of limitation should be left as broad as possible. International law, even more than domestic law, is a matter of growth. Controversies between individuals which three hundred years ago would have been thought impossible of settlement in the courts are now settled there every day. New principles are becoming established in international law; and I think it most desirable in these treaties to give the largest possible degree of latitude for future growth. I do not mean to say that a time is coming when such questions as relate to the Monroe doctrine, or to immigration, or to State debts, could be submitted to arbitration; but other questions which now are regarded as entirely outside the purview of international law, not justiciable according to the principles of law and equity—in the words of the treaty—may, by a natural growth, by better relations, by more thoro study or better understanding of the subject, in five or ten years from now be regarded as capable of ready decision by a court of arbitration. There should be the amplest opportunity for the development of friendly relations and the settlement of an increasing number of controversies. This is accorded in the language of the treaty provision which reads "by virtue

of a claim of right made by on the other, under the treaty or other language which would seem to include every possible justiciable which could arise between the two countries, whether under the treaty or of the general relations existing between them. What better phraseology could be selected than that used in Article I, "claim of right" is very comprehensive. Of course it must be read in connection with that which follows, in which the term "justiciable" is used. "A claim of right" certainly includes any situation arising under international law.

In this connection it is intensely interesting to glance back thru history and note the growth of the idea of arbitration; for arbitration was not unknown even among the ancients. Cyrus left the settlement of a dispute between Persia and Assyria to a prince of India. Pericles was commended for his willingness to leave the contentions of Athens to arbitration. Philip of Macedonia signified his willingness to submit a dispute to arbitration. Thucydides quotes the King of Sparta as saying: "It is wicked to proceed against him as a wrongdoer who is ready to refer the question to an arbitration."

There has been no epoch so remote or so lacking in civilization but that some statesman could be found who entertained views upon this subject as humane as those of this modern day. But in 1794 a very advanced step was taken, which may be called the classic example of modern arbitration treaties. It was the Jay treaty with England, which brought so much obloquy upon its author and caused so much opposition to Washington. The provisions of this treaty were carried out, and led to the settlement of many perplexing questions, all of them, however, relating to past disputes. The period following is rich in instances in which the most irritating questions have been settled by arbitration, including the so-called Alabama Claims; but the various treaties pertained either to specific difficulties or to past disputes. Then, as early as 1849 propositions were made in the House of Commons by Richard Cobden for the future settlement of all disputes. And tho these propositions were not adopted there was a treaty, in which

felt own country had part, which stands permanently as a beacon light in the palace of arbitration. It was the treaty existing with Spain, in 1848.

The next step in this direction was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1897. It was ratified in the Senate by a majority of votes. Under its terms we should have had a treaty with Great Britain in which the high contracting parties agreed to submit to arbitration all questions of difference between them which might fail to adjust themselves by diplomatic negotiations. The next treaty of arbitration which provided for the future and comprehended all disputes was between Italy and the Argentine Republic, and was signed in Rome on the 22d of July, 1898. Then came the greatest step of modern times—the Hague Conference of 1899, followed by the Second Hague Conference of 1907, which was attended by forty-four nations.

At both of these conferences the desirability of delaying the date of arbitration until excitement and passion had subsided was emphasized, and as the result some of the modern treaties have contained a provision for such an interval of deliberation. I think that if we were to study the history of wars, we should agree that if in each case a year's time had been given for deliberation the number of bloody conflicts would have been very much diminished. The whole tendency of modern times is to furnish adequate means for the peaceful settlement of controversies. And whether the judgment in every case is satisfactory or not, the advantage of peaceful settlement as opposed to war is so incalculable that the common sense of mankind will eventually realize it is far better to submit cheerfully to a decision not wholly satisfactory rather than resort to arms.

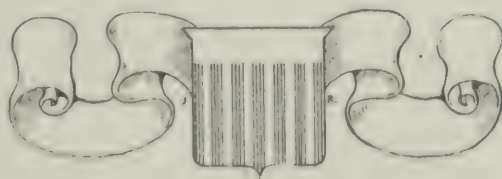
The cause of arbitration was powerfully promoted in 1903 and 1904 by

treaties between Great Britain and France in a form which excluded only questions of honor and vital interest. The United States made a similar treaty with each of these nations, in 1898, in which the questions excepted from arbitration were vital interests, independence, honor, and matters concerning a third party. In the past few years many such treaties have been ratified between nations—the United States is a party to more than a score of them. It is only to be regretted that it was found necessary in each of these treaties to except questions of honor and vital interest, but they, nevertheless, marked a distinct advance and established guaranties of peace quite in advance of preceding conditions. The great difficulty was in establishing an exact interpretation of the phraseology "honor and vital interest," and it seriously detracted from the value of the treaties as a guaranty of international peace.

It is in this feature that another important step has been taken in the treaties now under consideration, in substituting the rule that the subject shall be justiciable. The exact language of these treaties is: "By virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity."

The important advantage of such a provision is that it contemplates a gradual growth, an advance in amicable settlement of international disputes, increasing in momentum year by year. It gives most hopeful promise that just as law has grown up within nations, between individuals, so a system of international law may be established which will be equally effective among all peoples, insuring perpetual peace, thruout the world, for all future generations.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Meaning of the Names of Place

BY RAY HUGHES WHITBECK

EDITOR OF "THE JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY."



ONE day, on his third voyage to the New World, Columbus saw, off on the horizon, three points of land rising from the sea. He inserted them on his chart as three islands. A little later the three points proved to be three mountain peaks on one island, and the devout old Catholic called the island "Trinidad" in honor of the Trinity—three in one.

A pioneer woodsman in the Adirondacks noticed a ridge-like mountain capped with three peaks in a row. He called it Saw-tooth. Each man did a perfectly natural thing. He applied a name which the appearance of the object suggested to his particular mind. When the devout Catholic looked into his own mind for a descriptive name, the Trinity seemed eminently appropriate. When the woodsman wanted a name, Saw-tooth, not Trinity, came to his mind.

When the Dutch settlers along the Hudson River needed names for their settlements and for the neighboring streams and islands, they selected Amsterdam, Staaten, Haarlem, Brooklyn, Rheinbeck, Yonkers, Fishkill, Peekskill, Stuyvesant, or Rensselaer. When the French explorer-priests planted their missions and trading posts along the rivers and Great Lakes from Newfoundland to the Mississippi and southward, they called them St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Anthony, St. Thomas, St. Joseph, St. Paul or St. Mary.

There are twelve Lee counties in the United States; ten of them are in the South. There are eleven Adams counties; ten of them are in the North. Of ten Calhoun counties, seven are in the South; but the thirty-two Washington counties and over 300 other Washingtons are quite evenly distributed over the North and South.

These are a few of many examples which illustrate how people, without thinking they are doing it, write a bit of

history into the place names which they bestow. In this way people of a particular period or region or nationality have, unintentionally, registered their nationality, or their likes and dislikes, or their political or religious beliefs, or have preserved the evidence of waves of popular feeling which at times pass over a country. This last point is illustrated by the twenty post offices named Dewey that came upon the map in 1898-1900, or the sixteen Roosevelts that have been added since the Spanish War. An interesting side light is thrown upon the unfortunate Sampson-Schley controversy by the fact that in the years immediately following the battle of Santiago, fourteen places named Schley and only four named Sampson were added to our post office list.

The present generation hardly knows that there ever was a General Pike, yet the many places, including ten counties, that carry his name attest his former popularity. The hold which different Presidents had upon the popular affection or popular imagination is suggested by the relative frequency with which their names have been selected for place names. There are, for example, six post-offices named Hayes and twenty-four named Garfield.

In 1854-55, on nearly opposite sides of the earth, scenes of intense excitement were being enacted. Hordes of gold seekers were pouring into California. Mining camps, improvised post offices, outfitting stations, were coming into existence and required names. At the same time, away off in southern Russia, the Crimean War was in progress. The attention of the world was fixed upon the prolonged siege of Sebastopol. Even the gold seekers of California have recorded their interest in that siege, for you will find to this day on the map of California the name Sebastopol no less than seven times. And yet that was not a day of the telegraph or cable or of abundant newspapers. The passing interest that men

felt in an important historical event is permanently recorded in the names which places, just at that moment springing into existence, chanced to receive.

The frequency with which biblical names appear in certain parts of the United States and their scarcity in other parts is also significant. Just as the French explorer-priests strewed their course with saints' names, so the New Englander and the Quaker may be tracked from East to West by the trails of biblical names that they have left. In these names religious preference and aversion stand out. For example, there are twelve places named Damascus against two named Babylon; sixteen Bethlehems, seventeen Bethanies and twenty-eight Bethels against three Tyres, two Sidons and no Gomorrah.

A peculiar working of the popular mind is revealed in the marked infrequency of certain honored names. The name of Moses appears but twice among the place names of the United States; Shakespeare and Longfellow occur but once. Yet Lafayette and Gladstone each occurs a score of times. It is not altogether clear what this indicates. Seemingly people feel free to use the names of men who figured prominently in a public capacity, either as statesmen or as soldiers, but do not feel the same freedom to invade, as it were, the private life of the poet or prophet. If this is the meaning, it is an interesting revelation of the psychology of the mass.

If you were to arrange in parallel columns the place names of New England, of the mountainous parts of the Southern States, of the Rocky Mountain mining States, and of California, impressive differences would appear. The New England names will reveal their English lineage. You will feel that the names have character, that they are peculiarly appropriate names, that they were given by people whose vocabularies had been enriched by the reading of history, of literature and of the Bible. When you scan the column of names which the Southern mountaineers and some other pioneer settlers in these States adopted, you discover a notable poverty of place names. A large proportion of the names are not suitable: there are scores of personal names, such as Bessie, John or Dick, ap-

plied to places. True, they are usually little places. A large number of abstract nouns, such as Love, Energy or Patience, and even less appropriate names like Bee, Gum and U Bet are common in parts of these States, particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee. A single county in Kentucky furnishes the following collection:

Adeline, Clifford, Charley, Ellen, Goldie, Jean, Louisa, Lunda, Marvin, Mattie, Madge, Mazie, Osie, Patrick, Ulysses, Vessie, Wilbur, Zilda.

The following list is selected from the list of post offices of Tennessee:

A. B. C., Ai, Ark, Aunt, Bee, Bud, Did, Fly, Fry, Ged, Gum, Hix, Ho, Ipe, Ken, Key, Let, Loo, Tut, U Bet, Y. Z. Andy, Bessie, Bob, Burt, Callie, Daisy, Effie, Eli, Ina, Jessie, Kate, Kittie, Lida, Lois, Lucy, Mabel, Mae, Maggie, Nancy, Nellie, Tom. Charity, Choice, Comfort, Compensation, Concord, Economy, Grief, Harmony, Help, Law, Life, Necessity, Profit, Reliance, Rest, Right, Solitude, Surprise, Unity, Vigor, Virtue.

The interesting thing about this collection of names is that they are true to the unschooled, even primitive, tastes of people who see nothing incongruous in such place names. The isolation of the mountaineers, their lack of education, in short, their linguistic poverty is recorded in their place names.

When the miners of the West selected names for their camps or their pioneer towns, or for natural features like mountains and rivers, they, too, drew upon their own peculiar vocabularies. The names which they chose, like the men themselves, are a strange mixture. Among the names may appear Harvard or Yale, Boston or Albany, but with these also appear the truly characteristic names: Big Bug, Big Horse, Humbug, Mule Pass, Uncle Sam, Whiskey Run, Whiskey Camp, Bloody Gulch and Seven Devils.

The column of California names will be still more distinctive. That California was occupied by people of Spanish descent and of religious proclivities is immediately revealed. Nearly all of the large cities and more than 150 smaller places have Spanish names—San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and many more. The Spaniards have long since ceased to be a factor in California, but they have left their footprints in the place names just as the English have in

Massachusetts, or the Dutch in New York, or the French along the St. Lawrence and Upper Mississippi.

In all of this there is nothing surprising. The place names which people bestow are simply expressions of themselves, as true to the character and nationality of the people who give them as are their unconscious manners or their daily speech. And this is why the ancient place names of a region are historic fossils, often full of meaning.

Thus far I have said nothing of the Indian. Yet when every Red Man shall have passed away or have been absorbed into a new race, the record of his occupancy of this continent will remain. Half of our States have Indian names. Nor have these been consciously conferred for the purpose of honoring the Indian. Rather have they, in most instances, been transferred from the main river of the territory which was carved into a State.

About the only natural features which, in large numbers, bear Indian names are rivers and lakes. The rivers of the Atlantic slope and the larger rivers of Mississippi Basin commonly have Indian names. For example, twenty-four rivers in Maine, seventeen in Connecticut, forty in Georgia, and most of those in New York and Pennsylvania have Indian names. Four of the five Great Lakes

and many hundreds of smaller lakes tell of the Red Man in their names. It is uncommon, however, for mountains or any of our large cities to have Indian names. The names of sixteen of the eighteen Mississippi Valley States are Indian, but only two of those of the original thirteen States, Maine, Vermont and Louisiana, are French. Florida, California, Nevada and Colorado are Spanish. Excepting Maine and Vermont, all of the original State names are English or Indian. Among our large cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are English, Chicago and Milwaukee are Indian, New Orleans is French, San Francisco is Spanish. Minneapolis is a mixture of Greek and Sioux, one of those "odious hybrids barbarously compounded." Our place names reflect the cosmopolitan character of the American people. Every place name is much more than a name; it is a record, a bit of history unwittingly written; it usually represents somebody's or some community's choice among many possible names. When we see a man's choice of dress, or companions, or books, or amusements, we feel that we have at least one sound basis for estimating him. And it is somewhat the same with a people's choice of place names.

MADISON, WIS.



Our Monetary System Compared with Other Systems

BY EX-SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH

[We herewith announce a series of three articles on our monetary system by Ex-Senator Aldrich, president of the National Monetary Commission. Subsequent articles will deal with "The Need of Reformation" and "The Proposed Plan of Reorganization."—EDITOR.]

COMPARING our monetary system with the systems of other nations must immediately convince any honest student that the laws under which we now operate are antiquated, and our present methods, which have remained practically unchanged since they were first adopted, not only fail us under stress of unusual demands upon our financial resources, but are inadequate and unresponsive even under ordinary conditions of business.

The result of our law has been to create a great number of isolated units—nearly 25,000 today—each working within a limited circle, governed by its own immediate interests, without any reference to the interests or the good of all. Even where co-operation is desired the laws render the banks powerless to accomplish it, inspiring both our own countrymen and foreign nations with anything but confidence in the ability of our monetary system to sustain the credit of

the United States. This is absolutely fatal, for invulnerable credit is what we must have to insure national development.

Credit is based upon confidence and business confidence rests in a universal belief in the stability, the strength and the efficiency of our financial institutions. It was simply a lack of that confidence which brought about the crisis of 1907, the disastrous results of which were felt all over the world, to our national discredit. The losses which were then sustained can never be measured. They ran into thousands of millions of dollars. The destruction of credit, the losses to business men in no way responsible for the trouble, the loss of employment, the reduction of wages, touched every one. The blow came without warning to most. Our banking institutions were in excellent condition. Business of every kind was prosperous, when suddenly banks all over the country suspended payments. It became impossible, in many cases, to secure the funds or credit to move crops or carry on ordinary business operations. Those who were in no sense responsible for the crisis were the greatest sufferers. And the worst of it is, that this was only one of a series of disasters which have overtaken the country since the present system was inaugurated, retarding our development and incalculably impeding our progress.

We have resorted to various objectionable expedients in times of stress to relieve the situation, but at the best the relief has only been temporary. We have taken no effective steps to improve our financial status either at home or abroad. We have been oblivious to the financial methods of all of the other great nations of the world, in which, by a proper organization of capital and the adoption of wise systems of banking and currency, serious financial crises have been absolutely avoided for the last half century. It is certain that by a reorganization of our methods they can be absolutely prevented here. It lies within the power of legislation to obliterate the danger and ensuing damage, and place our credit, at home and abroad, where it should be—the first in the world.

Until human nature is changed, no legislation can prevent periods of over-

speculation and undue inflation, with over-extension of credit—and the failures which are sure to follow. But other countries have proved able to prevent disastrous panics from ensuing and to confine the evil results to the people directly responsible. Without exception this has been the case in Europe ever since modern monetary methods were adopted, more than fifty years ago. There have been times when great financial institutions and great merchants have failed, entailing heavy losses in the community; but at no time have there been serious results to any except to those immediately concerned. When this has been accomplished in all of the other nations of the world, it is obvious that it can be accomplished here.

The Baring Brothers were one of the most important merchant houses in the world, with affiliations all over the earth; but great as their failure was—one of the greatest failures that ever happened—the disastrous effects were confined to the Baring house and to their immediate associates, by the quick action of the Bank of England. In France, in 1881, the Union Generale, one of the great joint-stock banks of Paris, failed, and in 1889, the collapse of the copper syndicate carried down the Comptoir d'Escompte, another of the oldest and most important joint-stock banks of Paris. But in both cases the Bank of France confined the injurious results to the parties immediately interested. In 1901 the Leipziger Bank, one of the great financial institutions of Germany, went down, carrying with it some of the leading concerns of the city, but the prompt action of the Bank of Germany prevented any extension whatever. Of course, the conditions with us are so different that we could not adopt any of these foreign methods as an exact model, but the principles employed to obtain the results are the same the world over; and it was to the study of these principles and the formulation therefrom of a plan adapted to this country that the National Monetary Commission has devoted its attention since its authorization by Congress.

The results of its arduous work have greatly simplified the task for other students, and rendered it possible for all to take an understanding interest in the

great question and have intelligent convictions which should prove of value to the country; leading to the hope, at least, that our experiences of the past may not be repeated. In 1879 we resumed specie payment—but it took years to accomplish it because a class of self-sufficient demagogues raised all kinds of objections and made sinister appeals to the passions and prejudices of the public, till the people became too bewildered to dare to turn either way. It was not until 1900 that we were finally able to dispose of the proposition for the free coinage of silver. It was almost a generation after the resumption of specie payment before we could persuade Congress to pass an act establishing the gold dollar as the standard of value. It is the patriotic duty of every intelligent American to understand our present situation; and when it is fully understood I believe that inherent common sense will prevent the delays of the past and demand satisfactory action. It is essentially a national question, and must be settled by the nation along national lines. It is a great business question, affecting the material welfare of the entire country and of the world. It is not a question which concerns economists and men of affairs alone. It affects financial institutions, but it even more vitally affects the great mass of the people who are necessarily dependent upon the stability of these institutions. Any reform accomplished must meet the needs of ninety millions of people at home, as well as the requirements of 25,000 banks.

The first essential and the hardest task of all is to overcome the universal inertia which hesitates and demurs at any changes in established methods. We must absolutely lay aside our prejudices, our preconceived notions, our predisposition to oppose all methods, and meet this problem with the fixed determination to agree in the end upon the plan which fairly represents the combined wisdom of the country and makes for the good of all. The real interests of New York, of Omaha, of San Francisco, are one. Whatever depression or adversity today takes place in one part of the country is instantly felt over the entire land; so that when we shall finally agree upon some plan it is the duty of

all to press it to legislative enactment.

We all agree that the nation-wide evils of financial depression should be prevented if possible. We must also agree that relief, if obtained, must come through a scientific adjustment of our monetary methods—the note issues, the organization of credit, the regulation of our banking system. In all the great countries of the world the system of note issue is practically uniform; the right of note issue is exercised by one institution, always either government owned or under strict governmental control, instead of by nearly ten thousand banks, as in the United States. The provisions in regard to the note issue are as nearly uniform as the habits and customs and interests of the various countries permit, and the banks of issue are, without exception, the fiscal agents of the government. It is along these lines that the plan for the monetary reform relating to our note issue must be developed.

Not one of the central banks of Europe is a commercial institution in the ordinary sense of the word. They hold practically the entire specie reserves of the country, to protect the interests of the people and under all conditions to sustain the public and private credit. It is that which gives to the foreign systems their impregnable strength. The reserves in these central banks are protected largely by raising the rate of discount. When America was calling frantically on England for gold, in 1907, the Bank of England simply raised its rate from 4 to 7 per cent., and the governor of the bank told me that gold flowed in from twenty-four countries. This is inevitable; for when one country bids more than another the gold pours in there in obedience to the law of supply and demand. I asked the governor, Mr. Campbell, what he would have done if 7 per cent. had failed. He replied: "We would have advanced the rate to 10 per cent., and that would have brought gold out of the earth."

It is upon this never failing reservoir that all of the banks in the country rely in time of need. With us commercial paper is absolutely unavailable in time of trouble, and many a bank with ample capital and abundant assets has been forced to suspend. But when difficulty

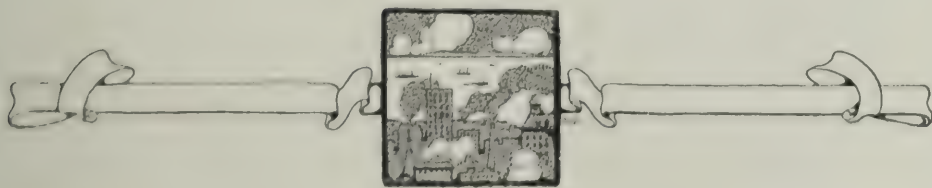
threatens abroad, the bank has simply to take its commercial paper to the central bank, transforming it at once into credit—either notes for immediate use or to extend credit to its customers from four to ten times the amount of the reserve. It is the policy of all these countries to extend credit liberally, in time of trouble, to every one entitled to it. It is precisely the opposite in our system. Our law provides that banks in the central reserve cities shall hold in their vaults, in lawful money, 25 per cent. of their deposit liabilities. The reserve is ostensibly created for the purpose of meeting emergencies, but it is also provided that if a bank reduces that reserve to 24.5 per cent. it has violated the law and is subject to all the pains and penalties. The bank is not only prohibited from ever using this reserve, but is also obliged, by law, to stop any possible extension of credit the moment its reserve has reached the legal limit. So that the banks, supposed to safeguard our interests, become powerless the moment when we need them most; tho they have abundant resources in their vaults, and tho the earnings and business of a century are at stake and the customer's credit unquestionable. The bank can suspend and later resume. But the customer must go down. Thus the strength of the other systems of the world and the weakness of the methods of the United States are so evident that he who runs can read, if he will only have eyes that see.

Another important benefit of the European systems, which is impossible under our laws, is the steadiness of interest rates, the prevention of the tremendous fluctuations so frequent with us. And another even more important benefit lies in the method of domestic

and international exchange. During the last panic one could not possibly have sent a thousand dollars across this continent by ordinary channels. It is very slow work under the best conditions. But if a man in Hamburg, for example, wants to pay money to a man in Leipzig, he simply goes to the branch of the Bank of Germany, which telegraphs to the Leipzig branch to place the amount to the credit of the person named. In fifteen minutes the transaction is completed. In international exchange the results are of vastly greater importance, but to derive the benefits and escape our present losses thru exchange we must have an institution thru which we can deal on equal terms with the other great commercial nations of the world. Otherwise we shall continue to be forced, as we are today, to pay millions of dollars a year in commissions to foreign banks, to transact our business for us.

More than this, the great banking institutions of the world are constantly drawing closer together for mutual aid. The time is not far distant when there will be still further concentration of reserves and the great banks of the world will stand together as one, for invulnerable protection against common dangers. Now, with our vast resources, greater than the resources of all of the rest of the world combined, can we afford to be in a condition of dependent isolation? Can we afford to remain helplessly relying upon foreign financial agencies to pull us together and set us on our feet again every time that a bank failure anywhere in the United States starts a panic thruout the land? If we cannot afford to, if we do not want to, then we absolutely must reform our antiquated banking methods and monetary system.

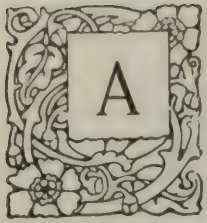
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



The Influence of Organized Alumni

BY HENRY S. PRITCHETT, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.



PART from the enormous growth in student attendance during the last ten years, perhaps no feature of college and university development in America has been more significant than the growth of the influence of the alumni of colleges in the management and development of their institutions. This has come about in large measure from the organization of the alumni, which has been carried to a very high point of development in the last decade. Almost every college of standing has organized its alumni into effective groups, with regularly appointed officers, so that the college authorities have a direct current of influence reaching from the college president or the alumni secretary to each graduate or former student of the institution. The larger and older institutions have alumni clubs in the larger cities, which are regularly visited by the presidents or other officers of the colleges, thus creating a system by which the alumni and former students of the older institutions can not only be readily influenced from one center, but by which they can also exert their own influence upon those who are directly responsible for the conduct of the institution itself.

Nothing entirely analogous to this present organization of college alumni exists in other countries. The nearest resemblance to it is to be found in the relations of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge to their colleges, or in the relations of graduates of Scotch universities to the institutions from which they came. This relationship, however, has not resulted in any very close organization of English and Scotch university alumni, nor in any conspicuous effort to use the united influence of alumni in college affairs.

It is clear to one who observes with any care the progress of American college development that this organization

of alumni is the beginning of what is to be an increasingly influential factor in determining the form and character of our colleges. Whether for good or for ill, there can be no question but that the American college must reckon in the future in increasing measure with the graduates whom it has sent out into the world, and that the closeness of the organization which has been effected will give these graduates in their associated capacity a constantly growing influence upon the college.

The good side of this organization of alumni is evident. The sense of comradeship is fostered by such associations. Loyalty to one's college is itself a sentiment to be cultivated. In the college life and the college associations lie many of the things most dear to the educated American. To cherish a loyalty for these things is to cherish a form of patriotism whose roots lie deep in all that is best in our human nature. Finally, by means of such organizations the active help of alumni is enlisted for the support and advancement of the college. It is for this reason mainly that the college authorities have developed the thoroughgoing organization of their alumni, but in creating such an organization they have also developed a power which in the future may not be always amenable to the wishes of the college authorities. It may grow into a Frankenstein.

For no one can view this movement with unprejudiced eyes without recognizing, along with the good results which come from the organization of college alumni, certain definite dangers. First of all, the movement has seldom had any connection with scholarly ideals or the promotion of such ideals in the college. Nothing reflects more completely the unscholarly tendencies of our recent educational history than the development of alumni associations and alumni clubs. Like all organizations, such clubs tend to fall into the hands of a few men, not always the best or most thoughtful of

college graduates. In fact, the alumni clubs are composed to a considerable extent of men who are not graduates, because in the good fellowship which holds in such associations and out of the desire of the college officials to include every man who can be of assistance, the alumni associations almost invariably include all former students in their ranks. Indeed, to the man who for one cause or another failed to graduate, membership in the alumni club, whether it be in an active or in an associate capacity, often means more than it does to the man who has received his degree. These circumstances operate to throw the management of such clubs into the hands of a few men, who are very often those least qualified to represent the sentiment of thoughtful and scholarly alumni. It is partly because such leadership has so often been found in alumni associations that the alumni influence is so generally exerted in a sentimental or partisan sense. Rarely have the alumni of any college, when appealed to on a question of moment, responded to this appeal in as thoughtful and impartial a spirit as educated men might be expected to do. On the contrary, they have in nearly all cases shown themselves ready prey for the sentimental leader or the partisan advocate. It would be difficult in this respect to find any great differences between the proceedings of labor unions and those of organized college graduates. The walking delegate has been prominent in both.

Perhaps in no one respect has the influence of alumni fallen so far short of what the public has a right to expect of educated men as in the relation of alumni groups to the matter of college athletics. In a very large number of cases the alumni of colleges, either thru their organized clubs or individually, have brought pressure to bear upon the college authorities to tolerate athletic conditions that were not only objectionable, but in many cases immoral. One of the most glaring instances of this sort occurred a few years ago in the case of even so great an institution as the University of Michigan. The largest group of alumni of the University of Michigan is to be found in Chicago, the Chicago Club enrolling two thousand members.

Largely thru the influence of the members of this club the university tolerated for some years, against the protests of the faculty, a situation in athletics that was thoroly demoralizing.

Alumni have so often shown themselves so much more interested in securing a winning athletic team than in promoting the real interests of the college that an honest college president has not infrequently found himself seriously hampered educationally by the demands of the alumni that their university should have a winning team. The extraordinarily interesting and illuminating statement that President John W. Abercrombie, of the University of Alabama, issued recently on the occasion of his retirement from the presidency of that institution included the following statement relative to this matter, which has especial significance in view of the fact that President Abercrombie's retirement was in some measure due to the dissatisfaction of the alumni with regard to his action concerning athletics:

"Perhaps that feature of my administration which has occasioned most dissatisfaction and criticism has been the policy pursued relative to intercollegiate athletics. How to encourage this popular form of student activities, and at the same time to hold the participants to a reasonable standard of scholarship and honesty, is a most perplexing problem in all of our colleges

"A certain element demands of us winning teams. In order to secure such teams every conceivable pressure is brought to bear upon the authorities to induce them to condone if not to participate actively in the playing of men who are failing in their studies, or who are known to be ineligible under the rules of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, with which the university is affiliated, and with the enforcement of whose regulations the president and faculty are charged.

"When I realized a few years ago that the authorities were being imposed upon by outside influences, that ineligible men were being paid money to register as students for the purpose of having them represent the institution on traveling athletic teams, and that at least one such man had been matriculated and graduated under an assumed name, I resolved that no such disgraceful imposition should again occur. I resolved also to hold members of traveling teams of all kinds to a reasonable scholastic standard. The faculty endorsed this course, and has co-operated with me in the endeavor to follow it. Since that time the regulations as to scholarship and general eligibility have been firmly and effectively enforced, and as a result we have absolutely clean athletics at the university."

The whole question of the influence of organized alumni upon the colleges is a new problem. It is plain from the history of the past few years that such organizations are capable both of good and of harm. It is clearly to the interest of a college that alumni should have some participation in the government of the institution and in its development. The problem that therefore faces the colleges today, so far as this question is concerned, is—What form of participation shall alumni have which shall be fruitful and wise, a participation in which the alumni may have a right to voice their wishes and opinions, a relation in which the college may call upon the alumni for help or for advice, but a relation nevertheless in which the college authorities will not be hampered by a merely sentimental effort of alumni to regulate college affairs?

Numerous suggestions have appeared in the past five years in educational publications, and particularly in college journals, as to the form that this participation of alumni should assume; for the demand of the alumni for participation in college management has become general. The variation in these suggestions illustrates the unformed state of college opinion concerning such relations. The more radical conception contemplates an organization under which the president and faculty would be subject to a referendum to the associated alumni. One advanced advocate of alumni government has suggested that the president shall be subject to recall by a two-thirds vote of the alumni.

The more conservative advocates of alumni participation in college government go no further than to suggest the presence of a limited proportion of

alumni on the college board of trustees, these alumni to be chosen, however, by the alumni association, not by the college trustees.

At the present time a wide movement is in progress under which alumni are being introduced to college boards under conditions which lodge much power in the alumni organizations. What is needed is that the colleges should realize that in creating organized groups of alumni and former students, they have set in motion an influence which is powerful and which will grow in power, and that the participation of these influences in the affairs of the college should be conservatively and carefully admitted. The colleges may well go slowly in this matter. An extensive participation of alumni in the actual management of a college should await the time when some plan can be worked out under which alumni may express their ideas in a thoughtful and definite way, while at the same time college authorities will not be subjected to undue pressure from sentimental and temporary movements.

More than all this, we need in this matter a reform in our conception of alumni loyalty. Our alumni associations have been hitherto almost wholly what promoters in the West call "booster clubs." There has been no essential difference between the two. If college alumni influence is to make for a better form of college, then college loyalty must take on somewhat more of real devotion to the cause of education and of the intellectual life, and a relatively smaller devotion to the promotion of successful athletics, or other forms of college aggrandizement.

NEW YORK CITY.



What Does Imprisonment Accomplish?

[The following article is written by a prisoner now serving a sentence of fifteen years in the State's Prison at San Quentin, Cal. He requests that the article be published anonymously "not that I care about myself, for I expect to face the future under my real colors, but because of my family connections."—EDITOR.]

IT is the dead of night, and save the subdued whirr of the lights in the electric tower, all is still as the grave. The drab cell houses, checkered with the apertures of numerous counter-sunk steel doors, resemble four huge tombs. Not even the drone of the waves beating against the rugged coast but a few feet distant penetrates the vast walls that rise on every side and hem in this colony of crime from the world of righteousness out of which it has been wrested by the strong arm of the law.

"Twelve o'clock, and all-l-l-l's well!"

The blatant voice of the guard in post number one suddenly violates the midnight calm. The cry is caught up and repeated by number two, and then, in varying intonations, in voices deep and resonant, in voices harsh and cracked, in squeaky, in shrill, in twanging voices, it is tossed and bandied and passed from post to post until every nook and cranny of the great prison reverberates with the multisonous discord.

"Twelve o'clock, and all-l-l-l's well."

A thousand fitful sleepers turn uneasily on their hard, narrow cots. Resignedly they recognize it as the call of the law, their hourly nocturnal nemesis—reminding that, even in sleep, they are convicts, convicts, convicts—outcasts and pariahs.

And this is midnight of the 31st of December—the call has ushered them into a new year. To some this means nothing, for time has lost its relation to life—they are "doing it all." To others—to that row of cells where the lights burn all night that a suicide in the dark may not gull the gallows—it means the dawn—of eternity, a day nearer "the rope." To a few it signalizes the approach of freedom, the beginning of the year which has been so patiently awaited, perchance for five, ten or fifteen years. To still others it brings hazy

thoughts of boyhood, and the gala times spent in celebrating the dawn of new years long since dead and gone.

"Twelve o'clock, and all-l-l-l's well."

The echoes finally die away and all is again still. Once more the "criminals" in the bare stone cells fall into the fretful oblivion of troubled sleep.

The "criminals."

How many persons stop to think what the term means? It is used freely by lecturers and writers in referring to those who have committed crime—yet these are not all criminals. A criminal is one who has consciously adopted a life of crime, or else one who by reason of squalid birth and lack of moral training in youth has never been anything else, and does not realize the enormity. Of the one hundred thousand or more inmates now confined in the penal institutions of the United States, it is conservative to say that not more than thirty-five thousand are criminals—one in every three. The majority are merely felons, men and women who have, under various stresses of circumstances and conditions, committed felony. Because a child is caught stealing jam, perhaps many times, its parents do not term it a "jamster." Because a bookkeeper embezzles money from his employer it does not necessarily follow that he is a criminal.

Probably the great majority of the criminals in the world today are the product of our prison systems, or lack of systems, and the methods of our police departments—not the victims of "disease," as is so popularly accepted. For fifty years every State in the Union has been negatively but none the less surely and effectively developing criminals from felons, inanely fanning whatever spark of "criminality"—to borrow the coin of a superficial penologist who conceals ignorance of the real subject

under a Niagara of polysyllabic verbiage—might exist in each convict breast. Prisons have been considered as places where the dregs of humanity, the scum of society, the seepage from the human sewers, were sent and kept and beaten into temporary submission in retaliation for crime. Every rule, every regulation, every restriction, every deprivation of the prisons has been as a red flag of condemnation. Men have entered prison determined to profit by the experience, and expecting to regain their places in the world. Few have kept the aspiration alive during the years that followed. Most of them have come forth saturated with shame, overwhelmed with a sense of ostracism, or fired with a craving for revenge—a desire to retaliate in turn, to get even, at whatever cost.

How may this be obviated? What system will tend to reform men—reform them in mind?

It is a pet theory of Axminster-bred penologists that segregation is the first step essential to the reform of criminal delinquents. The fact that the wrongdoers have been segregated from society by the natural process of the law is not enough; they must be separated from each other, there must be prisons within prisons, confines within confines, rings within rings. In other words, the offender must be made a center, a pivotal point, a speck in the universe. He must assume the same relation to the world of men as does a captive cougar in a menagerie. From this center he is supposed to grow, to find himself, to come to an understanding of the meaning of his relation to other human beings and to society. The fact that he will contact thousands of other persons after he is released from this abnormal sequestration is not considered as affecting his "training." His daily life is marked out for him, and he performs every act at the tap of a bell or at the command of a brass-buttoned warder who, perhaps, does not know nearly as much as the convict. He has no right of choice in anything. Yet the virtues and vices made manifest by the exercise of choice are the only reliable guides by which we may gauge the temperament and character of another. Segregation is not conducive to growth, solitude does

not strengthen, repression does not reform.

The theory that young and initial offenders are contaminated and debased by contacting offenders old in crime and prison penalty has a modicum of truth, but not nearly in the degree popularly ascribed. The belief that old-timers make it their special business and take keen delight in coaching the unsophisticated first or accidental offender into the devious labyrinths of professional crookdom is something of a chimera. For every instance where a gray offender encourages a new one to take up a life of crime, a dozen instances to the contrary are true. As a matter of authenticated fact, the old-timer uses every resource of logic and reason to convince the youthful prisoner of the degradation and futility of such a life.

Some of the Eastern prisons of the United States have tried the solitary system—segregation carried to its logical conclusion. Notable among these is the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, known in police circles and the under world as "Cherry Hill." What has been the result? The present roster of that prison shows as many recidivists in proportion to its population as does any prison in this country where the congregate system is in vogue, and the "graduates" from "Cherry Hill" are as common as sparrows wherever there is a jail or prison. Most of the professional crooks dread "Cherry Hill"; they don't like the solitude, nor the idea of having to perform so much work each day in order to eat, but after having been there, they are still criminals. The system has no tendency to reform, no inducement to bring out whatever latent good may reside in the individual. Instead it merely festers the flaw until it becomes a criminal cancer, for which there seems to be no cure. Solitary confinement makes moral monsters, maniacs or demons of men. The same results, in degree, follow upon segregation. The more restricted a man's physical freedom and mental manifestation, the more nearly he approaches the brute creation and the more surely will he degenerate. Segregation, as well as solitude, suckles crime.

The congregate system, with gradu-

ating *classification* dependent upon the individual prisoner's daily life, tends to disclose what the subject really is, or may become. Cast into prison among many others and told that his own actions, his own *choices*, will determine how long he must remain, he will, sooner or later, find himself—he will find his level. If this level is a low one, and he makes no effort to rise above it, the authorities may feel certain that he is a bit of flotsam in the criminal current. He has no will or ambition to rise, and his classification becomes self-determined, just as his initial imprisonment was self-determined. This truth is vividly illustrated in those prisons where the congregate system is in practice, but nothing being done to take advantage of the supreme test of character that underlies it. "Dips," "second-story workers," "yeggmen," "check kitters" and other classes always congregate and form cliques in those jails and prisons where they are permitted to do so.

Some one says, "There you are! Doesn't that prove the congregate system vicious? These men hang together and plot and hatch further crimes even while in restraint, even while in prison!"

Very good, and quite true. Congregation without classification, and with no penalty for wrong choosing, is vicious—it nurtures crime. But congregation with the indeterminate sentence, with the absolute certainty of a man's remaining behind prison walls so long as he evinces an interest in criminal matters, would soon break up these cliques. The prisoner would soon realize that his only salvation lay in abandonment of criminal bent, and application to the trade or occupation which he would have to master before being released. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the assertion that the surest and only permanent reform depends upon the free will or choice of the subject under treatment. "You can drive a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink."

Segregation merely augments the abnormality of imprisonment, and no person, no board, can form a reasonable opinion of the effect of imprisonment upon a prisoner who has been kept from the only possible channel of normal

manifestation and growth—contact with his fellow men.

What prisons need, if they are to turn out better men than they receive, is facilities for training the inmates for some useful vocation, and at the same time more internal freedom. Prisoners should not only be permitted but should be encouraged to manifest and develop whatever initiative or talent or application may be latent within them. By exercising natural ability and turning it to useful and legitimate purpose, prisoners would learn from themselves, from within, that an honest and law-abiding life is best, and that right is right because it is right, and not because unrighteousness is visited with punishment. The brute creation survive because they fear certain things, but man survives because he fears nothing. Fear has no place in the reform of a criminal. A reform due to fear is a house built upon the sands.

In studying the statistics of the various prisons thruout this country, it is interesting and significant to note the excessive percentage of recidivism as compared to the percentage of parole violators. In one State nearly 30 per cent. of those who have served out their terms have returned to prison for the commission of fresh crimes. This same State has had a parole law in operation for twenty years, and during that period 1,500 prisoners have been paroled, of whom but 11.7 per cent. have violated. Of the violators all but .038 per cent. have been apprehended and returned to prison, and probably 90 per cent. of these violators have been returned for a misdemeanor, failure to report, using intoxicants, etc. Not more than five or ten have been returned for committing another crime. This certainly constitutes an unanswerable argument in favor of parole.

A discharged prisoner is a free lance. He feels that he has paid the penalty, and that he is entitled to a certain amount of license to help even up the score. He leaves prison with a few dollars, transportation by the cheapest route to the place whence he was committed, and no definite prospects. Perhaps he is filled with shame and degradation. He is unable to get employment

and is soon forced to the ragged edge of existence and readily topples off into the criminal gutter again. The paroled man, on the other hand, cannot leave the prison until he has employment provided, to which he must proceed at once. He is required to render a monthly financial report, and the parole officers see that he leads a sober, moral, law-abiding life.

It is just as easy to give a man a push in the right direction as in the wrong direction; besides, it's cheaper—it pays; it is a matter of moral and material economy. The prime point is that no prisoner should ever be permitted to pass outward thru the prison portcullis save on parole. The conditions of parole are his safeguards; he is compelled to start under his true colors; his employer knows he is an ex-prisoner, and he is not obliged to conceal that fact in order to get work, only to lose it when exposure comes, as it does in more cases than are known. Not only this, but the paroled prisoner is protected *from* the police, or nearly always is, while the discharged prisoner is a helpless "mark" for them. Molestation by the police, or exposure to an employer, not only discourages the individual victim, but has a far-reaching effect upon others. The man who meets this experience generally relapses into crime and is returned to prison. Filled with bitterness, he tells others of what has befallen him, how his effort to do right was rewarded, amplifying on the injustice, perhaps, in order to extenuate, as far as he can, his return. As a result, many men who had contemplated making the effort to rehabilitate themselves there and then abandon it as useless.

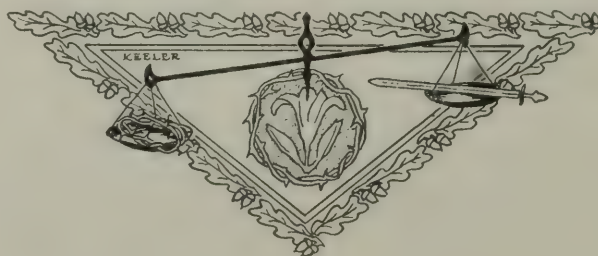
Parole places a man on his honor, and if the beneficiary happens to be one who

has been a criminal from boyhood, the fact that at last some one has trusted him, that he has been placed on his honor, frequently has the effect of arousing his manhood so that he becomes the antithesis of all he has been. Several concrete cases come to mind, but space forbids recording them here. Men in prison are not without scruples, not without honor. I know of a professional stage robber who was accidentally imprest into service as guard over a shipment of gold that he had planned to steal. He gave up the proposed robbery—which the stage company had unwittingly simplified an hundredfold—simply because he had passed his word to guard the treasure.

Of course, the most desirable thing is to keep men from going to prison at all, but the accomplishment of this is a vision. Pending its realization, is it not logical and sensible and economical to begin with the wrongdoer himself? Is it not within the realms of practicability and possibility that the problem may be worked backward? Can we not begin with effects and work to causes? One thing is certain, every man reclaimed from a life of crime, is not only a distinct gain for the present, but enhances the promise of a higher composite morality for the future.

Persons who commit crimes must be dealt with stringently; it is right and just that they should be, and in the absence of something more effective and beneficial to society, they must be sent to prison. But why should not this same society, bent on self-protection, seek to protect itself permanently and humanely rather than transiently and revengefully?

SAN QUENTIN, CAL.



Your House in Order

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

AUTHOR OF "THE FACE IN THE GIRANDOLE," "AS A MAN PROSPERS."

IS your house really in order? Outwardly, perhaps, yes, since your wife is a good housekeeper, but how about your own personal affairs? Your lawyer has perhaps drawn your will for you and your personal accounts are business-like, but have you looked that will over recently, and, in the case of your death, is there some one in your household who is sufficiently familiar with your account book to understand your system? In case your house should burn, have you its plans and specifications and detailed statement of cost and an inventory of your furniture, with an itemized appraisal of values, so that you will have as little trouble as possible in adjusting your claims with the fire insurance companies?

Have you tried to imagine just what condition would exist in your family immediately after your death, and have you carefully provided for that condition? These and a number of similar questions must be answered satisfactorily before you can say that your house is really in order.

The following are a few practical suggestions which, if you think them over and act upon them, may be the means of saving you or your family from some seriously inconvenient plight or actual trouble and loss.

First of all, make a point of keeping your wife (or some member of your household) familiar with your system of personal accounts. Let her understand how you enter your investments in your ledger, when your dividends are due, how you collect your interest and deposit your coupons, and how you enter the items in your account book. Let her know where your safety deposit box is, where you keep the key, where your letter file relating to these business matters is kept; and just what your relation to your business is. You know it is quite possible that you *will* die *some* time.

Keep your fire insurance policies in your safety deposit box, where they will not be burned with your house, and keep, in the same package with them, plans and specifications of your house, so that the fire insurance companies can know definitely just how much it would cost to replace it. With your furniture insurance policy keep a detailed inventory of your household effects, with statement of their values. It would be impossible for you to do this from memory after the goods have been destroyed, and much needless trouble would necessarily ensue without such a list. And do not rely wholly upon your agent to renew your policies as they expire. Keep a list of the dates of expiry in your account book, where you will see them frequently.

If you have mortgages among your investments, note the expiry dates of the policies insuring those properties—which policies should, by the way, be in your possession—and see that they are always promptly renewed. And have your mortgagors exhibit their receipted tax bills to you annually.

Most men do not try to realize just what would be the situation in the family immediately after their death. Take your own case, for instance. Suppose you should be run over and killed today. Have you looked into the law of your State to ascertain whether or not your safety deposit box would be sealed, and if it would be sealed, are there any documents in it which your family would need before it were officially opened by your executors in the presence of a State officer? Your executors may take a year to settle up your estate; how about ready money for the use of your family?

When a man draws up his will it is seldom that he appreciates the fact that his cash in bank and the interest accrued on his investments up to the date of his death become principal, and cannot be used by his family to pay their current

expenses following his death. A considerable amount of time is usually necessary for the executors to settle an estate, and if the man's widow has no means of her own, she might be seriously inconvenienced for a time by the lack of ready money, even if her husband left a considerable estate. She could not use his cash in bank nor the income which had accrued on his investments up to the date of his death. In other words, his family, as beneficiaries, start with nothing, so far as ready money is concerned, unless he had made special arrangement for cash to be immediately available.

An excellent way for a man to be sure that his family, upon his death, will have ready money at once, free from all complications, is to take out, in addition to his regular insurance, a policy for say one or two thousand dollars in favor of his wife or some member of his family. This sum will have nothing to do with the legal formalities necessary in connection with the settling up of the estate, and can be immediately collected and put in use. There may be traveling or moving expenses to meet and mourning clothes to purchase, and while the annual premium on a life policy for this "insurance against inconvenience" is small, the ready money will be a vast help at a difficult time.

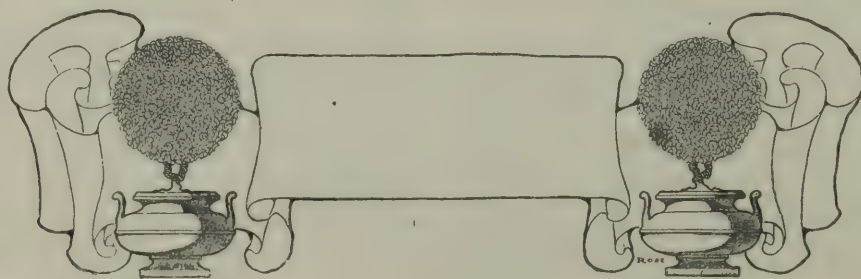
It would also be a good idea for you to read your will to some trusted friend of good business judgment and have him repeat to you in his own language just what he thinks the will orders done. Stripped of its legal verbiage, which is sometimes puzzling to the lay mind, it may reveal the fact that certain situations will be caused which the maker of it had not intended.

It is also a good thing, when you draw your will, which is necessarily a formal instrument, to relieve it a little of its seemingly cold tone by leaving some personal token to each member of your family. The will will be read to them at a time when their nerves are especially sensitive on account of their sorrow, and your seal ring, your watch or other prized personal possessions will be endued with an added value as keepsakes if they are thus specifically bestowed.

You probably have a great mass of out-of-date business papers, old letters, paid bills long ago outlawed, bank and check books and vouchers and other things which *you* can look over and destroy *now* more easily than any one else can do in the event of your death. A small business filing cabinet is not expensive and will take up little room. Select one to meet your particular needs, go over, as opportunity affords—and meet that opportunity half way—all those dusty packages tucked away in pigeon-holes and desk drawers and trunks, remove all rubber bands, tapes, string and envelopes, straighten out all folded papers, destroy everything out of date, and file the papers which should be kept systematically in your cabinet, and then explain that system to some one at home.

In other words, do not confine modern business methods to office practice. Put your house in order! Let the protection which you have given to your family extend beyond the grave. Let the catastrophe of your death be minimized as much as possible by practical forethought *now* and save your family a vast amount of trouble at a time when they will have trouble enough in any case.

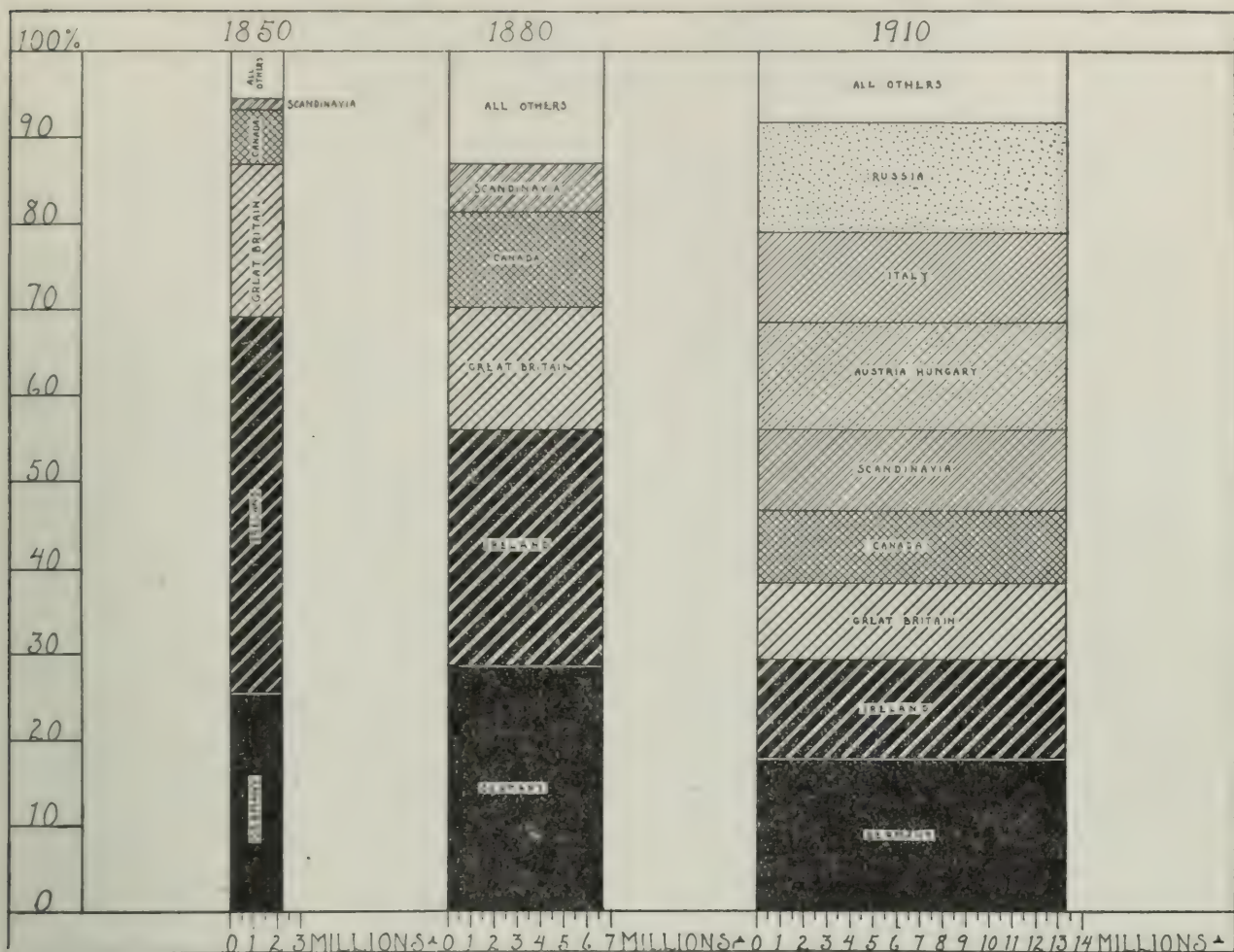
NEW YORK CITY.



Our Foreign Population

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



IN the accompanying diagram the distance along the base line shows the number of foreign-born in the United States in 1850, 1880 and 1910, while the perpendicular divisions show the distribution of the foreign-born by nationalities. The total number of foreigners in the United States in 1850 was about 2.2 millions; in 1880, 6.7 millions; and in 1910, 13.3 millions. There are more foreign-born in this country at present than was the total population of the United States in 1830 and more than half of the total population in 1850.

In 1850 more than two-thirds of the foreign-born population of the United States had come from Great Britain, Ireland and Canada and had been British subjects. Ireland alone furnished nearly twice as many as any other country. The countries of southeastern Europe had so few representatives that they were not separately returned in the census tables.

In 1880 the Germans for the first time exceeded the Irish, and these two coun-

tries furnished 57 per cent. of our foreign-born population. Those born in Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia constituted a smaller proportion than those from Norway alone.

Latterly the change in the character of our immigration is a great increase in the proportion of those who come from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. There are now in this country nearly as many representatives of these three countries as from Germany, Ireland and Great Britain combined. From 1900 to 1910 the number of Germans and Irish in this country declined more than half a million, while the number from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia increased three millions during this same decade. In the country as a whole those of the foreign-born who came from north-western Europe barely held their own during the last ten years, while the numbers from southeastern Europe more than doubled.

What Is the Matter with Our Army?

IV. Its Alienation from the People

BY LIEUT.-COL. HUNTER LIGGETT

[We have already printed three articles under the title of "What Is the Matter with Our Army?" Three weeks ago Major-General Wood opened the series, which was followed two weeks ago and last week by articles by Brigadier-General Wotherspoon and Brigadier-General Edwards. The present article is contributed by a member of the general staff. In view of the whole Army question now being before Congress, this series should prove of much value to the country.—EDITOR.]

UNDOUBTEDLY the average citizen of this broad country who stops to inventory his mental equipment in this respect is possessed of a more or less proud and comfortable if altogether hazy belief in the efficiency of his country's army, and he would be correspondingly surprised were anybody to succeed in shaking this belief into suspicion that the military establishment, which he has in mind as representing an army, is not merely without efficiency, collectively speaking, but is not an army at all. The average citizen having little opportunity to observe our military forces must needs base his belief on innate acceptance of America's ability to "lick all creation," inherent understanding that every American citizen (being a sovereign) is a natural soldier if not a military genius as well, and finally and practically, on the few individuals of the military establishment that he may have encountered. These having appeared to him as generally individually efficient, there is prompt if illogical conclusion that collectively they must also be efficient. The army cheerfully, if not altogether modestly, admits general individual efficiency. It can hardly do otherwise: the requirements for both enlisted and commissioned personnel are severe, and to deny efficiency in this respect is to deny efficiency of selected Americans. But collective efficiency is another matter, and the army, or a large part of it, admits now, however sadly, that it does not exist.

The average publicist, writer, lecturer, or editor, when he, in turn, remembers the matter at all, is likely to admit efficiency in the military establishment and would be no less shocked to find it otherwise. But in his general capacity as

guardian of the public welfare he is likely to regard the army, no less than any other governmental institution, as seeking only its own aggrandizement and as encouraging, therefore, the largest possible appropriations from Congress for military purposes, regardless of other public needs. As one editor of no mean standing recently expressed himself: "The army and every department of the army is seeking only closer connection with the treasury. All they want is more money spent upon them, and you will never find them encouraging reductions in appropriations, but always endeavoring to increase them." Now this editor would probably be more surprised to find himself in error in this conclusion than to find that the army is inefficient; yet he is equally wrong in his belief in the army's efficiency as an army and his conclusion that the military establishment and all departments thereof are seeking only larger appropriations for the sake of self-aggrandizement. The army—speaking collectively, let it be remembered, and not individually, militarily, and not personally—is not efficient, and the army in a large part stands ready to attest the truth of this statement today. In testifying to this truth, however, it wants opportunity to explain why the army, with a well qualified personnel individually, is still collectively inefficient. Again, the army is not seeking increased appropriations for military purposes. On the contrary, it is pleading for opportunity to show that the cost of the military establishment is unnecessarily high and to explain whereby if reductions cannot be made at least some true efficiency can be secured for the money now expended.

Where, then, is the trouble? Why is

it that the average citizen believes so implicitly in the efficiency of the military service? Why is it that the average publicist is so assured in his belief that the army is seeking only larger appropriations for its own benefit? The answer to both questions is the same. It is pure ignorance. The average citizen knows nothing of the army; and the average publicist knows little more, and is, moreover, in the possession of an apparently fixed belief that the people, being ignorant of the army, have no interest in it, and he therefore makes little effort to enlighten either the public or himself. The publicist, then, bears the larger part of the blame. But the military establishment itself is not blameless. The military establishment itself has been ignorant of its true condition and has been wont, no less than the citizen and the publicist, to assume that because it was individually efficient it was also collectively efficient. Popular sentiment, when it has been manifested at all, either among the people or in the press or on the platform, has but reflected the army's own views of itself. But the army has discovered its error, and being still generally honest, it is not seeking to hide its discovery but to spread it broadcast before those on whom the responsibility for correction must finally rest—the national legislature, the national press, and the national body politic.

Collective efficiency in any military establishment, as the army now realizes, is dependent upon assurance of prompt collective use of all parts of that establishment combined for the prosecution of its ultimate purpose. Not only does our establishment lack assurance of such collective use, but its prompt and effective use as a fighting machine is not now possible. The reasons for this we need not go far into now. Primarily, they turn on the lack of proper proportions among its different parts and upon the total lack of any organization of these different parts collectively as an army. But there are certain minor but still important troubles clearly not to be got rid of at all without proper organization, but not even to be got altogether rid of with organization unless they are clearly recognized. Some of the troubles of this class are bound up in this general ignorance

of the military service, and it may pay us, therefore, to look into the cause of this ignorance.

It is this. Our army is an alien army—not alien in the sense of foreign born, because its personnel is all American by birth or naturalization, not alien in the sense of education or training, nor in thought, but alien in its practically complete separation from the lives of the people from which it is drawn. There can be nothing really worse than this either for an army or for a people. No one can believe, with our immense population and our comparatively small military force, that this force can ever be used to oppress any part of our people or even to oppose any part in a way not dictated by the overwhelming opinion of the nation at large. Nevertheless, the fear of such oppression was manifest thru all the constitutional struggles of our national beginning, a fear inherited from ancestors who had suffered from armies thus used. And the armies thus used were always alien armies, alien sometimes by birth and always by separation from the people at large and by close dependence upon the ruler whose will they obeyed. That was a day now long past in nearly all the civilized world. The army of Germany today, perhaps the greatest military machine the world has ever known, is the Emperor's army. But the Emperor could no more use it for purposes unsupported by the whole German people than the President of the United States could use our little military establishment for a purpose contrary to the wishes of the American people. Nobody knows this better than the German Emperor himself. The reason is plain. It is the German people's army. It is a part of Germany's life. It lives in the midst of the German people—close to them. Every German family has a heart interest in the army—a father, a husband, a son, or a brother. The German people may deplore the cost of their military establishment, but they have, nevertheless, an understanding of their army and not only a comfortable but a well-founded faith in its efficiency. The lesser degree, elsewhere in the world where armies of any efficiency are maintained.

It is true even in Great Britain,

where conditions in a military sense compare best with conditions here. Tommy Atkins may not always be popular in public when the public does not stand in immediate need of his services, but he is never a thing so far apart from the people as his cousin on this side of the Atlantic. Of course, Great Britain is smaller and her army larger. The British people cannot avoid seeing more of their army than is possible for the American people with theirs. But there is much more than this. The British Government does not deliberately set its army apart from the people. On the contrary, it quarters them with the people and encourages interest in the army in every way possible. The Lincolnshire Regiment is more than a name. It is something that arouses at least local interest in the troops of the regiment thus designated. The State of Utah is far from our coast line, with little natural call for interest in the navy, but the great battleship "Utah" is something more than a name to the people of that State. Reduced to its simplest terms, it is the heart interest of the Utah citizens in the United States navy. The army has nothing of all this. It has nothing in sentiment or in fact to attract attention from people who never see it, much less to arouse any widespread interest in its favor.

But the American people are not naturally without military interest. The fact that the National Guard is a living organization, the very widespread belief innate in most of us that, given the occasion and opportunity, we could successfully lead armies in battle, and the very love of the uniform and the music of bands all establish the contrary. With our vast extent of territory and our numerically small national military force it is not to be expected that we can ever arouse national interest in the military service to the extent that it exists in a compact military country like Germany. It is not necessary, even if desirable, that we should. But certainly we should not seek so to divorce the army from the people that the creation of any heart interest whatsoever is impossible.

It is not sought here to fix the blame for this condition. No blame attaches anywhere in a real sense. It is the result of our national and military develop-

ment and easily traced. In a time now past but not so far gone that its memory does not linger in the minds of men still in the service, our army, pitifully small in numbers, widely scattered in little detachments, had practically no other purpose than to fulfil its duty of advance guard to civilization in its progress across this continent. If we except the war with Mexico and the Civil War, which for reasons unnecessary to enter upon here did not affect our military development, unless it were to retard it, the army for three quarters of a century found little reason for existence except in the Indian struggles that filled that period. For the protection of the settlers moving steadily if slowly into the West, the little force that composed our army then was necessarily divided into small detachments and widely separated. As the Indian vanished or yielded sullenly to the confinement imposed upon him by reservation life, as the warfare with the red man gradually decreased and then ended, these little detachments of the army were left where the last necessity for their use in this way had brought them. Near their little posts settlements sprang up and grew into towns and sometimes into important cities, with no other effect on the distribution of the army than perhaps crowding the detachments farther away from civilization when their reservations became necessary to the development of the cities that had grown where they had cleared the way.

The army was thus mainly left in the most sparsely populated sections of the country, in the neighborhood of the towns that had become accustomed to the presence of troops, and liked them, no doubt, for the life and color they helped to provide, but also for the commercial benefit the troops meant to the community. For this reason these towns sought oftentimes to develop the military posts in their neighborhood to larger proportions. Congress began to build quarters for the troops in these localities, at first only more or less liberally, but later not infrequently with considerable extravagance. The increase of the army during and after the Spanish-American War gave new impetus to the erection of larger and finer posts, but unfortunately, without any new plan of distribution or method of housing the troops themselves.

The sole excuse for the old distribution had long passed away. Free from probability of any further Indian troubles, almost equally free from likelihood of serious disorder or insurrection among the people where the troops were stationed, and with a far wider national life and far more complicated international relations, if the country had any use for an army at all, it was in a national and not a local sense. To meet these new conditions new distribution and new methods of quartering and training should have been sought. Individual efficiency was sufficient for the purpose of the army under the old conditions. Collective efficiency is essential now if the new obligations of the service are to be met. A "professional" army was sufficient then, and a professional army it was. A people's army is essential now, and a people's army it is not.

It has been maintained as an argument in favor of the present system that dividing the military establishment into these widely separated detachments serves to bring the army closer to the people than could be accomplished with larger posts. But the facts establish the contrary. Not only, as already stated, is the greater proportion of the army in the most sparsely settled sections of the country, but the greater proportions of posts are at a considerable distance even from the towns near which they are located. But very few of them are in the hearts of the cities as is the case in nearly all foreign services. The navy is better known and seen by more of our people than is the army, because the navy visits, as a rule, only the larger ports with thickly populated regions surrounding them. The army should be distributed with the same thing in mind. It should be distributed first, of course, in accordance with some defined plan for its use in time of emergencies and for its training at all times; and again with due regard to railway facilities and sources of supply, in order not merely to be readily moved when necessary, but to reduce the tremendous cost in transportation now involved in supplying and equipping and moving the forces. But these matters settled, the army should be distributed so as to bring it closer to the masses of the people from which it is drawn.

But something more is necessary; not merely the whole distribution of our army in its widest sense is bad in almost every way, but the local situation of most of the posts is faulty. Most of these stations are situated either too near or too far from the towns where located. Most of them are from five to twenty miles distant. Unless they can be nearer, it would be much better in a military way to have them at a still greater distance. Shutting our soldiers up by themselves in this manner draws an unnecessary line of demarkation between the soldier and the civilian across which both hesitate to pass. The soldier from long custom becomes reserved and even timid in the presence of the civilian, a state of mind much more likely to be regarded as pride by the civilian, in whose estimation the whole soldier class becomes a kind of caste foreign to American ideals, and unconsciously natural resentment finds a lodging place and influences civilian judgment in military affairs. Quartering our troops generally in the heart of the larger cities would save immensely in the cost of construction for quarters and in the upkeep of our military posts. That would be the economic gain. But the real gain would come from the better acquaintance of the soldier and the civilian. Once acquainted it would be found that there is no difference between them except in their lines of work. The lawyer and the doctor, the machinist and the carpenter, meet on even terms in this world's affairs. There is no reason why the soldier and the doctor and the lawyer, and the soldier and the machinist and the carpenter should not all meet in the same way. There would be profit in many other ways, economic and sentimental, to the service and the State. The soldier after his day's work is done would find some sort of amusement at hand no different than the amusements of his civilian neighbors. He would find relief from the monotony of practical confinement to barracks and the bare area surrounding them, now his lot in the military life. "Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints," as Kipling attests. It is unwise to confine young men, physically and mentally strong, by themselves in considerable numbers in this way. With the attractions of a larger

life afforded by the system practically universal elsewhere in the military world, desertion as a means of escape from the monotony and grind of military life, where unrelieved by opportunities for temporary forgetfulness, would be sought less often. The soldier's visit to town now is always in the nature of an excursion and too often in the nature of a spree. This is not because the man is a soldier, but because he is human. Given opportunity to lead the normal life of his fellows and with his fellows, we should find him in the towns no different than they.

Again, why should a regiment be stationed first in New York and a few years later in Arizona? True there is something to be said; especially with a small army like ours, for a national military force wholly free from local or sectional influences. But the gain is probably more fancied than real, and in any event should be sacrificed for the greater gain of a better method. Were a regiment, except when on foreign service, quartered always in the same place, it would come gradually to draw all or nearly all of its personnel from the surrounding section. It would become "localized" and an institution of the community to which it was attached. This again would have influences wholly opposed to desertion, wholly in favor of finer and closer relations between the soldier and the civilian.

Localization and proper quartering of our troops would be a vast economy; it would go far in building *esprit de corps* and establishing local interest; it would make possible and practicable the creation of a reserve of trained men; and it would help to make the service truly representative of the people whose service it is. We have a battleship "New York." Why should we not have a New York regiment?

Undoubtedly there is some sentiment in all this. But war itself is an expression of sentiment. It is difficult to find practical reasons for war. It is easy to offer practical objections to war as a means of deciding international differences. But war still continues, and though we hope for a better state of world affairs, plainly the confused condition observable everywhere now does not encourage expectation of immediate fulfillment of our hope. But whether wholly or partly sentiment, this is all a matter of deep importance. Just so long as we have any army at all it should be not merely efficient, but a recognized part of American life, and it should represent just so far as is possible a popular interest. This result can be assured only by bringing the soldier and the civilian together until they become sufficiently acquainted to realize that they are the same thing and equally interested in the progress of American civilization.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Song

BY HENRY AUSTIN

WHEN the sun is in the west
And the bird is on her nest
And the zephyr is at rest on the sea,
Right above the harbor bar
Bright as love outshines a star—
And I know my little ship is coming back to
me.

Tho the sky had many a cloud,
When her outward way she plowed,
And the wild wind wept aloud on the sea,
Yet before that day was done,
At the last look of the sun,
Rose a rainbow for a sign, a sign divine to
me.

So I'm sure that up the bay
I shall see my ship some day,
Like a bird-mate, flying gay, to its tree;
And around her prow the spray,
Making rainbows all the way,
Will sing treble to a song of treble joy for
me.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Quakers in the American Colonies*

THE share of the Quakers in the development of the United States has hitherto never received due acknowledgment, especially as regards the New England colonies. In most American histories of the popular type the story of the bitter persecutions to which the Quakers were subjected in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire has been treated somewhat apologetically, but it was long the fashion to excuse these persecutions on the ground that the Quakers had made a nuisance of themselves by their disorderly conduct and their extravagances. The cases of Lydia Wardel, of Hampton, and Deborah Wilson, of Salem, who, mentally unhinged by the terrible punishment to which their friends and families had been subjected, exhibited themselves as "naked signs" to their persecutors, were habitually cited as causes of the persecution. Little regard was paid to the fact that the persecution of the Quakers long antedated the few cases of fanatical extravagance which resulted from the cruel treatment of which the Quakers had been the victims, and that these sporadic instances were totally inadequate as an explanation of the furious persecutions which were visited upon them.

The lists of persecutions inflicted by the colonial authorities of Massachusetts are not pleasant reading for those who desire to idealize the Pilgrim Fathers as a liberty-loving people. As drawn up for presentation to Charles II, in 1661, the list included three put to death; two sold as slaves; twenty-two banished on pain of death; twenty-five banished on pain of whipping or branding; an immense number whipped, some with pitched rope, some with whips of

three knotted cords; and imprisonments, heavy fines and forfeitures for many more. The tender mercies of the men who were determined at all costs to put down a heresy which belittled their ministers and set up individual judgment above the faithful acceptance of dogma, were indeed cruel. They were perhaps as well illustrated by the order of the magistrate of Dover for the punishment of Ann Coleman, Mary Tomkins and Alice Ambrose in 1662, as by any other incident of the persecution. In the middle of winter, with snow in parts more than knee deep, these three women were fastened to the tail of a cart and whipped out of town, with the further order that they be taken thru eleven townships and receive ten strokes of the whip on their bare backs in each town "till they come out of jurisdiction." Fortunately there was some pity left in Massachusetts and in the third of the towns thru which they were to pass a deputy sheriff took matters into his own hands and set the women free.

The story of the Quakers in the various colonies may in each case be divided into three periods. For convenience of narration, Dr. Jones follows out the history in each section—New England, New York, the Southern colonies, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In each of these areas conditions differed. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the Carolinas and Rhode Island, there was no period of persecution thru which the Quakers had to pass; and in none of the colonies outside New England did the Quakers suffer as they did in Massachusetts. In spite of these differences, there were, however, the three periods of Quaker development in all the colonies where they settled in considerable numbers. The first period was one of expansion—of propaganda, of rapid growth in numbers and influence—a growth that was quickened wherever persecution brought out the heroic qualities of the Quaker martyrs. The second

*THE QUAKERS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES. By Rufus M. Jones, M.A., D.Litt. Assisted by Isaac Sharpless, D.Sc., and Amelia M. Gummere. New York: Macmillan & Co. Pp. xxxii, 693. \$3.50

period was one of large and in some cases of dominant influence in politics. During this period the Quakers developed many of their practical principles, and made clear their testimony against oaths, against war, against the slave trade, against ostentation and insincerity, and in favor of a religion of a new social type, where actions and methods of living were scrutinized, and where a man's religious standing was gauged rather by his life than by the correctness of his theology. The third period was one of withdrawal from public life and sectarian segregation.

Education, care of the poor, avoidance of intoxicating liquor, uprightness in trade even with Indians—these and many other practical Christian duties were the witness of the Quakers to their Christianity; and their fidelity to their religion was measured by their daily life. While the rigidity of conduct required by the society was perhaps a disadvantage in some respects in the difficult days of the Revolution and the Indian wars, the moral uprightness and reliability of the Quakers were the basis of the extraordinary influence wielded by this comparatively small body of people. Dr. Jones makes no effort at special pleading. He exposes the weaknesses of the Quakers and the causes of their failure to win over any large proportion of the nation to their way of thinking. But he shows also that any history of the United States is incomplete that does not take into account the Society of Friends as one of the factors in the formation of American nationality.



Nietzschean Literature

THO the day foretold by Nietzsche has not yet come when "chairs will be founded and endowed for the interpretation of Zarathustra," the books on Nietzsche are accumulating at such a rapid rate that libraries would have to be built to preserve them all. The translation of Nietzsche's works into English is now completed, with the exception of a volume of fragments, by the publication of *Ecce Homo*,¹ his autobiography,

written at the age of forty-four, just before the end of his mental life, tho twelve years before the end of his physical life. The volume will be attractive only to the most devoted and inalienable of his followers, for in it Nietzsche's egotism rises to its zenith, and like the dying scorpion, he lashes about blindly to sting anything within reach, not sparing himself; a last convulsive effort to rid himself of his accumulated venom. Democracy, socialism, imperialism, Darwinism, Wagnerism, morality, Christianity, women, and, above all, Germans, are the objects of his virulent scorn and wit. As a true musician, he ends his life work on its keynote:

"Have you understood me? *Dionysus versus Christ.*"

Yet, by a curious inversion of personality not unknown in pathological states, he sometimes seems to identify himself with his arch-enemy, as he did a few months later, when his postal card, signed "The Crucified One," informed his friend Brandes that his mind had been permanently clouded by insanity.

He begins his autobiography by boasting of his Polish blood and noble ancestry, and heads the successive chapters: "Why I Am So Wise," "Why I Am So Clever," "Why I Write Such Excellent Books" and "Why I Am a Fatality." Their chief interest lies in the light they throw on the psychology of genius in his account of the circumstances under which he produced each of his books. As aids to inspiration he values mostly solitude and altitude, dry air and physical exercise. The fundamental idea of Zarathustra, the Eternal Recurrence, which he regarded as "the highest formula of a yea-saying to life that can ever be attained," came to him in August, when he was in the mountains, "six thousand feet beyond men and time." It was on one of his walks on the hills near Genoa that Zarathustra himself "waylaid" him. "Put no trust," he says, "in any thought that is not born in the open, to the accompaniment of free bodily motion," and he adds, "a sedentary life is the real sin against the Holy Spirit."

Professor Ostwald ascribes Nietzsche's faults, his intolerance, his aristocratic proclivities, his hatred of science, to his training in classical philology, so it is

¹ECCE HOMO. By Friedrich Nietzsche. Translated by Anthony M. Ludovici. Vol. XVII of the complete and authorized English translation edited by Dr. Oscar Levy. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

interesting to see what is said of Nietzsche by one of the foremost exponents of classical culture, Mr. Paul Elmer More, editor of *The Nation*.² Slim as Mr. More's volume is, it is a really valuable contribution to the literature, because he traces the development of sentimental humanitarianism from Rousseau to Tolstoi, and shows how it leads to a simultaneous development of Nietzschean egotism. In fact, the civil warfare which was perpetually waging in Nietzsche's own soul and which gave to his personality its strange fascination, was the evitable conflict between the inconsistent principles of romantic naturalism. As Mr. More says:

"No one who has read the annals of the romantic group of Germany need be told how their Pantheistic philosophy was contradicted by the utterly impractical individualism of their lives. Nor is the same paradox absent from the modern socialistic theories that have sprung from romanticism; it would be possible, I believe, in many cases to establish from statistics a direct ratio between the spread of humanitarian schemes of reform and the increase of crime and suicide."

"Thou goest to women? Forget not thy whip!" said Nietzsche. Some reason for thinking that Nietzsche was justified in boasting of profound knowledge of feminine psychology may be found in the fact that among his devoted disciples there is as large a proportion of women as in any other novel sect. Miss Emily S. Hamblen finds *His New Gospel*³ quite attractive, even an improvement on the old gospel.

Mr. Osage's little volume on *The Dionysian Spirit of the Age*⁴ is not so much an exposition or criticism as a rhapsody of laudation, extravagant enough in its language to satisfy even the egotism of his master.

EDWIN E. SLOSSON.

We and Our Children. By Woods Hutchinson. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

Dr. Hutchinson has a vivacious, commonsensible way of putting important matters of hygiene that makes his new volume, addressed to parents, an excel-

lent handbook for the nursery. Many ancient superstitions are exploded, and some time-worn rites are discarded, and, on the whole, the book is refreshingly free from fads. The author has a wholesome disregard of tradition in matters both of diet and of discipline; he defends the "sweet tooth" as one of the child's most valuable assets; he finds the "American mother" the best equipped for her task of any woman in any age; he scouts the idea that our teeth or morals are degenerating, and he cites an abundance of facts to substantiate his optimism. There is criticism and to spare of our educational methods, but our teachers are so used to being found fault with that they will even enjoy Dr. Hutchinson's good-humored and suggestive strictures.



Behind Turkish Lattices. The Story of a Turkish Woman's Life. By Hester Donaldson Jenkins. With 24 Illustrations. Pp. 180. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

The author has spent nine years in Constantinople, apparently as a teacher, and learned to love Turkey. She does not, however, pretend to an intimate knowledge of the provincial towns, and is a light-hearted cicerone. Beginning with an account of the Turkish treatment of children, she proceeds to communicate her knowledge of the life of their mothers. She favors the modernization of their conditions, but writes that while the discontent Loti reports is common enough, "the women who read French novels form a very small minority," and the average Turkish woman "is as simple and almost as uncontrolled as a little child." An interesting chapter reproduces an essay by a Turkish schoolgirl on "Women and the Turkish Constitution." Humanly interesting, too, are the chapters dealing with marriage, with their explanation of the tendency away from plurality. Miss Jenkins's book is written in an informal style, and the page is pleasantly broken with conversation. *Behind Turkish Lattices* demands nothing of the reader, and rewards him with information that is nowhere accessible in a form so unalloyed with religious prejudice, moralizing, or didacticism.

¹NIETZSCHE. By Paul Elmer More. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

²FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE AND HIS NEW GOSPEL. By Emily S. Hamblen. Boston: Richard E. Baigent. \$1.

³FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE: THE DIONYSIAN SPIRIT OF THE AGE. By A. R. Osage. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

Historical Research. By John Martin Vincent. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

There have long been many excellent manuals on history writing by European scholars—Bernheim, Langlois, Seignbois, Giry; but we now have a systematic treatise from the pen of an American student, Professor Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University. His volume, as he informs us in the prefatory note, does not claim to be an encyclopedic treatment of historical investigation, but rather an outline for the advanced student, who is apt to engage in research, either as a profession or a serious avocation. The themes which he takes up are not new, but he treats them with a clarity and conciseness which will commend the volume to the very readers whom he has in mind. The beginner in historical research is properly warned about the nature and problems of historical criticism, the analysis of texts, the discovery of frauds, the biases of authors, the classes of records and documents available, the utility of the newspapers as sources, and the many pitfalls which beset him who would construct a balanced and truthful account of any historic events or conditions. Every chapter is full of keen and practical suggestions, and there are wise hints on literary style, historical perspective and psychological factors in historic process, which could be read with profit by others than novitiates in history writing. There is, however, a strange neglect of that important theme known as "the economic interpretation of history," for our author glosses it over in two or three vague and unsatisfactory pages. Indeed, it is on the side of analysis, or the examination and criticism of the methods to be employed in searching for documents and evaluating them—rather than on the side of historical construction—that our author has done his best work. At all events, it is to be profoundly wished that every college president or board having occasion to employ history teachers should be compelled to pass an examination in Professor Vincent's little volume, for it would help destroy that vicious tradition that anybody can understand and teach history, while technical training is required in every other branch of learning.

Literary Notes

...*Chronicles of Avonlea*, the new novel by L. M. Montgomery, is announced for spring publication by L. C. Page & Co.

...How American civilization—or rather, New York City—seems to a Syrian immigrant is told in a curious, rhapsodic style by Ameen Rihani in *The Books of Rhadid* (Dodd, Mead; \$1.30).

...A good book to incite young people to thinking along scientific lines is Phin's *Seven Follies of Science* (Van Nostrand; \$1.25) now appearing in a second edition with the addition of a lot of new paradoxes and popular misconceptions.

...Balzac once presented the Duchesse de Dino with an unpublished manuscript—and it is only at this late date that it has appeared in print. The English translation of the story is called "Love in a Mask" and will be published by Rand, McNally & Co.

...An earnest appeal for a rational morality and greater self-control is contained in an address delivered by Dr. Paul Dubois at the University of Berne and translated by E. G. Richards under the title of *Reason and Sentiment* (Funk & Wagnalls; 50 cents).

...*The Chinese at Home*, by H. Dyer Ball (Revell; \$2), ought not to displace such a standard work as Smith's "Chinese Characteristics," but it is nevertheless a useful volume, giving in very readable fashion a comprehensive and trustworthy survey of domestic and public life, illustrated with numerous photographs and seven color prints.

...In *Love and Ethics* (Huebsch; 50 cents) Ellen Key presents in concise form her plea for a higher ideal of parental responsibility and of conjugal affection. We recognize the good intentions of the Swedish reformer but we do not agree with her in thinking that the existing marriage system is the chief obstacle in the way of their realization.

...Owen Wister's short story of *Padre Ignacio*, or "The Song of Temptation," is published all by itself by Harper & Bros. (pp. 68; 50 cents). The tale of the priest in California who remembers too well for his own happiness his secular life, and who teaches grand opera to his little choir of half-breeds, but who knows at last what Renunciation with Contentment is, is well told indeed.

...A new volume of the Home University Library that ought to find its place in many a pocket or traveling bag just now is H. A. Giles's *The Civilization of China* (Holt; 50 cents). The author, Professor of Chinese in

Cambridge, has done wonders in compressing an account of history, manners and customs, art, literature and religion into such small compass and still keeping it readable.

....The Grolier Club's exhibition commemorating the Thackeray centenary, which continues at New York until March 16th, is made the occasion for the issue of a very interesting and most attractively made *Catalogue*, consisting of an introduction, bibliography of "Works," and other personal and bibliographical notes, invaluable to the collector. The volume is issued from the De Vinne Press.

....We commented editorially, some months ago, upon M. Emile Faguet's book, *The Cult of Incompetence*, which now comes to us in an English translation signed by Beatrice Barstow, with an introduction by Thomas MacKay (Dutton; pp. 236; \$1.50). The academician's trenchant criticism of modern democracy and its ideals readily lends itself to translation, and makes stimulating reading, however pessimistic.

....By one of those happy coincidences which are common in the history of the American Academy of Political and Social Science the January number of the *Annals* devoted to *China: Social and Economic Conditions* comes out just as the Chinese republic is proclaimed. It contains fifteen articles on various phases of Chinese life and political conditions by authoritative writers, five of them Chinese, including two Chinese women. (Philadelphia; \$1.)

....The librarian being usually a serious person of a careworn aspect, Mr. E. L. Pearson's joyous book *The Librarian at Play* is a rare surprise. It touches with a lightly feathered pen the humorous side of a librarian's lot and in a series of pleasant chapters tells the story of book-lending from behind the desk. The universe is not exactly card-cataloged and set upon shelves in orderly array, but there is much sensible and gentle philosophy to temper the fun (Small, Maynard; \$1).

....Prof. F. H. King, of the University of Wisconsin, was one of the foremost authorities on the subject of soils, one of the first scientists to recognize that the secret of successful agriculture must be sought in a knowledge of the physical structure and chemical composition of the soil. At the time of his death last August he had practically completed a volume on the *Farmers of Forty Centuries*, explaining how the people of China, Korea, and Japan had been able to maintain their land in a permanent state of fertility. No lesson is more needed by American agriculturists and no one was better qualified to teach it than Professor King. The book is packed full

of information based upon ages of Oriental experience in the art of supporting a large population on a small area, and it is illustrated with numerous photographs. It is published by his widow, Mrs. F. H. King, Madison, Wis., at \$2.50.

....The *American Year Book* for 1911 appears again with admirable promptness, and this time free from the typographical errors and inconsistencies to be found in last year's volume. The classification by countries and by subjects enables the reader to find out in a few minutes what progress has been made in any particular science or industry, what laws have been passed, what events have occurred and what movements are on foot. It is a marvel of compactness, convenience and comprehensiveness (Appleton; \$3.50).

....From L. C. Page & Co. we receive David C. Preyer's *Art of the Berlin Galleries*, of which the following is the subtitle: "A History of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum with a Critical Description of the Paintings Therein Contained, Together with a Brief Account of the National Gallery of Nineteenth Century Art" (pp. 324, \$2). The book is a useful addition to an attractive series and is furnished with numerous illustrations. *The Art of the Berlin Galleries* will prove especially useful to the tourist whose time in the German capital is not too strictly limited.

....Thirteen years ago John Murray published Dr. Knapp's "Life, Writings and Correspondence of George Borrow," but was unable to include material in the possession of the Bible Society. Letters addressed to the society by Borrow during a term of eight years have now been unearthed—one hundred of them—and will be published in this country by the George H. Doran Company. Another Borrow book will be edited by Clement Shorter, editor of the *Sphere*, who claims to have in his possession a mass of manuscripts and all Borrow's letters to his wife.

....To overcome the tendency of students to keep their sciences in separate thought-tight compartments so they will never mix or get into everyday life seems to be the motive of the novel textbook, *Introduction to General Science*, by Percy E. Rowell (Macmillan; 75 cents). It is admirably adapted for use in public schools, especially in the country; not merely for the information it contains, but because it leads the student in every case to seek further information in two directions, in experimentation and in books. We are glad to see that in the references great use is made of the bulletins of the United States Government.

....We have said before that the *Manual of Style*, issued by the University of Chicago Press, was the best book of the kind published and we are confirmed in the opinion by the appearance of the third edition. The directions for capitalization, punctuation, spelling and preparation of manuscripts are well considered and cover the contingencies of composition in all manner of scientific and linguistic literature. There are also appended over a hundred pages of specimens of type in use. In the matter of spelling the University of Chicago Press is not as advanced as the *Educational Review* of Columbia, but is better than most of the commercial presses. This *Manual of Style* would be very useful for reference in high schools and colleges and wherever the art of writing is being taught.

....Mr. Buchanan Blake has presented a new metrical, rimed translation of the book of Job in his volume on *The Problem of Human Suffering* (Hodder & Stoughton; \$1.50). Following the generally accepted conclusion of literary criticism that the book is not a unit, he gives the different sections in the order in which he conceives them to have been written, placing the speech from the storm, those of Elihu, and "sundry poems" after the epilog. The difficulties experienced in trying to translate this great classic into a poetic measure of riming couplets have not been very successfully overcome by Mr. Blake, although his effort is a worthy one. But his discussions of the problem involved as presented in Job, the later prophets, Greek tragedy, and Christian theology are unusually searching and clear.

....Since its acquisition of the Bancroft Library, the University of California has possessed the finest collection of materials for Far-Western history in existence. It has taken its responsibility seriously, and has not only published a long list of papers drawn from these treasures, but has felt the stimulation which extraordinary resources in one field of history must give to historical investigation in all fields. We have now received the first of a new series of "University of California Publications in History," in the form of a monograph by Professor Eugene I. McCormac on *Colonial Opposition to Imperial Authority during the French and Indian War* (Berkeley, California: The University Press). The pamphlet is a simple and direct study of the printed materials bearing upon colonial history, 1755-1763. The author has not explored the extensive manuscript collections in London, but he has found enough material to show the drift of American institutions away from England, and the economic basis of the desire for independence.

Pebbles

ASSISTANT EDITOR—Here's a farmer write to us asking how to treat sick bees.
Editor—Tell him he'd better treat them with respect.—*Boston Transcript*.

"I HEAR you have taken your son out of college and put him in the office."

"Yes."

"Is he attending to business pretty regularly?"

"Fairly so. Only once or twice has he failed to get to the office in time to go to the matinee."—*Washington Herald*.

WHEN Dana ran the New York *Sun* it was different.

On one occasion a young Cornell graduate was set to work reviewing books. One of the first volumes handed him, according to the *Saturday Evening Post*, was a massive "Life of Napoleon."

The Cornell man had specialized on Napoleon at his university under a great authority, and thought poorly of this new biographer—who was a professor in another university, anyway. He glanced over the illustrations, and wrote his review as follows:

"'Life of Napoleon,' by Professor So-and-So. This work weighs nine pounds."

Mr. Dana read the review and sent for the young man.

"Did you write this review?" he growled.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you read the book?" growled Mr. Dana fiercer than before.

"No, sir; I weighed it."

"That'll do!" growled Mr. Dana again.

Then he sent word down to the cashier to raise the reviewer's salary.

IN MANHATTAN.

He stood on the curb with a puzzled frown,
Scanning old Broadway up and down.

Trusting his neck to the god of luck,
He dived in front of an auto truck,

Dodged a taxi, and reached the track,
Where the screech of a siren sent him back

He turned to the right with mute appeal
And missed by an inch a hansom wheel.

He turned to the left with wild afright,
Blinding his eyes with an auto light.

Somewhere up in the winter sky
A "bird man" let his engine "die,"

And out of the blue, like a shooting star,
Dropped to earth in his aerocar.

The only thing that was left to do
Was to pry up a manhole and go on thru.

So, raising the lid in wild despair,
He dropped down with a fervid prayer.

He landed below with a painful jar,
Just in front of a subway car!

—Percy F. Montgomery, in *New York Times*

The Independent

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Mr. Shuster's Return

OUT of the jaws of Persia's lion and Russia's bear our American Shuster has returned home; but not yet, we are sorry to say, have his associates escaped. On his way he has had a tussle with the British unicorn, and left it with a crumpled horn. Of this we may be sure, no paladin of war, no Chinese Gordon, ever attempted a more noble and heroic task; and the British martyr of Khar-tûm did not fall before the Mahdi's hosts with more glory than did Shuster fail when pitted alone against the conspiracy of the world's two greatest empires.

Mr. Shuster comes back, after his extraordinary experience, believing intensely in liberty, and intensely hating the violence of tyranny, and bearing with him assured confidence in the regeneration of humanity. He grandly says:

"Kipling has intimated that you cannot hustle the East. I believe that he is wrong. Western men and Western ideas can hustle the East, if the Orientals see that they are being led along lines beneficial to themselves and wholesome in morals. The moral appeal, the race pride appeal, the patriotic appeal, is just as strong in the Orient as in the West. The Orientals are merely not overanxious to

be hustled along lines beneficial purely to the Westerner."

That is the utterance of a man who has a young faith in humanity, who believes that no people have sunk so low under oppression and enforced ignorance, no people is so far hidden away from the rushing railway lines of civilization that it cannot be awakened from its poisoned coma and stir itself like Samson. Did not the lion of Persia thus awaken till he found that, like the Hebrew champion, his strength had been shorn off in his sleep, the British Delilah standing beside the Russian Philistine lords, and he was bound fast with cords? May we hope that with renewed strength he may yet break them and make deadly sport for his betrayers?

Mr. Shuster fears not, at least for a long time to come. He sees Russia absorbing Persia, England afraid to protest, and Russia in ten years planting her foot on the coast of the Indian Ocean. It may be so, if England does not forbid. Does England feel afraid to forbid, while she has her Irish sore not yet healed, and India restless if not rebellious? It is natural that Mr. Shuster, in his great disappointment, should be hopeless of Great Britain, and should believe that India is almost lost, for seventy-two millions of Mohammendans, who were a bulwark against Hindu revolt, are now, he thinks, angered by the betrayal of Persia. But he has yet hope, perhaps even for Persia. Two things, he says, oppose the Russification of all Asia, India and the Chinese Republic. India will never submit to Russia. She would rather be English, if she cannot be independent. And then there bursts forth from long imprisonment the Chinese afrite. Persia was beginning to feel the glad sting of patriotism; and China is suddenly maddened with its fervor. When China gets command of her consciousness, when she knows what are her rights and her powers, she will be able to withstand the aggressions of the world. Russia, which bowed before little Japan, can never impose her arbitrary will on the new China. It may be that even Persia, in the coming era, will have her chance to recover the energy which once made her conqueror of Greece and master of the

world; and which later made her the home of poetry and the arts. The opportunities of civilization can do this; Mr. Shuster and the Mejliss began to do it. Revolutions do not go always backward. Humanity does not become abject beyond recovery. The manhood native in the Persian has force enough to recover itself. We are glad that Mr. Shuster sees a gleam of hope; and his effort, tho a present failure, is an honor to him and to the nation from which he went and to which he sorrowfully but militantly returns.



The Christian Unity Foundation

THE CHRISTIAN Unity Foundation is a corporation composed of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, approved by its General Convention, but quite unofficial and independent. It is sufficiently financed, and it has for its object to promote Christian unity in this and other countries, to reduce rivalry, induce comity and seek unity, whether by mutual co-operation or corporate union. Its president is Bishop Courtney, now rector of a church in this city, with whom are associated a dozen or fifteen clergymen and laymen.

These gentlemen, in the course of their conference and research, desiring to learn at first hand the attitude of other denominations, have held several informal meetings with members of such other bodies, and lately with representative Presbyterians and Congregationalists. They have presented as a basis for discussion certain resolutions adopted at a conference between committees of the Synod of the Church of England and the Presbyterian General Assembly of Australia somewhat over five years ago. Of these the important ones were the following:

"1. We hold the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as necessary to salvation to be the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

"2. We accept the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed as expressing the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith and as an adequate basis for any further formulated statement of Christian truth which may be needed.

"3. We agree that there are two sacraments ordained by Christ himself, baptism and the supper of the Lord, which must be ministered

with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by him."

Then follow paragraphs on ordination by the laying on of hands; the election of superintendents to be called bishops, and defining that ordination of ministers shall be by a bishop and three ministers at least, and that in the consecration of bishops at least three bishops shall take part.

After full discussion at the conference with the Presbyterian representatives the only action that could be taken was "that without committing themselves individually to all the resolutions" they welcomed this definite effort to bring about reunion, and requested religious and other journals to bring the matter before their readers. At the conference with Congregationalists action equally indefinite, but sympathetic, was taken.

It is a matter for much gratification that such a movement has started in the Episcopal Church. It had the honor of inaugurating the movement some years ago which culminated in the Lambeth Quadrilateral, but which broke down as a basis of union with other Protestant Churches because of the fourth plank in it, the "Historic Episcopate." There was then extended correspondence with the Presbyterians, but, of course, it came to nothing. It was an attempt to secure union upon the theory of Episcopal succession, the one distinctive Episcopal doctrine. The only way to bring about union is not by requiring acceptance of the doctrine of one party, but by allowing differences; and this better method is what was adopted in the Federation of Churches, which pretty much all our Protestant denominations have now accepted, except the Episcopalians and the Southern Baptists. These federated Churches, with nearly twenty million members, are no longer in disunion; they have achieved a good measure of union. The proper way now is, not so much to change the ways of our denominations, but to unite, as we are, and as far as we can. It would be the next great step to union if the Protestant Episcopal Church would at its next General Convention vote to join the Federation of Churches. Then the way would be clear for the next step, that of corporate union, by one denomination after another, as the Pres-

byterians have taken the Cumberland Presbyterians. There are many other such unions waiting to be accomplished, if only wise ecclesiastical statesmen will take the lead.

There does not seem at present much hope that this first proposition of the Christian Unity Foundation will succeed in anything more than calling attention to a great need. Of our three forms of church government, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Congregational, the last, we believe, with its Baptist and other divisions, has the largest following; and they will not tie themselves to any written creed, not even the Apostles' or the Nicene. Why can we not unite, as we are, without making a standard of either of these crude creeds? Then as to the two sacraments, or seven, why is it not enough to be glad to unite with those who celebrate them, without imposing on them the "unfailing use" of any uttered language which we do all willingly use? And as to superintendents, why can we not come together as we are and let us call them superintendents or bishops, as we please, and ordain or consecrate them as we choose, without dispensation or compulsion? Give us freedom. Allow us a wide Church.



Mr. Roosevelt's Candidacy and Platform

DEFINITELY, positively, Mr. Roosevelt gives an affirmative answer to the eight Governors. He will be a candidate for nomination to the Presidency, and he will remain in the field till the convention accepts or rejects him. We are sorry he does this, but it was to be expected. He had for months prepared the way for it. We do not believe that any exigency has arisen which demands that a man should be President of the United States longer than was George Washington. The question came up in 1876 when it was proposed to nominate Ulysses S. Grant for a third term. The people were unalterably opposed to a third term a generation ago, and we believe they will be of the same mind today. It would have been better if Mr. Roosevelt had left the field open to Mr. Taft to seek a second term. But he has chosen

to make himself a candidate, and now his announced platform is to be considered.

Mr. Roosevelt's address at Columbus must be regarded as a presentation of a part of the platform on which he desires to stand as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. So far as treatment of the Trust problem is concerned, his policy is nearly in accord with that of Mr. Taft, whom he seeks to displace. It was set forth a few months ago, in connection with his statement relating to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation. The competition of many years ago cannot be restored. Large industrial corporations are needed. But they must not be permitted to be unjust in the conduct of their business; the practices which are prohibited should be clearly defined in the law; and the companies should be subject to supervision and regulation by an executive body like the Interstate Commerce Commission. "In every case," says Mr. Roosevelt, "the individual corporation officer responsible for unfair dealing should be punished." This is sound doctrine, but Mr. Roosevelt has not forgotten, we presume, that he was unwilling to have it applied in the Atchison railroad case, as to which he and Judge Harmon were in sharp disagreement. The national convention's platform concerning Trusts will be one upon which either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt can stand.

We cannot expect, however, that the representatives of the Republican party in that convention will make a platform demanding the recall of judges or the recall of judicial decisions by popular vote. We are told that if such a platform should be adopted, Mr. Taft would not accept a nomination. But this is the platform which Mr. Roosevelt desires.

We have opposed the recall of judges. Even more objectionable, in our opinion, is the proposed recall and reversal of court decisions by the vote of a majority at the polls. It is to be regretted that the ex-President has given to this proposition the support of his influence. His advocacy of it is a disadvantage in his contest with Mr. Taft for the nomination. His course may serve to convince some wavering Progressives that he de-

serves to inherit the votes which were to have been cast for Mr. La Follette, but it cannot fail to repel others who have been inclined to support his candidacy. Before this address was delivered it could be seen that, if he should be nominated, the party must carry the burden of his hostility toward Mr. Taft, the third-term cry, and its own virtual disapproval of Mr. Taft's four years' work. To these it will not consent to add the recall of court decisions on important constitutional questions, the reversal of the carefully considered opinions of learned and competent jurists by the vote of a majority at the polls. Mr. Roosevelt formerly regarded with much respect the judgment of Elihu Root, of whom he said: "He is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country, in any position, on either side of the ocean, in my time." A few weeks ago Senator Root publicly expressed the following opinion concerning the popular review of court decisions:

"I must believe that proposals, in whatever form, to subordinate the decisions of the courts to the decisions of a popular majority, whether it be by punishing the judges for an unsatisfactory decision thru removing them from office, or by reviewing their decisions at the polls, as distinct from reviewing or revising the law upon which they are to decide, proceed from a failure to realize that this involves an abandonment of the most essential feature of our system of constitutional government."

Our admiration for Mr. Roosevelt is so great that we much regret that we cannot support his candidacy. President Taft may not be a supreme politician, but we turn to him as the logical candidate for the party and as a constructive statesman of a high order.



Breaking the Romantic Tradition

THE unprecedented demand for fiction due to the sudden expansion of periodical literature has had the good effect of liberating the art of the novelist from one of the most persistent and hampering of its conventions, the motive of romantic love. Every story must be a love story has been the rule and probably nine-tenths of the fiction written during the last century conformed to it. Authors of originality struggled against it, but usu-

ally felt themselves obliged to introduce a love affair, however unnecessary and uninteresting it might be. The common run of writers, however, followed docilely and more or less closely the traditional model, beginning the story at the point where the hero and heroine first "take notice" of one another, and ending it with their union. So long as the novelist deferred to this custom he was allowed considerable latitude as to what themes and characters were introduced between the limits imposed.

It is easy to see how the romantic requirement became established as a convention. Love is the most universal and powerful of human passions, and most likely to lead to dramatic incidents. If poets and novelists are to be confined to a single theme they would quite rightly choose this. We must not sneer at the author for devoting five hundred of his pages and some hours of our valuable time to the question of "which is going to marry which." That is the most important question in real life, as in fiction, for on it the whole future of the race depends. If all the couples should happen to be mismated—which fortunately is practically impossible according to the law of averages, even tho Cupid should go completely blind—the world would relapse into barbarism in a single generation.

But notwithstanding the fact that the courtship period has a unique interest in literature and unique importance in life, it is by no means entitled to be regarded as an indispensable element in every novel and short story. The duration of the process of falling in love depends upon the rate of mutual acceleration, but it is ordinarily comprised within a few weeks or a few months, and, even tho the individual may repeat the experience several times, this is but a small part of a lifetime of sixty or seventy years, and is rarely an exclusive preoccupation even at its period of greatest intensity.

Romantic love is not "woman's whole existence," and not a large part of man's. In extent it cannot compare with other forms of the same emotion, such as filial and parental love or the stable marital love, succeeding the period of uncertainty in which the novelist is exclusively interested. Romantic love in real life

often proves weaker than other passions, social or financial ambitions, for example, or mere inertia and attachment to a customary mode of life or place of residence.

It is absurd to impose upon all fiction as an essential and ostensibly the fundamental theme an experience that in real life is always transient and sometimes insignificant. Neither art nor verity demand it. It is a purely conventional stipulation like that requiring five legs on an Assyrian bull or five acts in a drama. Young writers are often inclined to revolt against the convention which prevents them from treating romantic love just as they like. What they should revolt against is the convention which prevents them from dispensing with the theme whenever they like. What we need in fiction is not more free love, but more freedom from love.

This freedom there is now good prospect of gaining. Just as our miners have sought new gold fields and our chemists new processes for extracting it from ores, so our fictionists have discovered new themes and to a considerable extent discarded the old. Looking over fifteen current magazines of the better class we find that out of a hundred stories forty have not used the romantic love motive. This shows decided progress. The cheaper grade of fiction is, as we should expect, more commonly of the conventional type. While the short story has attained a certain degree of freedom, the novel, as a rule, is still bound by the tradition. Of course a novel giving a complete picture of life could not properly omit a love affair, but there is even less excuse than in the short story for making it the dominant theme.

According to Mrs. Gilman the reason why fiction is no longer so exclusively absorbed in the courtship period is because women are writing a larger proportion of it and introducing themes of more interest to their sex, such as children and home life. This theory may derive some support from the fact that in France, where the romantic love convention in fiction is most rigidly imposed, women writers are comparatively few.

Kipling and Stevenson, when they wished to evade the convention, resorted

to the method of the hermit. They eliminated the feminine sex altogether by taking refuge in barracks or unexplored islands. This seems a cowardly way of solving the problem; much better remain in civilized society and try to represent it as it is in all its complexity of interests and influences. We congratulate the young writers of the day who are discovering new themes and forms of fiction and so making our magazines almost as rich and varied as life itself. There must be conformity in fiction, but it should be conformity to reality, not to the artificial standards of the past.



A Twentieth Century Romance

THAT romance has not quite fled away in these days of civilization and science is illustrated in the story of a petite girl of fifteen who came alone to this city about as many years ago. She was born a Turkish subject from Austrian Jewish parents. Desiring an education, she had attended the American Girls' College in Constantinople and had there accepted the Christian faith. It was her desire to become a physician, that she might help her suffering countrywomen, and she came to this city for her medical education, and went to the home of a relative. But his dissatisfaction at her change of faith made it unpleasant to remain with him, and a member of the family of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT took her, claiming a certain authority thru official relation to the college in Constantinople, brought her home, and, with other friends, saw to it that, with what she could earn for herself, she should complete her medical course. On graduating as a physician she went back to her birthplace, but the Turkish Government forbade her to practise.

Thereupon she returned here and soon married a bright young Chinese with whom she had previously been acquainted. He was a lawyer and interpreter in the courts, and had organized a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. Why should she, an Austrian-Jewish-Turkish-Christian-American, feel any sense of race prejudice. She said

she did not see why she could not do as much good work among Chinese here as in Turkey. Living in the Chinese quarter, she engaged in her profession among the Chinese, and immediately had a more lucrative practice than most doctors can boast in their first half dozen years. The language was no great trouble to one who talked familiarly Turkish, Yiddish, German, French and English. She wished to exchange her Turkish for American citizenship, her husband being refused citizenship by our laws; and the present writer vouched for her when she took out her papers. Few women immigrants take the trouble to be naturalized.

Meanwhile China sent a commission to this country to study our government and education. They met her husband and offered him the position of professor of law in a college to be opened in the capital city of an interior province having a population as great as that of all our Southern States. He took a year for further study of law, while his wife attended lectures in surgery of the eye. Arrived at their new home, she opened an ophthalmic clinic, which had the favor of the highest officials.

In four years the revolution broke out all about them. As he was the only Chinese in the city who wore Western clothes and had cut off his queue, it was naturally assumed that he was one of the reformers, and he was selected to represent the province as one of the fifty members of the Chinese Congress which a few weeks ago chose Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of the new Chinese republic. In a letter just received, the wife writes us:

Today Sun Yat-sen was elected President. This had to come, and we can all foresee a tremendous revolution for good. The people have suffered a great deal and endured it a long time. In Nanking, before the city was taken, four hundred men who had no queues lost their heads. The majority of them were students of missionary schools and good Christian boys. The Imperialists did everything in the old barbarous Boxer way, while the Revolutionists behaved better than many a Christian nation; and still there is talk as to whether they are able to govern.

But what is she—Hebrew, Turk, American, Chinese? She is a brave little woman who has earned her romance.

A Disease Discovery

RECENTLY the medical profession of this country has been startled by the discovery that pellagra, a strange, degenerative, mutilating disease, which was supposed not to occur in the United States, is rather common, certainly is by no means rare among us. It had been observed for over a century in Italy, particularly, but also in most of the southern countries of Europe, and was supposed to be due to poor food. Osler, however, in the sixth edition of his textbook of medicine, published in 1907, declared that it had never been observed in the United States. In spite of this, during the last three years a number of cases of it have been under investigation. There is now no doubt in the minds of those who have seen a number of cases that the disease has been in existence in this country for a long while. Studies already made seem to show clearly that the affection is probably carried by an insect whose habitat is southern countries.

Of course, in this matter there has been a great change of view among physicians as regards the diffusion of disease in the last twenty years. Malaria used to be considered literally a bad air disease, due to some miasm which floated in the air and was especially potent for the production of disease in the night air. Old epidemics of typhoid fever used to be considered as spreading thru the air. Cholera and plague were looked upon as air-borne diseases, or due to direct contagion from patient to patient. Yellow fever was, of course, in the same category. Now we know that in probably all of these diseases the insects and parasites of man are more diffusively potent for the distribution of the infections in question than any other factor.

Malaria and yellow fever are distinctly due to mosquitoes, plague to fleas, typhoid fever often to flies, cholera probably coming under the same category. Now comes an affection whose existence among us has hitherto been unsuspected and the distribution of which is at the present moment considered to be almost surely due to a special kind of sand fly, which lights on affected patients and then carries infected material to other persons, inoculating it during the process of in-

serting its proboscis in order to draw blood from its new victim.

This is the second lesson of this kind that we have had in recent years. When hookworm disease was discovered in Porto Rico we were rather condescendingly pitiful of the unfortunate conditions which under Spanish domination had allowed an infection of this kind to spread so widely among the islanders. It was five years before we discovered that hookworm disease was almost as common in some of our Southern States as in Porto Rico. We had literally thousands of cases of it with the typical anemic and dysenteric symptoms, and yet they had remained completely unrecognized. Nothing in recent years except the discovery of pellagra has made it clearer than this recognition of the widespread existence of the hookworm disease that even trained scientific men see only what they are looking for. If by any chance they are not looking for a particular phenomenon, then as a rule it escapes their notice unless they belong to that charmed circle of original observers who are able to see things even tho they may not be particularly looking for them.

These two recent experiences in the discovery of disease should be precious lessons to the physicians of the country of the possibilities there are in properly observing conditions that are around them in their daily practice. On the other hand, both incidents make it very clear, since they have occurred within the same five years, that the day when diseases shall any longer escape observation because of impressions, however widely fostered, that they do not exist among us, is definitely passing. The discovery of hookworm disease has been the signal for the organization of definite measures to eradicate it. The discovery of the existence of pellagra will doubtless have the same effect. Instead of presenting any reason for alarm the discovery is rather an evidence of the active influence of modern medicine and its power to discover and take proper measures of prophylaxis against the disease.

The Bombardment of Beirut

The bombardment of such an unprotected mercantile city as Beirut by Italian vessels of war was a wanton act, forbidden by the rules

of war laid down at The Hague, and of absolutely no military advantage. The Italian commander claims that he bombarded it only incidentally while destroying two small and helpless Turkish war vessels; not a sufficient excuse. It would seem that everything would forbid such an act, which is likely to intensify the passions of the Turks and might provoke the massacre of Christians. The large majority of the inhabitants of Beirut are Christians, and damage to the city would fall chiefly on them. There are very large French, German and American interests in the city, which will call for protests from these governments. Thus, apart from business houses, scattered all thru the city, the Germans have schools and orphanages; the French have a very important Jesuit college, with printing press; and the Americans have the very strong and influential Syrian Protestant College, presided over by Dr. Howard M. Bliss, son of the founder of the college, whose students of all religions are scattered over Turkey and Egypt to the Sudan. When we look for the reason for this attack, which will be universally condemned, we can think of none unless it be that the authorities at Rome imagine that it may frighten the Turkish Government into suing for peace. But that seems hardly likely. It is possible that Italy intends to seize the customs of Beirut, but that would lay the moderate investing force open to what might be a very unwelcome attack. If the Italians should, however, invest and take Beirut, that would, if successful, give Italy a fine foothold for negotiations for indemnity when peace is arranged. Italy would then have, as well as France and Germany, a certain claim and interest in Syria and Palestine should the Turkish Empire be broken up. But that is not yet in sight.

An Example from Ashville

Here is an example for cities Southern and Northern, in many of which such evil conditions exist. In Ashville, N. C., a city that has a pride in attractive surroundings, and which draws many visitors in the winter, houses of ill repute, excluded from the neighborhood of the white residents, were allowed to flourish in the negro

section of the city. The custom prevailed, as here, of raiding them at stated times, imposing moderate fines on the women as a sort of license, and letting the men go under assumed names. The negro clergy made complaint in a formal document that these houses were allowed close to their churches and schools; and they were backed by the white clergy and by the decent public opinion. The police methods were changed; the houses were raided at unexpected times, the women fined more heavily and put under bonds, and the men taken to court personally and compelled to plead under their own names, and the proceedings published. This proved effective, and every house was thus closed but one, and that will be soon. Where there is a will there is a way. That has been proved by late investigation at Chicago, and several of our cities have absolutely stopt this disgrace of civilization within their limits. The method is a simple and easy one, if only the rings that rule do not prefer to live on the wages of shame.

The Metropolitan Museum

There can be no doubt that so long as private benefactions supply all the objects exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum, paintings and all ancient and modern objects of art handiwork, the city can well afford to provide the necessary building and care. The collections are worth many millions of dollars, all donated. In Europe the governments not only provide the buildings and meet the payrolls, but also make large annual appropriations for the purchase of objects of art. In no other country are the men of wealth so glad to enrich the museums as with us. While there have been two or three bequests reaching into the millions for the Metropolitan Museum, the largest single gift by a living donor is that just received from Francis S. Leland of a million dollars. It is without restriction and its income can be used as the trustees choose. Mr. Leland is president of the New York County National Bank, and he makes this splendid gift because he wishes to help make the Museum as good as the best in the world. This also appears to be the ambition of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, President of

the Museum, whose wonderful collections, long stored in Europe, are being now brought to this country, and will, in good part, be stored here on public view. So many are they that a new wing for the Museum is desired for their display.

Expurgating Swedenborg

It is really a matter for surprise that a movement for the formal expurgating of Swedenborg's revelations has been so long delayed. Teachers of the New Jerusalem Church now insist upon it. Nearly two thousand years ago the Christian Church annulled teachings of the Old Testament about polygamy as well as about the whole ceremonial law; and the allowance of slavery and the subjection of woman in the New Testament have been frankly dropt in our present faith as representing the spirit of the age in which its writers lived. Similarly certain of Swedenborg's revelations about conjugal and scortatory love did not come down from heaven, but filtered in from the court life of Sweden, to the infection of the visions of heaven and the "correspondences" which so please the mystical soul and are so past understanding by critical science. To drop out certain sections of Swedenborg's writings is certainly no worse than the same treatment of parts of the Bible. The writers saw

"according to their sight,
For every fiery prophet of old times,
And all the ancient madness of the bard,
When God made music thru them, could but speak

His music by the framework and the cord;
And as they saw it they have spoken truth";
some clearer truth, some truth confused
with the unavoidable error of the times.
We supposed that the objectionable sections in Swedenborg's works had already been practically expurgated by being left in their Latin limbo without translation into the popular tongue.

The Princeton Professor's Whale

We felt it a duty to print Professor McCloskie's letter defending his explanation how the whale could have swallowed Jonah and kept him alive with comfort in his "air-chamber as large as an ordinary bedroom."

But we admit that the existence and size of that "air-chamber," with other statements about whales swallowing their young for their temporary safety, was such a surprise to us that we made inquiries thru Dr. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, of the man who knows nearly all about whales, Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, of the American Museum of Natural History. We submit his decision, which is conclusive and final:

No whale has any air chamber in its stomach and any statement to that effect is based upon a misinterpretation of the facts. The finback whale has been taken in the Mediterranean and it has a slightly complicated stomach, which may have led to the belief that it served as an air-sac.

Like the seals, the whales have a vast enlargement of the arteries and blood vessels overlying the lungs which are supposed to serve in oxygenizing the blood.

There is not the slightest reason to believe that whales ever do swallow their young. In the first place, the throat is too small in anything but a sperm whale to swallow a porpoise, much less a young whale, which would be from twelve to twenty feet long. The whole thing is absurd.

The squid that the Prince of Monaco caught very naturally were dead when they were disgorged by the dying sperm whale.

A man once propounded the theory to me that Jonah sat upon the whale's tongue and breathed thru the whale's blow-holes. Evidently he did not understand the geography of the whale.

We fear we must conclude that Professor McCloskie is a theologian slightly tinctured with science.

*"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Biblia eget."*

The Constantine Centennial

Last year and the one before was celebrated the diamond jubilee of united Italy. The whole nation rejoiced in the event, conscious that only in the Leonine City were the discordant notes. These Vatican protests failed. But the Curia has found an offset. October 28, 1912, will be the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the defeat of Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge. It was announced that in the autumn the victory of Christianity over paganism would be celebrated. But this fell on a deaf world, and the program was changed to celebrate the event when, in May, 313, Constantine officially recog-

nized the Church. Hence the new date rather honors the feudalizing of the Church than the defeat of paganism. Church and State have gone hand in hand since that fateful day in 313. They still go on hand in hand thruout Europe, except in France and Portugal. The Reformation and the French Revolution gave a gigantic move upward to humanity, but both maintained the union of Church and State. It remains to be seen how far the relations of Church and State—a free Church in a sovereign State—in America have influenced the peoples of Europe. American influence is visible in every direction, as every traveler and our commercial and financial worlds well appreciate. Next year then, 1913, will serve to show if the one original idea in the American Constitution has taken root in Europe. Pilgrimages will abound.

Porto Rican Citizenship

So wise and experienced a man as Senator Root can be wrong, and we believe he is wrong in telling the people of Porto Rico that the Republican platform of the last convention blundered in offering them American citizenship. He said they live too far off, a thousand miles, for us to govern them well, and that they should be a republic under American protection, such as Cuba is. He says that Hawaii ought to be such an independent republic. We do not see that such a republic could fairly be called independent, and it might as well be American as under American protection and direction, as Cuba is under the Platt Act. Senator Root thinks that to give Porto Rico American citizenship would raise complications with the Latin republics. He has knowledge which most others cannot have, but we cannot see why such a favor to Porto Ricans would stir suspicion or jealousy any more than we can see what difference the thousand mile distance makes. He tells the Porto Ricans that if they were granted citizenship they would next be wanting self-government as a Territory and then as a State. Of course they would. He has told us that as independent they would govern better than we govern them; and if so there can be no objection to their

governing themselves as a State after a short tutelage as a Territory. We are of those that believe in trusting the people, trusting democracy, which is better than holding a lighted bomb off at arm's length.



That lynching in Georgia a few days ago of two negro men and two negro women for an asserted crime of which three of them certainly were innocent, ought to condemn the infamous practice everywhere. A white man was shot while attempting to get admission in the house of a negro woman who did not wish to admit him. She was one of those lynched; and her crime was in trying to preserve her character. The one who shot the invader was very likely her natural protector. A multitude of decent white men will applaud the words of Dr. Cranfill in the Dallas, Tex., *Baptist Standard*:

"Now any negro, man woman or child, who is charged with any offense is presumed by the murderous element to be guilty and is summarily dealt with without going thru the slightest form of investigation. This is the foulest blot upon our American civilization. . . . I do not believe that 25 per cent. of the negroes who have been murdered by mobs have been guilty of the crimes of which they have been accused."



Congressman Slayden has called attention on the floor of Congress to a real evil. We may have to stand it when yellow journalism spreads reports that might stir up war, but there ought to be ways to prevent this being done by officers of the army or navy. There have been a number of cases lately in which, in articles or interviews, generals, colonels and even captains have exprest themselves in the most indiscreet and mischievous way about dangers in Mexico, Cuba or Japan. The President, as commander in chief of the army and navy, might with perfect propriety issue an order admonishing his subordinates against expression of their views on international questions. It is a sort of "pernicious activity" such as is forbidden in the case of civil servants.



When the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance met the other day the report of the Committee on Education was very properly

refused approval. It criticised the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching because it refuses to make gifts for sectarian colleges. It spoke of "the hostility of the secularizing forces to anything that definitely concerns itself with Christian education"; and the complaint was made that some colleges heretofore openly Christian have denied their connection in order to profit by money gifts. It is only denominational connection that they have dropt out of their charters, not to the loss of their Christian character. There are plenty of other men to give to denominational colleges, and Mr. Carnegie has given over a million dollars to Presbyterian institutions.



A further illustration of the co-operation in theological instruction of which we lately spoke appears in California. We have the catalog of the Pacific Theological Seminary in Berkeley, that remarkable educational center. The students of the theological seminary are also registered students in the University of California and have the right to all its instruction. Besides its own special faculty the catalog includes the associate faculties of three other theological seminaries—the Baptist, the Disciples and the Unitarian, as well as those of the university. Concentrated here at the seat of the great university, these four theological seminaries, within reach of each other's class rooms, have entered warmly into mutual confidence and co-operation, without sacrificing any principles or faith, and it is much to be desired that they may be consolidated into one.



This is the way the Dean of St. Paul's talked of the federation of churches the other day:

"If the sects were ever to be federated was there any other possible nucleus than the wisely comprehensive Church of England? The federation of the Dissenters was painfully like the alliance between Russia, Prussia and Austria for the partition of Poland. The whole object of their fraternization was the dismemberment of their dear brother."

There is absolutely no comparison between the partition of Poland and the disestablishment of the Established Church in Wales. In the former case the three nations united to divide Poland.

between them. The federation of Dissenters in Great Britain is not trying to accomplish any division or absorption. They are simply trying to give to the Anglican Church privileges and benefits which are not given to other churches.

We quoted from *America* one verse of a poem in honor of Cardinal Farley beginning:

"Then laud him, ye angelic choirs,
Laud him in paradisaal lyres,
O earth, O sky!"

which shaved the edge of idolatry so close that we did not need to give a word of comment. But *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* makes its comment:

"It would be a distinct gain not only to the cause of Catholicity, but to that of good taste and editorial honesty, if our 'leading Catholic weekly,' instead of vying with stupid 'official organs' of the *Pilot* stripe, exercised some of that fine discrimination for which the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the *Month*, the *Stimmen aus Maria-Laach*, and the *Etudes* are deservedly famous." The *Catholic Citizen* of Milwaukee makes similar comment.

We commented last week on the condemnation of Duchesne's "History of the Ancient Church," and the author's account of the approval it had received from the present Pope and his predecessor. We now have the pleasure to report what the London *Tablet* calls his "loyal and dutiful letter" of submission, address to the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Index. We translate from the French:

"Your Eminence—A faithful child of the Church, I must submit to its decisions. I therefore declare to Your Eminence that I bow respectfully to the decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index relative to my book."

A respectful bow is formal and meaningless enough.

We feel it a duty to call the attention of the Congregation of the Index, which has just banned Mgr. Duchesne's "Ancient History of the Church," to another Modernistic and heretical teaching by a scholar of high standing in the Church. Father Dhorme has published in the *Revue Biblique* a paper discussing questions in the history of Ancient Persia.

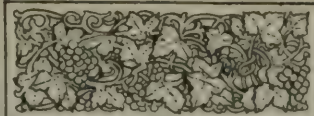
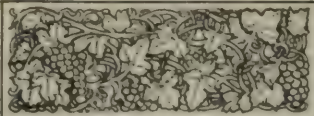
The Bible tells us of the madness of Nebuchadnezzar, but Father Dhorme transfers the story to Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon, and thinks this explains why his son Belshazzar was in command of the city when Gobryas (not "Darius the Mede") captured it. The Biblical Commission ought to suppress such vagaries, if the Index does not.

We are glad to see that the effort to raise an endowment of \$500,000 for Mount Holyoke College for its seventy-fifth anniversary is hopeful. There has been pledged \$318,043, which includes the conditional gifts of \$100,000 each from the General Education Board and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy. But the total amount must be secured before next October. No institution in the past has done more for women or has a worthier record. But its alumnæ, to whom it must appeal, are not of the wealthy class.

For the encouragement of socialism give us a monarchy like Germany, with its Premier and Cabinet not responsible to its Parliament. The German Reichsrath is almost captured by the Socialists, and the Cabinet is proposing to take over all gas, electricity and oil industries as government monopolies. With such a terrible coal strike as is threatened in England and Wales, they cannot help raising the question of government ownership of the collieries.

President Taft says he did not say that "some people are not fit for self-government," but that "some peoples" are not fit for it. He might have safely said just as well that some *people* are not fit to govern themselves—they are not. For that reason some of them are put in jail.

Because an English missionary in the Solomon Islands was killed by the savage natives a British vessel has burnt one of the villages of the islanders and killed ten men. That is what is called protection, but we do not believe the missionaries approve.



The Money Trust Inquiry

By a vote of 270 to 8, on the 24th, the House passed the amended Pujo resolution for an inquiry as to a Money Trust by the Banking and Currency Committee. It authorizes the committee to make an investigation concerning banking and currency conditions with a view to the preparation of remedial legislation. This was the scope of it in its original form, but a short time before its passage there was added an amendment authorizing an inquiry as to the charges set forth in Representative Henry's resolution relating to a Money Trust. This satisfied Mr. Henry and may be acceptable to Mr. Bryan, both of whom desired a special committee. Mr. Bryan had no confidence in the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Henry remarked in the House on the 24th that the Money Trust was composed of not more than ten or twelve men, and that industrial concerns, railroads and banks were "in the clutches of their terrifying power." Their methods, he added, were "little better than those of men who use the bomb and dynamite." It is fortunate that the inquiry is not to be made by a committee controlled by men like Mr. Henry, who believes that a Money Trust of "ten or twelve men" rules the country, makes rates of interest, dominates the markets for securities and commodities, and occasionally manufactures a panic for its own profit. Such an investigation as the Banking and Currency Committee is inclined to make will probably dispel some illusions and emphasize the demand for banking and currency reform.



Higher Cost of Living

THE New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor published, last week, a statement showing that the cost of many essential family table foods had increased by about 25 per cent. in the past year. This increase was indicated in sample grocery bills paid by the association and covering about twenty articles of food. The ad-

vance from February, 1911, to February, 1912, was shown in the following table:

Coffee.....	.6c a pound
Potatoes.....	\$1.75 a barrel
Eggs.....	.10c a dozen
Sugar.....	.1c a pound
Tomatoes.....	.2c and 3c a can
Corn.....	.2c a can
Cheese.....	.3c a pound
Onions.....	.2c a pound
Flour.....	.50c to .75c a barrel
Milk.....	.1c a quart

It was pointed out, also, that a large addition had been made during the last month.

An authoritative official explanation of the increased cost of living is greatly needed, and the party in power at Washington could have served its political interests by providing for one some time ago. This higher and rising cost of living is the cause of much unrest. By many it is ascribed to the Republican revision of the tariff in 1909, to Trusts in manufacturing industries, to a Money Trust, and to the greed of railroad companies. The party in power suffers at the polls when the pocket nerves of a majority of the people are so disturbed and irritated. The leaders of the Republican party have blundered in failing to show, by means of an official investigation and a report, what have been the causes of the increased cost of living. They have not even undertaken to answer effectively the assertion of the Governor of the State of New York that when they revised the tariff they increased the duties on all the necessities of life.



....The Harriman National Bank has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to do business under its new capitalization of \$500,000. The capital was recently increased from \$200,000.

....Individual deposits in the national banks of the Southern States have risen from \$73,124,523 in 1880 to \$957,428,510 at the present time. In the same period those in State, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies have been increased from \$117,440,491 to \$1,184,045,949.

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Survey of the World

Roosevelt vs. Taft Senator Dixon, of Montana, will head the executive committee of the National Roosevelt Committee, and, with Truman H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy during a part of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, will direct the campaign. Alexander H. Revell, a furniture manufacturer of Chicago, and chairman of the National Roosevelt Committee, states that the desire of the "overwhelming majority of the American people" that Mr. Roosevelt shall serve another term as President "has been abundantly proved," while Senator Dixon points to Mr. Roosevelt's election on many straw votes the country over. New York headquarters have been opened in the Metropolitan Building, and ex-Judge Charles H. Duell is at the head of the local organization, whose treasurer is E. H. Hooker. Oliver C. Carpenter is secretary, and Roscoe Conklin Mitchell, who achieved notoriety as Dr. Cook's press agent when the make-believe explorer returned from Denmark, is in charge of publicity. Ex-Senator Beveridge is one of Mr. Roosevelt's newest allies. Mr. Roosevelt's Attorney-General, Charles J. Bonaparte, has declared himself in favor of the nomination of his former chief, but brands the suggested recall of decisions as "a detestable device." Senator Lodge, an old friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who is altogether opposed to his present program, announces that he will remain neutral. His fellow Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Crane, is working for Mr. Taft's renomination. A poll of the Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature is said to have shown

137 votes for Taft, against 6 for Roosevelt, and the President is reported to be strong thruout the State, in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's recent visit to Boston. Representative McCall says he knows of no district in the State where the outcome is in doubt. Mr. Roosevelt told an interviewer at Boston that he will in any case support the Republican candidate for President.—While in Boston Mr. Roosevelt addressed the State Legislature, speaking on the same lines as at Columbus. Reiterating his views on the recall of judges and decisions, he paraphrases Patrick Henry in exclaiming: If that be revolution, make the most of it!" Earlier he told a reporter:

"I am entirely happy, because I am fighting for a principle, and the issue is in no sense a personal one."

Addressing the Ohio constitutional convention on February 29, Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, who has been suggested as a running mate for Mr. Roosevelt, declared in favor of direct primaries, the initiative, the referendum and the recall. "If the people are fit to elect judges, and to reelect them, they are fit to recall them," he argued.—Messages from nine Republican Governors endorsing the Administration and assuring the President of their support and confidence were issued some days ago by the Taft headquarters at Washington. The Governors are Eberhart of Minnesota, Hay of Washington, Carroll of Iowa, Pennewill of Delaware, Tener of Pennsylvania, Hooper of Tennessee, Goldsborough of Maryland, Spry of Utah, and Pothier of Rhode Island. Mr. Taft already had the support of Governors Deneen of Illinois,

Oddie of Nevada and Mead of Vermont. Mr. Roosevelt has the backing of eight Republican Governors.—Senator Rayner, of Maryland, declared on February 27 that ex-President Roosevelt's declaration at Columbus in favor of the reversal of judicial decisions by popular vote was:

"the most dangerous doctrine ever brought forward by any one who has the slightest regard for the stability of our institutions, and whose opinion is entitled to any weight or respect."

—On Monday, Senator Culberson's resolution to investigate the expenses of the Presidential campaigns of 1904 and 1908 was reported to the Senate and referred back to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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Democratic Policies A surprise was sprung upon the Democratic Caucus of March 1, when Chairman Underwood disclosed the unanimous agreement of his fellow members of the Ways and Means Committee as to the revision of sugar duties and upon a new form of income tax. This tax is to be levied thru the extension of the present corporation tax law to individuals and co-partnerships, the rate being one per cent. upon the net income of the individual or partnership from business sources. The tax would apply only to net incomes over \$5,000. It is estimated that the product of the tax would be about \$60,000,000. This would recoup the loss of \$53,000,000 in customs revenues on sugar, which it is proposed to enter duty free. The caucus voted to support these measures, which are sure to pass the House of Representatives by a vote not strictly partisan. Many Democratic Senators praise the proposed legislation, and progressive Senators are counted upon to furnish the four necessary votes, which would be all the bills would require if the Democratic Senators voted unanimously. But there will be opposition from the sugar States. The question of the constitutionality of the income tax provision, cleverly devised tho it is, remains somewhat doubtful.—Senators Penrose and Smoot, Republican "stand patters," have asked Senator Cummins to name a fellow "progressive"

to confer with them on tariff legislation. The plan is to resist Democratic revision of the tariff.

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News from Lawrence It was hoped that the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., which began on January 12, would be brought to a conclusion this week, but the Industrial Workers of the World have rejected the advances of the millowners. Employees affiliated with the Central Labor Union have voted to return to work, and many workmen favor the acceptance of the concessions announced by nearly all the mills. These concessions yield a 5 per cent. increase in wages, but this is an increase based upon the actual fifty-four-hour a week schedule, not on the former fifty-six-hour schedule.—A party of thirteen children who have worked in the Lawrence mills left the town on March 1 to appear before a Congressional committee in Washington. On Saturday and again on Monday adult strikers and children appeared before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, and there was an attendance of six or seven hundred spectators. The children were sent away to be cared for, "away from the dangers of the strike," one witness testified. The police, said the strikers, were "worse than Cossacks" in their treatment of the women and children. In regard to the children who were to have gone to Philadelphia a week ago last Saturday, and who were prevented from going by the police, it is said that they were all tagged with identification cards and the written consent of their parents, and they were all consigned to the families of sympathizers. Their guardians were provided with money, and great indignation is expressed at the action of the authorities. The exploitation of children in strikes is a novelty here, but a familiar device in France and Belgium. The Lawrence courts have held that the police have the right only to inquire into conditions in the homes to which children are to be sent, and as to whether the children are sent away with their parents' consent. Relief stations established at Lawrence report an increased

number of applications for food, which they are distributing free of charge.—On February 26 President Taft ordered the United States District Attorney at Lawrence to investigate conditions there, particularly the charge that citizens were deprived of their constitutional rights thru conspiracy. The District Attorney reported to the Department of Justice that there was no immediate occasion for Federal interference, but the President refused to allow the matter to rest there. Mr. Berger, the Socialist member of Congress from Wisconsin, said, after a conference at the White House, that he found the President sympathetic and that he looked for a thoro investigation, and Attorney-General Wickersham said he believed the Lawrence situation to demand such an investigation. Resolutions for Congressional inquiries have been introduced in both Houses, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, expressed the opinion that the local authorities had exceeded their authority, but added that the State now had the situation in hand.—Shots were exchanged by strikers and policemen, and about thirty arrests made, on February 26. Two days earlier, nineteen sticks of dynamite were found in the Philadelphia yards of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, attached to the trucks of a freight car which had passed thru Lawrence. It is believed that the plan was to blow up the train, in which there were thirty cars of woolen goods, consigned to the American Woolen Company.

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Various Items New York headquarters for the Underwood boom were opened on March 2. John A. Henneberry is in charge.—Senator La Follette is said to be using the power of his machine in Wisconsin to force members of Congress from his State, and others, out of the Roosevelt camp, into which some of them strayed after Mr. La Follette's Philadelphia speech, the collapse of his candidacy, and the raising of the Roosevelt standard.—Steps to unseat Senator du Pont, of Delaware (Republican), on allegations that his election was secured thru corruption, were taken on February 26, when Senator Reed, of Missouri (Democrat) offered a resolution for an

investigation. Senator du Pont uttered a flat denial of the charges next day.—The action of the Democratic caucus of January 29 in declaring against the construction of two new battleships annually was, it is now said, hasty; and prominent Democrats oppose the decision. It is recalled that a Democratic House, under the first Cleveland Administration, began the building of the new navy. President Taft, in a recent message, urged the construction of two battleships this year in continuance of the policy of adding that number annually until the Panama Canal is completed, and the ease of transferring ships from one ocean to the other simplifies the problem of coast defense. Secretary Meyer, of the Navy Department, has issued a protest against the Democratic policy as announced, calling the caucus vote "a step backward" and a "snap judgment":

"The dreadnought type is the warship of the day. One dreadnought is easily the superior of half a dozen Oregons, and one dreadnought built by a foreign power in excess of the number built by ourselves is equivalent to wiping off our list at one stroke the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Kearsarge, and Kentucky.

"All the nations that are building ships are building dreadnoughts. No nation can exist commercially and exert its proper political influence without a navy strong in proportion to its wealth and commercial interests. . . . We have guaranteed the neutrality of the canal and must be prepared to maintain it. The Monroe Doctrine is as big as the navy, and no bigger. England has authorized for 1911-12 five dreadnoughts. Germany has authorized three dreadnoughts and one armored cruiser. Japan has authorized five capital ships of the latest dreadnought type in the last year.

"The Democrats, on the other hand, might have brought about real economy, lasting and far-reaching, if they had had the courage to abolish needless navy yards which are costing the Government several million dollars a year for maintenance alone. To abolish unnecessary navy yards would reduce the expenditure of money in certain districts, but it would save an outlay, not merely for one year, as in the case of the refusal to appropriate for the battleships, but for years to come, and without decreasing the efficiency of our navy."

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Alarming Condition of Mexico Juarez surrendered to General Campa on the 27th ult., without a fight, owing to the garrison's fear of complications with the United States if shots should cross the river.

There was a mere show of defense. Several volleys were fired by Campa's troops, and bullets struck two houses in El Paso. The rebels thus got possession of a port of entry. Arms and ammunition were brought in, our Government deciding (as it did when Madero, a rebel, held the town) that it could not prevent what was apparently legitimate trade. Campa was soon reinforced by 1,000 men under Salazar and Rojas, and plans were made for an attack upon the city of Chihuahua. Orozco, Madero's general, was in command there. Last week his term of service expired, and he went over to the rebels, taking troops with him. But when, on the 3d, he attempted, with the aid of a rebel commander, to take the city, they were attacked by Pancho Villa, a bandit Maderist general who was loyal to Madero's Government and who had been jealous of Orozco. In the battle 35 were killed and Orozco, beaten, sent to Juarez for help. There had been talk of making Chihuahua an independent State or republic, with Orozco as its President. In the South there was much fighting. The Zapatists were losing, altho they had been reinforced by a peace envoy sent by Madero. This envoy went over to the enemy, taking 600 with him. In several battles the Zapatists were beaten, and many of them, having been captured, were promptly shot. There was an uprising in Vera Cruz, where 70 were killed in battle. Bloody conflicts with rebels in Tabasco were reported. In the North, the rebels attacked Ojinaga (across from Presidio, Tex.), which was defended by Sanchez, the Maderist who besieged it for six weeks last year. They also attacked Agua Prieta, which adjoins Douglas, Ariz.—On the 27th, Juan Azcona, Madero's private secretary, in the course of a published interview said that intervention by the United States would be followed by union of all factions and the slaughter of all Americans in Mexico. For some time Americans had been leaving the country. On the 2d, President Taft issued a proclamation, warning all persons in the United States to obey the neutrality laws and refrain from action that would disturb the peace in Mexico;

also warning all Americans in Mexico to take no part in hostilities, except for self-defense. At the same time he instructed Ambassador Wilson and our consuls in Mexico to advise Americans there to withdraw from places of danger. This advice was at once given formally by Mr. Wilson, who named several Provinces or States as places of danger. There was much excitement and the exodus of Americans became very noticeable. Outgoing trains were full of them. Some thought the warning preceded intervention, but it was said at Washington that it was designed to prevent any warrant for such action. In a letter from his home near Toulon, in France, ex-President Diaz said he was willing to come back if there should be a strong call for him from the Mexican people.

Central America and West Indies Secretary Knox arrived at Colon on the 27th ult. He was warmly welcomed and generously entertained in Panama. On the 1st he landed in Costa Rica, where his reception was most cordial. The day of his visit to Nicaragua will be a public holiday there. But in Honduras there will be no banquets or balls, owing to the hostile attitude of many of the people. He awaits a second and more urgent invitation from Colombia. If one is sent, he may visit that country. At Panama he delivered a long address. President Taft, he said, believed that the opening of the canal ought to mark the beginning of closer relations between the United States and all the Latin-American countries, and had sent him to bear a message of good will. The United States desired for these countries more peace, prosperity, happiness and security. Our policy with respect to them had been without a trace of sinister motive. The United States craved neither sovereignty nor territory. The opening of the canal would create an entirely new situation, fraught with vast possibilities. The United States and the countries south of it would be drawn more closely together "by sympathy and mutual esteem, and would work together in harmony toward beneficent ends." The Monroe Doctrine would be accentuated.

ated and the wisdom of it would be confirmed. It would be a common heritage, binding together the nations of this hemisphere with a force no power could break. It had never been invoked to the injury of the people of the South:

"It will reach the acme of its beneficence when it is regarded by the people of the United States as a reason why we should constantly respond to the needs of those of our Latin-American neighbors who may find necessity for our assistance in their progress toward better government, or who may seek our aid to meet their just obligations and thereby to maintain honorable relations to the family of nations."

Culebra was the clot in the artery of intercourse whose removal would give full and free circulation thruout the whole organism to the vivifying currents of friendship, peace, commerce and prosperity.—In the Senate, last week, Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, made a bitter attack upon the Roosevelt Administration because of its course with respect to Panama's secession, and on his motion the Senate, without a division, adopted a resolution calling for all the diplomatic correspondence with Colombia on this subject.—In a battle with revolutionists near Monte Christi, in Santo Domingo, on the 27th ult., about 40 soldiers were killed. Santo Domingo asserts that Hayti's Government has assisted the rebels. The republic's customs receipts last year, \$3,501,770, were the largest on record. The fund deposited in New York to pay the foreign debt is \$5,033,300.—Jamaica will not send a delegate to the reciprocity conference in Canada. She feels that the United States is her natural market, and that reciprocity with Canada might work to her disadvantage in this country.—There have been bloody riots in Kingston (Jamaica), owing to an increase of fare charges on the street railway, which is owned by a Canadian company. The cars were stopped, a dozen of them were burned, and the Governor was wounded. In conflicts between the police and the mob two men were killed. The rioters attacked Captain Duquesne and his wife, of New York, who were in an automobile. Mrs. Duquesne was seriously injured.—Earthquakes in Costa Rica, last week, wrecked Tres Rios, a town

of 3,000 people, and several villages.—In Paraguay, President Rojas has been imprisoned by revolutionists and compelled to resign. Congress accepted his resignation and appointed Pedro Pena in his place.

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British Coal Strike In spite of all the efforts of the Government to bring the miners and employers to an agreement the great strike went into effect at midnight on February 29, when a million colliers stopped work. Three or four times that number will be thrown out of employment in a few weeks if the strike keeps on thru the cessation of other industries for lack of fuel. The Government, in announcing its failure to secure a settlement, issued a frank statement of the proposals submitted by the Prime Minister to the representatives of the owners and miners. The statement begins by declaring that the Government is satisfied that there are cases in which underground workers are not able to earn a reasonable minimum wage. The Government is further satisfied that the power to earn such a wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the special circumstances in each district, adequate safeguards being provided to protect employers against abuse. The Government is prepared to confer with the parties concerned as to the best method of giving practical effect to these conclusions by means of district conferences, a representative appointed by the Government being present in the event of failure to arrive at a settlement within a reasonable time, and representatives appointed by the Government to decide jointly any outstanding points. Mr. Asquith announced that since the Government had recognized the principle of minimum wage for all underground workers this provision if not secured by agreement would be put into effect "by whatever appropriate means the Government can command." Almost all the mine owners of England and the north of Wales, about 65 per cent. of the total number in Great Britain, agreed to accept in principle the minimum wage, but the mine owners of south Wales and

Scotland declined the Government proposal. The National Miners' Federation passed the following resolution:

"There can be no settlement of the present dispute unless the principle of an individual minimum wage for all underground workers is agreed to by the coal owners."

The Federation refuses to enter conference unless the mine owners agree in advance to the minimum rates of the different districts adopted by the Federation, which vary from about \$1.40 to \$1.80 and stipulate that no underground

feared, however, that if the strike is prolonged there will be trouble in South Wales as there was a few months ago. The Government has all its military resources well in hand and will be prepared to send troops to any disturbed district at short notice. Such action, however, would be apt to precipitate a wider conflict, for the railroad men have expressed the determination not to handle troop trains. It might be necessary, therefore, to run the railroads by army engineers. The telephone system of



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PERSIANS RESISTING THE RUSSIANS IN THE HILLS

The Cossacks, advancing on Tabriz, which they ultimately captured, were opposed by Persian Constitutionalists, champions of the Shuster treasury régime and of Persian independence.

worker receive less than \$1.25 a shift. It is expected that the Government will not wait long before passing a bill providing for a minimum wage thruout the country, and if the necessity should arise the mines and perhaps the railroads will be seized by the Government in order to prevent the stoppage of all industries and the starvation of the people. The miners went out on the strike in a holiday spirit, and so far there have been no disorders of any kind. It is

Great Britain, which has recently been taken over by the Government, will be used as the medium of communication and the telephone centrals will be promptly protected by guards wherever necessary. The dockers refuse to handle any imported coal, so little help can be expected from foreign sources. The first effect of the coal strike was a curtailment of traffic on the railroads. Freight trains, except for the conveyance of food supplies, have mostly been

taken off. The non-union miners in almost all districts went out with the union men and insist upon the same terms. The tin plate workers of Wales have closed down for lack of fuel, and the iron works in various districts have announced suspension during the strike. The price of food has gone up, particularly of meats. Importers have stopped Australian and Argentine cargoes of refrigerated meat because it is not possible to preserve the meat after it is landed for lack of coal to run the refrigerators. On account of the high price of coal many of the fishing boats have stopped going out.—In contrast to the peaceable attitude of the striking miners, the suffragets have carried their violence to unprecedented lengths. A sudden raid was made upon the fashionable shopping and theater district of London at 6 o'clock, March 1, when ladies in the shops and on the sidewalks at a given moment produced stones and hammers from their muffs and handbags and proceeded to smash all of the shop windows within reach. Around Trafalgar Square, along the Strand and up Regent street, Piccadilly and Oxford street the devastation raged. Many of the suffragets reached their appointed posts in taxicabs and began to throw stones as soon as they stepped to the sidewalk. The total damage to the stained glass is estimated at \$25,000. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst with two other women drove to No. 10 Downing street in a motor car, and having delivered to the servant a letter addressed to Premier Asquith they broke two small panes of the windows with stones. The police arrested 150 of the women, and they were sentenced to prison for periods ranging from two weeks to a month. Mrs. Pankhurst and her aides, Mrs. Tukes and Mrs. Marshall were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. In the Holloway Gaol the women were as disorderly as in the streets, smashing the windows of their cells and singing the "Marseillaise." A detail of 6,000 policemen was placed in Parliament Square on the evening of March 3, in order to prevent a further suffraget demonstration. An immense anti-suffrage meeting was held in Albert Hall on the evening of February 28, at which

Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lord Chancellor Loreburn and Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the Colonies, made speeches in opposition to the extension of the franchise.



The Turco-Italian War

The Italian War Department states that the total casualties on the Italian side from the beginning of the war in Tripoli to the present comprise 37 officers and 499 men killed and 1 officer and 323 men missing.—Beirut has been under martial law since the bombardment and there have been no disorders, altho there is still danger of a massacre of the Christians by the Moslem population. On that account the foreign residents are asking for the protection of a battleship. During the attack by the Italian vessels 41 officers and men lost their lives on the two Turkish gunboats sunk in the harbor and in the city 56 civilians were killed and 20 soldiers and 57 civilians were wounded.—The Turkish Government is said to have decided to confine all Italians in the empire to concentration camps instead of expelling them. The Italian papers protest against this on the ground that the Italians so concentrated would be in danger, not only from disease, but also from massacre.—The British steamship "Rescuer" was seized by the Italian warships at Trapani, Sicily, on the charge of engaging in contraband traffic. The vessel was found loaded with arms and ammunition destined for the Turks in Tripoli, and this, it appears, has been the chief means by which they had been obtaining their supplies for the conduct of the war.—It is again rumored that the European Powers are about to intervene for the reestablishment of peace. The increasing disorder in Crete is likely to lead at any time to a conflict between Turkey and Greece. The murder of three Mohammedans at Kirtomalos, near Canea, in Crete, aroused an outbreak of the Mohammedans, in which a thousand took part and one was killed. The consuls of the four protecting Powers have warned the Cretan Government that the consequence of its failure to maintain order would be that the Powers would take action not in conformity to the wishes of

the Cretans. All of these Powers have sent warships to Crete.

Conditions in China have taken a somewhat surprising and very alarming turn. Last week everything looked favorable to the peaceful establishment of the new regime. A delegation of republicans from Nanking had offered the Presidency to Yuan Shi-kai and he had accepted. The United States was ready to recognize the republic at the earliest opportunity and the financiers of the four Powers were arranging for a loan of about \$12,000,000, of which several millions would be immediately available for the payment of the troops at Peking and Nanking. But on the evening of February 29 the troops at Peking mutinied and began looting and burning in several parts of the city. The causes of the outbreak are not definitely known, tho many are surmised. The troops had long been discontented because they were not paid, and they feared that the establishment of a republic would mean a reduction in pay or numbers. They are also said to have objected to the order for cutting off their queues. Foreigners were not harmed and the attack does not seem to have been directed at either the republican or imperialist leaders. The soldiers robbed and murdered Chinese and Manchus quite impartially, being chiefly concerned with the getting of booty and the getting away with it. The School of Nobles, where the Nanking delegates were staying, was one of the first buildings attacked. The delegates escaped by climbing over the compound wall with a ladder, but they lost everything they had, including clothing and official documents. At 9 o'clock in the morning a detachment of artillery, headed by a band, marched to the palace of the father of the Empress Dowager and shelled down the gates, after which the palace was looted and in part burned. About \$1,300,000 was obtained in this one raid. The jewelry and art stores were systematically pillaged, and what could not be carried off was wantonly destroyed. The loss of property by fire and robbery and destruction is estimated at \$25,000,000. The mutineers shot down any

shopkeepers offering resistance and the loyal troops executed many looters, both military and civilian, but the total loss of life was not very great. The main body of the mutineers took their plunder out of the city on carts, loaded it on freight trains bound for Pao-ting-fu, 75 miles southeast of Peking. Here a similar outbreak took place in which the French missionaries were murdered. The American and British missionaries were not attacked. At Tientsin and at Feng-tai, on the railroad to Peking, the troops also mutinied and took to looting and burning. There are, however, enough foreign troops to keep open the line from the capital to the sea, and the legation compounds, in which all of the foreign residents of Peking have been gathered, are well protected. The wireless antennæ at the Italian legation is in communication with a Japanese battleship at Taku, so there is no danger that the legations will be isolated by a siege, as they were before. A German physician was killed in Peking by a Chinese policeman while trying to rescue some friends. The mint of Tientsin was cleaned out by the revolting soldiery. Yuan Shi-kai has maintained his composure and remained at his post, altho he was in serious danger and quite powerless to check the rioting, since his own foreign-drilled soldiers took the leading part in it. The Manchus and old-fashioned troops remained loyal. President Yuan has appealed to General Li Yuan-hung, Vice-President-elect, to come north from Wu-chang with his republican army and put down the disorder. Dr. Sun may also join President Yuan at Peking. The foreign troops from the legations have exerted a good influence on the populace by parading the streets of Peking, but all intervention is avoided so long as the foreigners are not attacked. The offer of the Japanese to send troops enough to occupy the capital was rejected by the diplomatic corps, but 1,000 Japanese are on their way to the capital, while arrangements were made at Washington on March 4 whereby Minister Calhoun may get a reinforcement of 700 men by telegraphing directly to Manila—should they be needed at Peking, Tien-tsin, or along the railway from Peking to the sea.

The Industrial Revolt at Lawrence

BY JOHN MARTIN

[Mr. Martin is particularly well qualified to give an impartial opinion of the distressing situation at Lawrence, because he has been all his life a sympathetic student of the labor movement in England and America and has just visited the scene of the strike for the purpose of obtaining the material for this article. Mr. Martin is a member of the Board of Education of New York City.—EDITOR.]

“I HAD often read about mobs and mob rule; but I tell you when I saw that big crowd of yelling Italians rushing down on me thru the factory I didn't like it. The American mule spinners stood stiff, like a lot of nine-pins expecting to be bowled over every second. I don't mind the foreigners striking. They ought to get higher wages. But that was no way to go about it.” Those were the words to me of a middle-aged skilled workman who was waiting in the relief station, established by the Central Labor Union at Lawrence during the strike, for a dole of firewood to supplement the slender allowance which he, a member of the one union which could pay strike benefits, was receiving. The same sympathy with the strikers and abhorrence of their initial methods were exprest by other workmen, notably by members of the militia on duty, fully armed, at the street corners and mill doors.

“I said to a bunch of Italians that I was moving up the street at the point of the bayonet: ‘You fellers are all right to strike; but this rough-house business won't do you any good.’” That was the testimony of an electrical worker, a typical, bright, enterprising young American who could not only handle a bayoneted gun, but, under military orders, had worked the telephone switchboard in a mill, as well as the glaring searchlight, which nightly peered down the river and behind the mills for any lurking dynamiter. Similar sentiments were plainly held by the other private soldiers, who had quickly brought the mob to terms and made Lawrence as safe as any New England village. Most of the soldiers were wage-earners themselves, some of them textile workers, used to hard work and moderate pay, but ready to answer the summons to the disagreeable duty of keeping fellow workmen in orderly

ways. That sentiment alone, pervading as it does the great mass of steady work-people, makes the policy of the Industrial Workers of the World as futile as it is fatuous, and, in outcome, criminal.

This organization came first into prominence in the East in the Lawrence affair, tho it has been conspicuous for some years in the West. Before the outbreak it had a small local among the textile workers. Its leaders, like stormy petrels, presaging a tempest, hurried to the scene of conflict immediately trouble broke out, and seized the standard of revolt. Here was a beautiful opportunity to display their principles.

The Industrial Workers of the World repudiate the milk-and-water policy of old-line trade unionism. Mere collective bargaining, peaceful adjustment of difficulties, a slow and steady improvement of labor conditions—these are too tame for their fiery spirits. They fight only in an irreconcilable conflict between employer and workman. Their constitution says:

“Between the two classes (the employers and the employed), a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.”

Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World hate the American Federation of Labor as bitterly as they hate the capitalist. At meetings of strikers in Lawrence I heard speakers denounce orthodox trade unionism on the following grounds. They shouted:

(1) “The unions have taught the engineer to look down on the section hand, the mule spinner on the sweeper, the machinist on the teamster. They organize the workers in groups and destroy the solidarity of labor. But you strikers in Lawrence are showing the brotherhood of the workers. Whatever job you do, whatever tongue you speak, you stand united in the class war, a unit against the capitalist masters.”

(2) "The unions will make agreements that bind you not to strike. They will tie the slave to his loom with legal red tape. They will sign long-time contracts that prevent you from getting higher wages until the contracts expire. We make no contracts. Ours is a ceaseless warfare."

(3) "The masters and the unionists talk of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. There is no such thing. We demand for the laborer the full product of his labor. If the trust president wants any wages let him learn a craft and go to work the same as you. Now he lives in luxury because he controls your means of livelihood. If a man can control your means of livelihood you are his slaves."

One striker protested that he did want to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and that in doing it he was nobody's slave. But his courageous voice was drowned in the rushing eloquence of the speaker and the tumultuous applause of the audience.

No hint was given of the method by which the workers in the mills were to get possession of the full product of their labor, except that Mr. Haywood blatantly recommended that the strikers, if they went back, win the strike inside

the mills, by adopting the policy of ca' canny, go easy, of malingering on the job. In Colorado, where gold miners were fed by Mr. Haywood on the same windy doctrines, I found, in 1905, that they put a ready interpretation upon them. Since to the laborer belongs by right the full product of his toil, since the mine should be the property of the miner, they shamelessly carried from the mine as much high-grade ore as they could secrete. In Lawrence, where it is not practicable to steal the rolls of cloth, such teaching filled many hearers merely with the spirit of blind revolt.

The difference between this fermenting poison and orthodox trade union doctrine was evident at the respective headquarters of the two factions. The inquirer at the International Workers of the World was suspected as a possible spy and an almost certain enemy. "This is a class war," answered one workman to a question about his wages. "I can't talk to you, because I don't know to what purpose you may put the informa-



TROOPS AND STRIKERS FACE TO FACE AT THE LAWRENCE MILLS

tion. You may be an ally of the capitalist." At the Central Labor Union, on the other hand, there was an air of confidence and frankness. They were not fighting a "war" with spies in hostile camps. They were trying to make a collective bargain with the employers and had nothing to hide, nothing to dread.

It is a disquieting portent that over 15,000 workers in a New England city of moderate size have accepted at a critical time the wild-eyed leadership of William Haywood. Tho more than three-fifths of these ragged industrial regiments are recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and from Asia, speaking a Babel of almost fifty tongues and dialects, about one-eighth are native Americans and others are north Europeans, skilled, intelligent, earnest, the same stuff as elsewhere make our best citizens. How came it that this motley band was marshaled behind the flag of revolution?

The chief mills in Lawrence, several of them the property of the American Woolen Company, "the Woolen Trust," are heavily capitalized. To pay dividends on the heavy stock issues, the president of some mills thought it advisable to get the lowest-priced labor possible. He therefore made wide the channels thru which Syrians, Lithuanians, Armenians and Italians could flow to man his mills. The first comers, delighted with a wage and a standard of life that appals the native born, sent home letters and messages which brought relatives and neighbors, and the first trickle of immigration fast grew to a big stream. Full grown men and women eagerly took the jobs at a dollar a day which young women could competently fill. "Pay for position," the slogan of extreme feminists, was in effect at Lawrence, and a Greek or a Syrian adult who would underbid a girl worker for her job was taken on without inquiry as to whether he could maintain a family on the wage. After a few years of this transforming process, which swiftly affected all the mills, the mill owners were not entirely comfortable over the situation. In the last year or two there have been yeasty stirrings among the mixed crowd whose miserable earnings left no margin to meet the rising cost of living. The masters, aware of their dependence

upon a high protective tariff wall which a wrathful people might tear down, have been nervously apprehensive and have sympathetically discussed the conciliating power of "welfare work." The American Woolen Company has built fairly good houses for its employees. But such efforts, admirable in their way, were too small and belated to make up for low wages or to render assimilable this heavy mass of population. They remain aliens, ignorant, credulous, stolid, unused to American ways. Only three out of every ten males eligible for citizenship have taken out naturalization papers.

It would be cruel and unjust to hold the workers themselves mainly responsible for their condition. Overdriven and underpaid toilers cannot liberate themselves from oppressive circumstances any more than negro slaves could win their own freedom. Massachusetts, the cradle of negro emancipation, startled by the volcanic outburst, now sees that she has been too indifferent to the lot of her immigrant workers. Early in the strike a dramatic conference was held between the strike leaders and a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. The committee proposed investigation. This the warring generals spurned. "Suppose you investigate," they asked, "and find that the employers are in the wrong, what can you do about it? How will that help the workers? Do you investigate because conditions are bad or because the people broke loose and struck? Why did you not come before the strike? How does Massachusetts propose to make wrong right for its toilers?" The legislators, men of high intellectual equipment, were nonplussed. I put the problem of what could be done to a prominent candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He replied: "Repeal Schedule K, deprive the woolen manufacturers of the high tariff which enables them to defy economic law by employing low-priced, inefficient labor. Make them compete with the world and they will soon be taught that high wages for competent workers are cheaper than low wages for incompetent workers." Already some of the mill agents are learning that lesson. One of them said that he is replacing, as fast as he can, the people who can't understand English nor comprehend an



PARADE OF MILL STRIKERS HEADED BY THE AMERICAN FLAG

order with better paid people who know what they are about. The better paid are the cheapest.

Truly, anybody who has seen the underfed, ill-clad, stunted masses in Lawrence must laugh aloud at the argument that a high tariff protects labor in America against the pauper labor of Europe. The paupers have been imported, and at pauper rates are driving Americans out of the mills. Only about one-eighth of the woolen and worsted operatives today are native Americans.

Massachusetts cannot, however, repeal nor reduce the woolen tariff, tho her voice in favor of such a change would be potent in national councils. But other measures for protecting her citizenship from debasement are within her power and within the power of other New England and Northern States where the short-sighted exploitation of newly arrived immigrants is just as flagrant and just as dangerous to American manhood as it was in Lawrence. First, an impartial investigation of all the facts about wages, hours and conditions of labor, about the housing, schools and mode of life of the mill operatives, made

earlier and widely published, would, despite the skepticism of the belligerent leaders, have brought to bear on the managers and owners that public opinion which, operating in clubs and offices as well as thru press and platform, on their wives and daughters as much as on the masters, has sometimes turned a recalcitrant toward righteousness when a physical assault on his mill would only have hardened his heart. It is a pity and a disgrace that the smashing of windows, the cutting of cloth and the forcible expulsion of workpeople from the mills by a screaming mob were needed to direct the nation's eyes to conditions which, attention being drawn to them, have been almost universally condemned. The same workman who told me of his dislike of the crowd that drove him from his mule also told, without seeing its significance, the contrasting story of a prolonged and perfectly orderly strike at Lowell which had run its long course thru starvation to failure, without winning much attention from the outside world. Had the Lawrence operatives quietly withdrawn from work as a protest against the reduction of their scanty

wages it is doubtful whether today the citizens elsewhere would have been caring aught for their sufferings.

Next, if regard for law is to be exacted, as it must, from enraged work-people, it should be even more rigorously required from employers, and the well-to-do. A listener at Lawrence could frequently hear angry demands for lawless suppression of the strikers made by high-salaried gentlemen, gentlemen who were little regardful of the high command of Lincoln: "Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear . . . never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country." When an emissary of the strikers went to Manchester, N. H., he was promptly seized and imprisoned, without legal warrant, merely on the suspicion that he might possibly contemplate unlawful acts. Ettor, the Italian organizer at Lawrence, was imprisoned and held for weeks without bail, quite as much to deprive the strikers of his services as in the expectation of proving him guilty of criminal acts. Colonel Sweetser, the commander of the militia, assumed to exercise civil powers by publicly declaring he would not permit children of strikers to be sent to distant homes for care unless he was shown that their parents had consented to the trip. Imagine how Americans would deride a befeathered general in Central America who should usurp the authority to order parents to get permits from him to send their youngsters on an excursion! And, of course, the courts had not abdicated in Massachusetts; nor had martial law been declared.

Even the reduction of wages which started the revolt was a defiance of the spirit of the law. When Massachusetts reduced the hours from fifty-six to fifty-four a week, she took for granted that the wages would be maintained as they had been after similar curtailments in the past. By speeding up the machinery some mills in Lawrence had already ensured a greater product per hour; yet, without warning, the pay of the operatives was cut the equivalent of the two hours. Workers and legislators were, in effect, brazenly asked: "What are you going to do about it?" Small wonder if lawlessness in spirit among the

owners led to lawlessness in act among the operatives!

"Suppose you find one side or the other wrong, what can you do?" cynically demanded the strike leaders of the Massachusetts legislators. So long as any State has no effective answer to such a challenge, law and justice do not coincide. Canada arranges for the impartial examination and the publication of the facts about a threatened dispute before hostilities are commenced in any industry possessing a public franchise. Had such semi-compulsory conciliation been in effect for the textile industry the owners, in all probability, would have been led to observe the spirit of the fifty-four hour law and an open rupture would have been avoided. In England, by conciliation and arbitration, not legally compulsory, but enforced by public opinion and the prestige of the Government, two great disputes have been determined within a few months. Last August the railway strike was soon ended, the men returning to work pending an investigation which has since been proceeding, through which the Ministry had tacitly pledged itself to see justice done. In December 160,000 cotton mill workers, after three weeks' idleness, went back to work under a six months' truce, during which the points in dispute are to be reconciled by arbitration. Welsh and Scotch coal miners to the number of 600,000 voted to strike on the first of March, but the Conciliation Board of the Imperial Board of Trade intervened and the full power of the Imperial Government is exercised to procure a peaceful solution. Such examples show that governments need not be dumb before the challenge of the strike leaders: "If you find one side in the wrong, what are you going to do about it?"

Further. England and Australia, determined to check the debasement of their citizenship and the growth of parasitic industries, have established a legal minimum of wages in sweated trades like clothing and paper box making. If the protective tariff fails, as at Lawrence, in its avowed purpose, to secure a living wage for the workpeople, it will be possible to gain the same end more directly by establishing a legal minimum wage to protect the American standard of life.

Reminiscences of Louisa M. Alcott

BY F. B. SANBORN

[Of the circle—or shall we say phalanstery—of philosophers, dreamers and authors who for fifty years made the little town of Concord, Mass., famous, one, the author of this article, survives at more than four score. He was, as journalist, the most concerned of them all in practical current events, as is illustrated by his aid to John Brown and his biography of that martyr of freedom. Of them all, Louisa M. Alcott was the most human, and the most popular, even beyond Emerson, tho not beyond him in fame, and she continues to be read, while her father, A. Bronson Alcott, and William Ellery Channing, are neglected, and even Thoreau is becoming only a name.—EDITOR.]

THE representation of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" as a drama, in theaters from Buffalo westward, amid applause and appreciation, is a long-deferred tribute to the dramatic element in her gifted nature. This tendency to the melodramatic, which she began to manifest as a child, and which almost placed her on the stage as an actress in the mimic scenes that had attracted her so forcibly in the plain country landscape amid which she grew up, is worth dwelling on for a moment, altho it never took effect so as to make of her a prima donna of the exalted and attractive class. For that

role she was qualified by nature, had the circumstances been a little more propitious.

The actual qualification by nature for an effective actress is varied and diverse. Beauty is an element, but a superficial one; except for light comedy, mere beauty is insufficient in an actress; tragedy, and even melodrama, demand a serious and profound vein of feeling. This Louisa Alcott, as I first saw her at her father's Boston house in Pinckney street, in the autumn of 1852, seemed to have in her well-endowed nature; and it was expressed in her energetic but repressed manner. I made a half hour's call while I



THE WAYSIDE—DRAWN FROM MEMORY BY MAY ALCOTT

At the left stands the barn, "the theater of 1848"



Courtesy of Little, Brown & Co.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT

was in Harvard College, for the purpose of being introduced to her father, Bronson Alcott, whose attached friend and final biographer I became. Mrs. Ednah Littlehale Cheney was my introducer, while she still bore her maiden name, tho affianced to Seth Cheney, the graceful artist, whom she married the

next year. All thru that ceremonious call Louisa sat silent in the background of the family circle, her expressive face and earnest, almost melancholy eyes were fixt on the visitors; but slight appeal was made to her interest in the conversation, which turned on the philosophic themes that Alcott had made his

own long before 1852. He had been one of the leaders in the spiritual movement that began twenty years before, about the time of Louisa's birth—November 29, 1832—the very day of the month and year with her father, who was thirty-three years old the day this daughter was born. She saw the light in Germantown, not then a component part of Philadelphia, in a house which Mr. Reuben Haines, a wealthy friend of education, had bought for the school that Mr. Alcott had been invited to conduct at Germantown for children up to the age of nine. Mrs. Alcott, a daughter of Col. Joseph May, of Boston, writing to her father in May, 1831, said of it:

"It is a fine house on the main street, the grounds and garden standing back, including an acre or more, all beautifully laid out. Our garden is planted, our house neatly furnished. The garden is lined with raspberries, currants and gooseberry bushes, in a large ground, with a beautiful serpentine walk, shaded with pines, firs, cedars, apple, pear, peach and plum trees; and a long cedar hedge extends from the back to the front. Mr. Haines presented us with busts of Newton and Locke, and our rooms are tastefully fitted up."

In such surroundings was the future dramatist and storyteller born, altho she was brought back to her mother's Boston of 1834 too early to have received many pictures of that charming scenery on her childish retina of a very appreciative eye. The city life did not agree with her early constitution, and in the summer of 1835 her father wrote in his diary:

"Both my children (Anna and Louisa) are suffering for the want of purer air, renovating imagery and spiritual inspiration. They are morbid in sensibility, dimmed in intellectual vision, and require the benefits of natural and spiritual sympathy to raise them from their depression. The city does not give their young natures room; they are fettered, and fall back to prey on sentiments, instinct, ideas, that have not been allowed to flow forth."

Concerning girls of three and five years old this may sound like strange comment from a father. But Alcott had been, from the first, doing what the Italian educator, Maria Montessori, has been doing for a few years in Rome—watching carefully all the indications of mental and spiritual development in children. He kept elaborate journals of his observations thus made, which, at the invitation of his friend, Mrs. Edith Tal-

bot, of Boston, he submitted to the American Social Science Association at Saratoga in 1880.

I suppose Louisa's first dramatic appearance was on her third birthday (November 28, 1835), when Mr. Alcott's pupils in his Boston school, at the Temple, on Tremont street, celebrated the joint advent of father and daughter the day before, because it was Saturday, and it would not have been decorous to have the ceremony on Sunday, the actual anniversary. In his diary Alcott gave this account of the festival:

"This morning my pupils celebrated my birthday at the schoolroom. They assembled at the usual hour, nine. At ten o'clock they crowned me with laurel, and also Louisa, my little girl being three years old. An address was then given in the name of the school by one of the pupils, and they presented me with a fine edition of 'Paradise Lost.' I then gave them a short account of my life, and an ode was pronounced by one of the little girls. We then partook of some refreshment."

The beginning of the ode was this:

This hour in love we come
With hearts of happy mirth,—
We've sallied forth from home
To celebrate a birth.

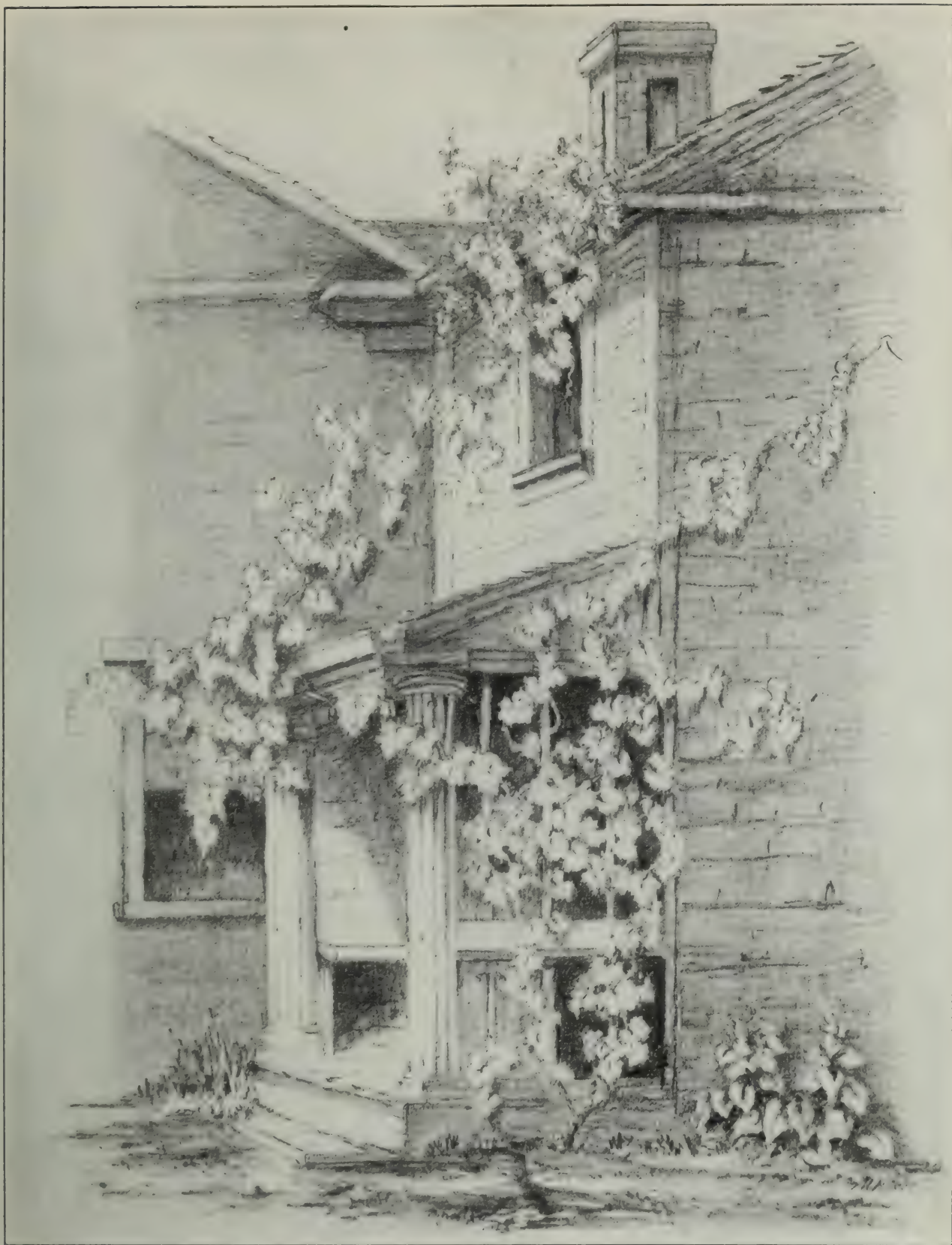
Chorus.

A time for joy,—for joy!
Let joy then swell around!
From every girl and boy
Let joy's full tones resound.

The laurel was prophetic on Louisa's head, and the tones of joy were those which naturally she used. But the gift of "Paradise Lost" to the father was no less prophetic, since from that day forward he was exiled from one Eden after another, till this laurel-crowned daughter restored him to the "Paradise Regained" of Concord, as he reached the age of three score and ten. The town was no paradise to Louisa; she had experienced many disappointments and mortifications there; but to Bronson Alcott and to his artist daughter, May, it was a delightful abode. Alcott, but a few months before Emerson's death and his own paralysis in the same year (1882), wrote and published this sonnet of praise and description:

Concord in Massachusetts.

Calm vale of comfort, peace and industry,
Well doth thy name thy home-bred traits express!



EAST PORCH OF THE ORCHARD HOUSE (1860)

Drawn by May Alcott. The window above lighted her first studio. The porch no longer stands.

Considerate people, neighborly and free,
Proud of their monuments, their ancestry,
Their circling river's quiet loveliness,
Their noble townsmen's fame and history.
Nor less I glory in each goodly trait,
Child of another creed, a stricter State:

I chose thee for my haunt in troublous time,
My home in days of late prosperity,
And laud thee now in this familiar rhyme:
Here on thy bosom the last summons wait;
To scenes, if lovelier, still reflecting thee,
Resplendent both in hope and memory.



GATEWAY LEADING INTO THE ALCOTT AND HAWTHORNE WOODLANDS

Louisa Alcott is hanging on the gate, looking toward May Alcott's studio and porch, shown in another illustration

It was the loss of his Boston Eden of infant education that finally drove the Alcott pair, with their "Little Women," to Concord in 1840. At first supported

by a section of the old families of Boston, the Quincys, Savages, Mays, Channings, etc., his school, in excellent rooms at the Masonic Temple, flourished and

grew. But presently his views of theologic truth began to be suspected, and it was found that he was also friendly with the despised Abolitionists. When he went so far as to admit a colored girl named Robinson to the same classes with his own three girls, his wealthy patrons withdrew their children, and left him with only five pupils in all—three Alcotts, a child of the Scotch scholar and elocutionist, William Russell, and the Robinson child. This was in 1839, and his income was so reduced that he could no longer live in Boston. Emerson made the way easy for the Alcotts to rent the Hosmer Cottage, a mile or so from his own house and garden; a small house on the lands of the Hosmer farm, near the river, and with outbuildings and an acre or two of land for an Alcott garden, and an opportunity to work as a hireling on the neighboring farms, which he did.

The cottage and its surroundings were picturesque when, late in March, 1840, the five fugitives from Boston took up their residence there, and began a life of poverty and neglect, most of the friends who had hoped much from this reformer of education being ready to give him up after his hope had so completely failed. He then took to manual labor and to parlor conversations, by which he gained a small revenue, but could not keep his children from pinching poverty, really more severe than that in which the opening of the story of "Little Women" finds the four girls of the March household in the early months of our Civil War. The name *March* is a substitute for May, their mother's maiden name, and there are many changes of time and place; but the substance of the drama is the family romance of plain living, high thinking and generous giving and receiving. Meg is Anna, sixteen; Jo is Louisa, fifteen; Beth is Elizabeth, thirteen, and Amy is Abby May, really but seven, yet actually represented as nearly twelve. She was, in fact, born July 28, 1840, in the Hosmer Cottage, and the assumed date, governed by these ages, would be 1847-48, but is in truth that period of the war when Louisa, at the age of twenty-nine, was going to Washington as a hospital nurse. The scene of the action is not exactly Concord, on the Lexington road,

a quarter mile east of Emerson's corner, but an imaginary place, now here, now there, yet never far from Boston, from which the Orchard House is eighteen miles distant.

I had known the family (chiefly Mr. Alcott, Louisa and May) for some five years before they occupied the old Orchard House in April, 1858, and fifteen years after they had left the Hosmer Cottage for their next planted Eden, at Fruitlands in Harvard, on the Nashua River, thirteen miles to the southwest, in constant view of the New Hampshire mountains. In that brief residence the four little women first appeared dramatically together, in a family festival, repeating, on a larger field, the laurel crowning of father and second daughter. The day was June 24, 1843 (birthday of Beth, then eight, and within four days of the birthday of May, then three). The narrator is Meg (Anna), in her journal of a twelve-year-old diarist; and into it is copied her father's ode and Charles Lane's brief and pleasing verse:

A Fruitlands Idyll.

"This was Lizzie's Birthday. I rose before 5 o'clock, and went with Louisa and Willy Lane to the Grove, where we fixed a little pine tree in the ground, and hung all our presents on it. Mother gave her a silk thread case, Louisa a pincushion, I a fan, Willy a book, and Abby a little pitcher. I made for each of us an oak-leaf wreath. After breakfast, we all, except Wood Abraham, marched to the wood. Mr. Lane carried his violin and played, and we all sung first. Then father read a parable and an ode which he wrote himself. Here are some verses of it:

Here in the Grove, with those we love,
In the cool shade, near mead and glade,
The trees among, with leaves o'erhung,
On sylvan plat, on forest mat,
Hither we all repair,
Our hope and love to bear;
In rustic state to celebrate
Mid this refulgent Whole,
The joyful advent of an angel Soul
That twice four years ago, our mundane life
to know,
A presence to our eyes
Descended from the upper skies;
Before us stands, arrayed
In garments of a maid.

(To the Child.)

And close that treasure keep
That in thy heart doth sleep!
Mind what the Spirit saith,
And plight thereto thy faith,
My very dear Elizabeth!

"Mr. Lane wrote some poetry too:

To Elizabeth.

Of all the year the sunniest day
 Appointed for thy birth,
 Is emblem of thy longest stay
 With us upon the earth;
 Now drest in flowers
 The merry hours
 Fill up the day and night;
 May thy whole life,
 Exempt from strife,
 Shine forth as calm and bright.

"Father then asked us what flowers we would give Lizzie? I said, 'A rose, the emblem of love.' Father chose the rose also. Louisa said 'A lily of the valley for innocence.' Mother said she should give a forget-me-not, for remembrance. Christy Greene said 'An arbutus, for perseverance; and Mr. Lane gave her a piece of moss, meaning humility. Lizzie looked at her presents and seemed much pleased."

These festivals were common and natural in this family, where in many simple ways imagination and generosity were cultivated or quickened. When in 1845, after the departure from the Fruitlands paradise, and the return to house and garden, garret and barn, under the long range of hills in the East Quarter of Concord, facilities for the dramas of children were afforded without leaving their own grounds (which then covered thirty acres, with a woodland behind and a rippling trout brook in front), the imaginative instinct had full play. Its product (in part) were those amazing "Comic Tragedies" which Meg (then Mrs. John Pratt) published in 1893. They show imitation, invention, impossibility and an unaptness of language that indicated, as did the "Flower Fables" of about the same period (which were published in a small volume in December, 1854, with poorly drawn illustrations by "Amy"—the artist May), that many trials must be made and much mortifica-

tion endured, before Louisa could find her true field in literature.

The attempt of Louisa to go on the stage as actress was made after the Wayside House was given over to the Hawthornes, or at least was abandoned, about 1849, by the Alcotts, who removed to Boston in the hope of finding occupations and incomes for so much talent that was yet unrecognized. Louisa studied and rehearsed for the stage, and even made a contract for appearing in minor parts, and had the dream of writing plays in which she should act her own creations. But the time had not arrived, and when in 1857 the whole family came down from New Hampshire and presently bought the Orchard House, with its old apple trees in front and its pine wood on the hill top, she was still in her long apprenticeship to the weekly newspapers, wherein her stories found many readers and but few dollars for the family purse. So she tried kindergartening, lady's companioning and other respectable arts, and still kept on writing. The war came on; she volunteered as a nurse, tended the wounded faithfully, but nearly died of the fever thus caught; and thru that gateway of pain and sorrow came at last into the golden harvest-field of pathetic fiction for which all her multiplied experiences had fitted her to touch the heart of youth, as none of her sex in America has done, before or since.

The houses in which serious stages in her life were passed—the Hosmer Cottage, the Hillside (now Wayside) House, and the Orchard House—are here represented. In the last, her best work was done and her most serious experiences endured. It has now become a memorial of her genius, and is to contain the souvenirs of her family, who were joint authors with her of those ever-pleasing books.

CONCORD, MASS.



Our Un-American Stage

By Warren Barton Blake

OTHER-WORLDLINESS distinguishes the season's theatrical successes. The other-worldliness of "The Return of Peter Grimm" consists, to be sure, only in the fact that the characters are up-State New Yorkers of German descent and that the old horticulturist who dies at the end of Act I "comes back" to correct, as a spirit, the worst of his mistakes as a stubborn old man. Tho the play was produced in Boston, Chicago and "on the road" all last season and thus far during the present season at New York, it merits a note here as being consummately staged and interpreted, even when one compares it with Mr. Belasco's other productions. No detail is insignificant, from the Belasco point of view. When it rains, in this play, drops drip from the eaves after the storm has passed; and the breeze blows curtains and rattles chandelier fixtures when a window is thrown up. For some, the illusion of a Belasco play is destroyed by just such tricks of stagecraft, but in the present case stagecraft was indeed essential if the drama was to deliver its "message"; or, to speak more plainly, if Peter was to return from the spirit world and to get his message "across"—not only across the dead-line, but also across the inevitable footlights. The strongest scene of this remarkable play shows us neither more nor less than a spiritualistic séance, yet the situation is so skilfully controlled, the interest so masterfully sustained, that scarcely any one in the cynical audience that turns out for plays given in Manhattan fails to be impressed, or to accept, for an evening the

conception, not only of life after death, but of a life capable of communicating with the living: for the audience doesn't even realize that it is a spiritualistic séance that "gets" it.

With the other plays, the other-worldliness is distinctly personal and topographical. Madame Simone—daughter-in-law of a former President of the French Republic, and ex-wife of Le Bargy, of the Français (mirror of Paris form)—has come to us to act in English, but to act French plays. Paul Orleneff has come from Russia, with a good company, to present repertory at a dirty, draughty little East Side theater, a pickpockets' paradise, but just now the scene of acting remarkable in power and realism. Scottish players are acting their quiet little comedy, "Buntie Pulls the Strings," to audiences that are delighted in spite of the comedy's staginess and inconsequence. George Arliss impersonates Disraeli in what is rather more than a costume play and rather less than an historical drama. Half-a-dozen companies are acting in plays whose action lies east of Suez, or south of Tunis, or west of San Francisco. It is, indeed, a very riot of Orientalism that the New York stage presents.

The most American of these spectacles is, I suppose, the entertainment called by its author, Mr. Richard Walton Tully, "The Bird of Paradise." Most American, that is, because the author is a Californian, and the scene of the play's action Hawaii. Hawaii of the early nineties, however, with the missionaries clearing the way for trade, and

the sugar men engineering annexation. But this is not a political play; its core is romance. The "Bird" is a young and beautiful Hawaiian princess, literally young and beautiful because acted by Miss Laurette Taylor—a new favorite, destined to storm barns no longer. The despicable "hero" (capitally acted by Mr. Lewis Stone) is a young American doctor come to the Puna coast in the interests of his science. He discovers love of the Bird of Paradise, instead, and the charm, insidious for the Northerner, of life under tropical skies. A beach-comber of American origin manages to turn over a new leaf and make a man of himself; before the curtain falls for the last time this ne'er-do-well has isolated the bacillus of leprosy, while the young doctor who came out for that purpose has only wrecked his body, mind, and happiness, and brought to sacrificial death in the fires of Pelée his brown-skinned "Bird of Paradise." This play of Mr. Tully's, crude, rhetorical, and badly constructed as it is, is thruout alternately diverting and moving, and is unspoiled even by the anticlimactic, ineffective epilog. It is also the only one of the exotic plays now to be seen in New York which possesses something like a morality of its own. While its "local color" is what saves "The Bird of Paradise," and the all-round excellence of the company, yet it would be worth while to attend it if no other attractions than those of the lithe and comely Miss Taylor, and the native music of Hawaii, were disclosed. Incidentally, the production of this play in New York, first at Daly's Theater, then at Maxine Elliott's, marks the invasion of an enterprising Los Angeles manager to whom I have already referred in THE INDEPENDENT, Mr. Oliver Morosco.

Altho "Kismet" was a London success long before it came to New York, with Mr. Otis Skinner acting the picturesque old beggar, whose marvellous adventures resemble those of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" as closely as anything in the Reinhardt production of "Sumurun," the author of "Kismet," Mr. Edward Knoblauch, is an American—a Harvard graduate of sixteen years' standing. Far superior in dramatic value to "The Garden of Allah," this play of the beggar

Hajj, and the wicked Caliph whom he slays, and the Caliph's daughter, is a less striking spectacle (albeit more elaborate), and a less moving drama, than wordless "Sumurun." The very comparison is praise, however; and all these plays are mentioned, not for the sake of criticism, but to suggest to the reader in distant Seattle and expectant Philadelphia how complete is the orgy of Orientalism which New York is just now enjoying. And not New York exclusively; for Oscar Asche, who first produced "Kismet" in London, will not only revive the play next year, but will follow it up with Mr. Knoblauch's sequel, which he plans to call "Mecca." The new play will carry on the adventures of the beggar Hajj and his daughter Marsina (safely married to the Caliph), and of other characters whom New Yorkers have come to know at the Knickerbocker Theater.

The present season has not been conspicuously successful, and there are too many theaters in competition to bring much profit to any manager who has risked many productions. Indeed, a more interesting article than the present one might well be written on "The American Manager" and his neglect of all fundamental economic law (supply and demand), to say nothing of moral law, and artistic. The failures of the season are not, however to be found among the plays of Orientalism. Mr. Edgar Selwyn's "Arab," staged early in the season, was, to be sure, a prompt failure. So was Mr. Edward Sheldon's play of mock-Orientalism: the Coney Island drama entitled "Princess Zim-Zim," with its side-show princess and Manhattan millionaire. This example of Mr. Sheldon's always melodramatic work will, perhaps, make a reappearance another season, with the necessary improvements. Mr. Sheldon has too much talent for the pictorial and the theatric to waste it all on inferior plays—as he has thus far. He has an instinct for characterization: but his characters are never real, because they are never permitted to behave as they would greatly prefer.

The American plays of the season that have survived a few days' or a few weeks' acting reproduce the usual faults of American plays: crudity, sentimental-

ity, and then some more crudity. They show, not the defects of youthful, careless genius; on the contrary, we hear the stage machinery creaking even above the noise of the women in the audience who laugh in the wrong places, and the men who clap where they might better jeer. Still, when a melodrama draws thousands and thousands of theatergoers to an out-of-the-way playhouse, week after week, there must be "something in it": and that is the case with Mr. George

Broadhurst's "Bought and Paid For." A telephone girl marries a self-made millionaire, acted by Mr. Charles Richman; they very nearly love one another before marriage, and really do love one another after it. The generous millionaire (he is legion in American drama!) "takes care," not only of his wife, but of her sister and her sister's fiancé. The latter, worth fourteen dollars a week as a shipping clerk in the grocery trade, he employs at a large salary; thus the sister-in-law, too, is provided with a home and a husband. Every one is happy—every one but the ex-telephone girl, whose doting husband has the vice of drunkenness. Rebelling at treatment which she finds intolerable, this heroine issues an ultimatum. Her millionaire will give up either liquor or herself. He declines, however, to be bullied into reformation.

But that is not all. The play must, of course, be ended well, so the millionaire, whose one human trait was drunkenness, reforms; and makes every one except the discriminating theatergoer supremely happy. One enjoys the play in spite of this stage millionaire; and the brightest

spot in the entertainment is the innate and never-failing selfishness of one "Jimmy"—the subsidized brother-in-law—supremely well acted by Frank Craven. Jimmy Gilley represents a type not unknown in "the City of Big Things." The incarnation of self-confidence and mediocrity, he seems not an evil figure—rather one infinitely comic. The "big scene" of the piece, when an intoxicated husband smashes in his wife's door, and the scene in which husband and wife

part, are weak as water. They order these matters better in France—and have managed, oh, so often! But the piece pleases New York as few plays have, during the season. "Bought and Paid For" deals not unkindly with types familiar to the public either thru experience or thru an earlier acquaintance with what Mr. Eaton calls the comedy of bad manners.

So, for that matter, does another play in which a telephone operator is the heroine: William C. De Mille's "The Woman." What



OTIS SKINNER IN "KISMET"

did playwrights do before the invention of the telephone?—so delightfully satirized in Mr. Barrie's one-act "Slice of Life." If modern inventions make for naturalism on the stage, the present play is certainly no less stagey than any of its predecessors. Never was the long arm of coincidence stretched further to meet the long-distance telephone half-way. Never was Charles Klein at his worst—where he is quite at home—cruder or duller. All the characters of "The Woman" are bosses, reformers or somehow allied with politicians. Stupider exposition, more commonplace dialog, than that of the first

act I defy the playgoer to unearth, while the Pathé films show more subtlety and sense of style than this play of "The Woman." Mr. Belasco stages the play, and doubtless an important factor in its metropolitan success is the consummate elevator-and-telephone-switchboard realism of the Washington hotel that is the scene of action. Isn't it a commentary upon some persons' taste that they exclaim over the perfection of a stage-hotel and all its mechanism, when they can see

erties." If playwrights follow Mr. Shaw's mistaken theory that a drama is only a series of conversations conducted upon a stage, let them be sure of writing good conversation; if, like Messrs. Klein and De Mille, they would be journalists, let them look to the quality of their journalism.

After a play like "The Woman" even such a theatricality as the latest failure of Henry Arthur Jones—"Lydia Gilmore"—offers measurable relief. Acted



HATTIE WILLIAMS AND ETHEL BARRYMORE

In Barrie's one-act novelty, "A Slice of Life," the satire is double, hitting both at the ultra-modern dramatists who affect a realism that is at bottom more artificial than frankly imaginative work, and at certain kinds of actors, Miss Barrymore parodying Nazimova and Jack Barrymore irreverently improving upon the work of his uncle, John Drew. "A Slice of Life," acted in connection with a revival of Mr. Davies's comedy, "Cousin Kate," is a very little trifle after all, but it is literally "carrying" the longer comedy and delighting the sophisticated playgoers for whom it is intended.

the real hotel for the trouble of walking half a block, and when there are things so much better worth seeing than hotels? By all means let our dramatists and managers concern themselves with modern life—and therefore with its machinery. But let them be more interested in the truth of the life they project than in the verisimilitude of their "prop-

erty by Miss Margaret Anglin and a reasonably good company, in which a daughter of Mr. Jones plays a part (just as a daughter of Louis Napoleon Parker plays in this second playwright's "Pomander Walk"). "Lydia Gilmore" was soon withdrawn for repairs. Why should one tell the rest of so unpleasant a play, less unpleasant than Bisson's "La

Femme X" only because less thoro in the development of its melodramatic possibilities? Founded as it is upon the tribulations of a loyal wife who perjures herself in the desire to save her husband from hanging, and her son from the consequent disgrace, it leaves its audience cold. The same must be said of "The Return from Jerusalem"—a play by Maurice Donnay specially translated to be acted here by Madame Simone. The problem of "mixed marriage," this time between Hebrew and gentile, has a perennial appeal; but here the question of the races is involved with political considerations too exclusively French, while one may also doubt whether Mr. Donnay's characterization of his brilliant Jewish heroine is so true as his crayon portraits in comedies of the lighter sort. Madame Simone has not yet captured the New York public, tho her industry and intelligence are admirable, and the handicap under which she labors in using the English language is less than one might suppose. Unfortunately the Frenchwoman gives us, at times, the impression of overacting and of leaning heavily upon gesture and meaningless movement as adjuncts to speech. Having earned somewhat cold applause with her renderings of Donnay and Bernstein women, she shows us now the *Princesse lointaine* of Rostand's play, translated by Mr. Parker as "The Lady of Dreams." Madame Simone is not a Princess Far-Away in beauty, voice or school of acting (she is a modern of moderns), yet at moments she makes us forget all that. Her acting, and that of Mr. A. E. Anson as the dying troubadour-prince, are the bright spots in the performance of a play singularly dependent upon beauty of word and of speech—in which word and speech both suffered.

No wonder many of the plays which, in Paris, prove all-season successes, fail miserably here. In other plays it is partly a question of acting, partly one of "adaptation." Often it is impossible to stage a literal translation of a French success; sometimes because the original is almost as naughty as all French plays have the reputation of being, more often because the drama presupposes social habits and institutions, a knowledge of French history, or an intellectual curiosity, not to be taken for

granted on Broadway. A farce like Berr and Guillemaud's "The Million," the tale of a lost lottery ticket and its diverting adventures, was undoubtedly far funnier in Paris than it is in Herald Square. Even so, "The Million" has had a long run. The actor-author of the adaptation (who, for his own part, is still acting the amorous musician of the delightful "Concert") is said to have written into his contract the provision that his name should not appear on the program. If this be true, we congratulate Mr. Dietrichstein upon his good taste—altho it has not spared us two acts of unmerciful padding. It is, in any case, time to protest against these denaturalized importations. "Adapters" of foreign plays try our patience as gravely as do "novelizers" of popular plays.

Montaigne said that abridgments of good books were superfluous. To say that adaptations of good plays are superfluous would be too much; to say that only discriminating and tactful adaptations are to be tolerated is to put it with perfect justice. Take the case of the "Gamine" of MM. Veber and de Gorsse. Renaming it "The Runaway" for Miss



MADAME SIMONE

Like Madame Bernhardt, this French actress who is now visiting America is of Jewish descent and she has lately acted in a play in which the heroine's race is the moving force of the drama.

Billie Burke, the adapter has not hesitated to marry the heroine to a different man than the authors gave her. The authors themselves may assent to such rearrangements, cynically feeling that it matters very little how their inconsequent little play is given so far away from their own Paris. But the American public has a right to good-natured objection.

In the case of "The Return from Jerusalem," noted above, we have a more or less happy ending patched upon the unhappy original; and the same treatment was accorded to another serious French play produced in New York—Lavedan's "Sire," acted last season by Mr. Skinner—where the author made the climax the death of his hero. As performed in Paris,

one hears at the close of the last act the roaring of a revolutionary mob. The singing of "The Marseillaise" sounds above the noise of destruction. Then one hears the firing of the royalist soldiery. "Go out and fight for your lost honor," says the countess; and the play-acting hero does so—losing his life. In the American version the hero was brought upon the stage again, only wounded, and presumably not too badly wounded for an early wedding. Later on this passage was rewritten; he was not brought back—his fate was left in doubt. The audience was at liberty to end the play as it pleased.

This is not giving a fair chance to our imported drama.

NEW YORK CITY.



A Child's Prayer

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE

[Mr. Trowbridge, now in his ninth decade, is the senior survivor of all the constellation of the American poets and novelists of the past century. His first volume was published in 1853. So much of his work has been for boys that this little paper and prayer is happily characteristic.—EDITOR.]

THESE lines were composed at the request of a young mother who, having looked in vain for a prayer adapted to the age and understanding of her child, a bright boy in his fourth year, appealed to me for assistance. My memory at once went back to the popular "Now I lay me down to sleep" of my own childhood (for a long time I supposed the opening phrase to be one word, "Nowilamy"), which was always associated in my mind with the dread of death before morning. I hated to say it, I never liked to think of it, and in later life the depressing recollection of it prejudiced me against using this or any other form of prayer with my own children. I was deeply touched, therefore, when one of them—the young mother in question, to be explicit—requested for her infant son what I had neglected to provide for her own childhood. If I knew of nothing appropriate would I not write something?

This "Child's Prayer" is the result. I have endeavored to make it as simple as possible, free from any thought of external reward, and having its answer in the heart and life of the supplicant,

which constitutes the true value of prayer. To any mother using it must be left the manner of bringing the infant mind to some understanding of what is meant by "Heavenly Father," the Power that ever enfolds us, the Life that is in all life, in stars and trees and flowers, and most intimately in the part of us that thinks and feels. The mother for whom it was written says her boy has quickly learned it, that he loves to repeat it, and eagerly asks for it if she waits to see if he will go to bed without remembering to say it. The effect on him is tenderly tranquillizing, and it makes so sweet a "good night" parting for both, that she wishes it might be printed for the benefit of the many mothers who, she is sure, would be glad to teach it to their children. In acting upon her suggestion I can think of no fitter vehicle for it than

THE INDEPENDENT.

* * * * *

Heavenly Father, hear my prayer!
Keep me always in your care!
Trying always to be good,
And to do the things I should;
Loving them that love me so,
And kind to every one I know.

NICE, FRANCE.

King Cotton

BY L. J. ABBOTT

A CONSERVATIVE estimate of the 1911 cotton crop is 14,000,000 bales. Each 500-pound bale of cotton represents on an average 1,600 pounds of seed cotton as it comes from the field. So in the eleven States of the South¹ that produce any considerable amount of cotton, there has been no less than 9,800,000,000 pounds of lint to pick in harvesting this crop.

We often hear of cotton pickers who "get their 600 ever' day." These are the kind of men one always hears about, but seldom sees. The fact is that one is doing extremely well if he "gets his 200" day in and day out. No farm labor can possibly be more tedious. Upland cotton is always short, frequently not much over a foot high. The average is possibly three feet. The cotton picker is compelled either to bend over all day long or crawl on his knees. That the picker may have both hands free he drags a long duck sack behind him. It is held by a strap that passes over his left shoulder and under his right arm. Into this he puts the cotton.



IF A BABY VENTURES INTO THE COTTON FIELD, IT IS "GET BUSY"

With quick, dextrous thrust both hands are plunged at the open bolls at the same time. There can be no lost motion if one is to succeed at such an endless task; both hands must return laden with all the lint in those two particular bolls. If one is compelled to make

a return thrust for the "fifth lock," his pick for the day will be just about divided by two. It's a back-breaking task at best, and when the cold, damp days of fall arrive, or the bleak weather of early winter, this crawling up and down the rows of a cotton field is work that makes feeding a steam thresher in August a summer day's diversion. One can wear no husking gloves to pick cotton. Men as a rule take it straight bare-handed; women often cut off the foot of an old stocking, and with benumbed fingers protruding, get what scant protection the stocking leg affords.

This very year there were no less than 49,000,000 days of just such stooping and crawling by the vassals of King Cotton. Nor is there any union to call a strike if the eight-hour day is infringed upon. The pickers must be in the field as soon as they can distinguish the bolls, and stay there while there is the least vestige of fading twilight.

¹North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma. Florida's crop of about 60,000 bales is much the smallest, while that of Texas, almost 4,000,000 bales, is nearly double that of any other State.



EVERY ONE IN THE FAMILY DOES HIS PART

When the bale is finally "picked out," the father, perched high on the load, drives off to the gin

Pictures almost invariably show you broadly smiling darkies in a cotton field. The negroes are there, it is true, literally millions of them; so, too, are white folks. I have no accurate data on which to base a conclusion, yet there can be no doubt that in not one of the eleven cotton States does the amount of the fleecy staple produced by negroes approach that of white labor. Certainly this is the case in Texas, the greatest of the cotton-producing commonwealths.

The adult male labor of the South, black and white combined, engaged in cotton culture, could not harvest a single crop in a half dozen years. Thus it is that cotton growing, probably more than any other agricultural industry, is dependent upon women and children. Besides, the nimble fingers of a woman or a child are better adapted to cotton picking than the calloused digits of a man, and the lord and master of a cotton farm more than willingly surrenders to the good wife and the children this task for which they seem peculiarly fitted. I have seen a mother leave a two months' old baby at

the "camp" next the wagon, with a boy of five as guard, and bend what energy she had, along with that of the father and the two boys next older than the child nurse, in this endless reaching out for the open bolls.

The cotton will continue to bloom and mature until frost. Often this is well into November. Fortunately the weather, especially rain, damages the lint but little, and with numb fingers the seizing of boll on boll continues sometimes all thru the winter. I visited a friend one March who was still stooping in the cotton row.

When a bale is finally "picked out" the father, perched high on the load, drives off to the gin. He gets a chance to stretch his back; but the mother, having quieted the baby at the end of the row, will insist on the children getting busy again, and the automatic reaching out for bolls is resumed.

In almost any school district in the cotton belt the fact that cotton production is dependent upon child labor is frankly acknowledged, and the school term is adjusted to meet the needs of the



MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—ALL CAN PICK COTTON

There is probably no other agricultural industry more dependent upon the labor of women and children

crop. A term of three months is begun the 1st of July. This is after the "chopping" is done. For you must know that a girl or boy of six or seven is given a hoe and expected to chop the cotton to a stand, it having been planted much too thick, in order to insure a crop. All the spring and well into the summer the children, with such assistance as the mother can lend, hoe the cotton. The first time thru they thin it out; after that crab grass and other weeds are attacked that get too close to the plants for the shovels of the cultivators.

The school is timed to begin after chopping is over. July in the South is not the best month for study, and August is no improvement, but these are the months that least interfere with the raising of cotton, and so they are given over to school. With September picking begins, and while the term has not yet run its allotted course, yet many of the children stop to assist in "getting out" the early cotton, for it is expected to bring the best price.

As soon as the three months' school is out, every child is in the field: I know

a pettifogging lawyer in a little town who farms out his five boys as cotton pickers. At a cent a pound they can make him the neat sum of ten to fifteen dollars a day. "When boys can earn money like that," he explained to me, "they don't need to go to school."

But in most districts there is no school to go to. It is put off till the cotton is out. I once attended an annual school meeting in June where, by a decided majority, the right was expressly reserved to meet again in the fall and determine when the winter term should begin. The year before a Yankee on the board had succeeded in having school begin in September. "Just when we need the children most!" exclaimed an irate taxpayer who sat next me at the meeting.

Thus the year wears around. A cotton farmer will tell you that "it takes thirteen months of any year to raise a cotton crop." And he could well have added, "and every drop of blood and every ounce of energy that the wife and children can put into it." For, probably, from 60 to 80 per cent. of the cotton of



"COTTON-YARD" AT A SMALL OKLAHOMA COUNTY SEAT

Each bale represents the labor of some child for eight or ten days in picking, to say nothing of the days spent in "chopping." In the background can be seen thousands of bushels of corn, cribbed in circular pens

the South is raised by tenant farmers. One-fourth of every bale, in some sections one-third, goes to the landlord.

The tenant farmer of this region, with a curious improvidence, seldom raises any other crop than cotton. My neighbors at the grocery lay in a stock of canned goods, and even horse feed, which could have been produced on the farm at almost no cost at all.

Probably the fact that it takes but few implements to farm cotton, that it is almost certain "to make" rain or shine, has built up a dependence upon it that to one accustomed to diversified farming seems the height of folly. Again, in the cotton belt, a numerous progeny—as in the case of the lawyer above mentioned—is an asset not to be despised.

More than once I have heard a careful landlord, in bargaining with a prospective tenant, inquire, "How much force you got?" And the landless one would then begin a catalog of his children, and end by expanding upon his wife's prowess as a "chopper and picker." Chained by poverty, custom and ignorance, these

vassals of King Cotton raise up generations after them as improvident and incapable as themselves.

A few weeks ago I stood by a machine which, on exhibition, actually went up and down the rows of a cotton field and did the work that now requires the twice four million hands of four million women and children of the South. It was cumbersome and heavy, but it actually picked the cotton cleaner and better than can be done by hand, and this without injury either to the fiber or the blossoms, squares and bolls.

The economic revolution this cotton picker can work in the production of the chief staple of the South is almost beyond comprehension. The grinding toil from which it can, and doubtless will, free the youth and motherhood of the cotton belt is little known in other portions of the nation. We hear much of child labor in factory and mine, but outside the South itself it is hardly known that if the women and children were not summoned to the field King Cotton's dominion would shrink all of two-thirds.

It's a curious and apparently impossible machine, this cotton picker. By an ingenious arrangement of upright cylinders thousands of steel fingers about the size of lead pencils are made to plunge into the cotton plant and turn rapidly. The fluffy lint is wound upon these fingers, and the cylinders move around where the steel pins by means of brushes are cleaned of their cotton, and another series of revolving fingers probe the plants for other open bolls.

The most ingenious part of the machine is the lateral motion. These picking fingers go straight into the plant, whirl rapidly for a brief moment, and come straight out again without injuring blossom or maturing boll. Cotton does not all ripen at the same time, and any device that injured the prospects of the later pickings could never win its way.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this all

but impossible problem has been solved. What the reaper did toward cheapening the food supply of the world, and thus increasing the scale of living, this cotton picker, if it meets expectations, will do toward clothing the world. It cost just about one hundred million dollars to pick this year's cotton crop. This can easily be divided by twelve.

But the chief benefit will come in the way of freeing the cotton farmer and his family from the months of monotonous picking. The wife can attend to the home; the children answer "here" in school; and the father, with the assistance of a single boy, can harvest as much cotton in one day as now requires twenty-five days of irksome labor. But better still, the cotton farmer can turn his attention to fall plowing and other farming that will free him from the thralldom of a single crop.

EDMOND, OKLA.



European Armaments and War

BY GEN. EDWARD F. WINSLOW

[General Winslow, who was formerly president of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company and the Erie Railroad Company, is now a resident of Paris, where he has exceptional opportunities to study European politics.—EDITOR.]

IN case of a great European war, such as may break out when least expected, we may assume that Germany is always ready and will have the powerful support of Austria-Hungary. We may assume that France is well prepared upon land and England upon the water, but at this moment France is perhaps less strong at sea than Germany, while England is in no condition to supply troops for use on the Continent. It is, however, probably true that the French navy if concentrated can hold the Mediterranean and the Adriatic and blockade the Austrian and Hungarian ports. Thus France can aid England, but can England effectively aid France? There is an impression in France that, if there was an alliance with England, the benefit and use of that compact in a war with Germany would be mainly for England, and that possibly England, with its extensive world interests, might sooner be

forced to fight than France would be if left alone. Should England be beaten by Germany all of Western Europe might be at the mercy of the conqueror, and this probability would influence France to take part with England; but it is doubtful if the two countries could safely enter upon an offensive and defensive war without the full co-operation of Russia, as it would precipitate an attack upon France, in which England could be of little assistance, altho its fleets could sweep or keep the German ships from the seas.

At this moment Italy is the third partner in the Triple Alliance, but there are perhaps good reasons why that country would not engage in war with a more powerful immediate neighbor, for the result might too greatly benefit Austria-Hungary. This last possibility would have considerable influence, while commercial and other interests, as well as a

sympathetic feeling now existing with the Governments and people of France and England, would have great weight, and Italy is not inclined to engage in war against England. With the neutrality of Italy assured, the whole military power of France could be concentrated upon the Belgo-German frontier.

In a war between France and Germany it is probable that Germany would attack and France defend, at least at the outset. The 250 miles along the German frontier in France are strongly protected by a series of fortifications, a valuable support for its armies. It is perhaps likely that the German army would advance thru or over some parts of Belgium, whose neutrality is guaranteed by England, Russia, France and Prussia, and which has an army of 180,000 men when placed upon a war footing. It will be noted that three of the guarantors may be in arms against the fourth, and it is very doubtful if Germany would hesitate to march its troops thru any part of Belgium, and it is almost certain that Belgium would not oppose such action by force of arms. Under these circumstances the deciding battles of the war might be fought near its western boundary, as Germany may prefer a field of action more free from fortified lines.

Switzerland is also a neutral country lying between Austria and Germany in part and the territory of France. Owing to the character of the people and the nature of the country, it is improbable that any foreign army will attempt to traverse Switzerland. Its army of 250,000 men can be mobilized with great celerity and is very efficient in a mountainous region. It is confidently asserted that not less than 200,000 men trained for active work can be put on the frontiers within five days ready for battle. The Swiss are patriotic, brave and willing soldiers. The Government and people are determined that no violation of their neutrality shall be made, and they will contest vigorously every foot of ground. During the Franco-Prussian war General Bourbaki with a large French army was forced to enter Switzerland, when the Swiss Government demanded and received the surrender of the entire force.

In 1870 the loss of life in the German armies was not a serious matter, but in the next war there will surely be a

greater equality in skill, force and strength, and even a "mailed fist" will wish to avoid the strongest positions and will hope to prevent too great exposure of his soldiers. During the Franco-Prussian war the total German losses were 40,050 killed and 83,403 wounded, less than 11 per cent. of the armies in the campaign. The 65,000 cavalry lost but 5 per cent. in killed and wounded during that war. The French had about 80,000 men killed. The science of war and means of destruction have greatly changed since that time, while in future there will be desperate battles upon a much larger scale, tho perhaps the struggle will not continue for so long a period because wars are becoming more and more costly and destructive. It is believed by military experts that the severe fighting in case of another conflict between Germany and France will begin within ten or twenty days from the first movement of troops, and that 2,000,000 men will be gathered for a decisive conflict. There are no officers in Europe who have commanded armies as large as will be concentrated in a general European war. History records none who has managed such large numbers of disciplined men. At this time there are no officers in Western Europe who have had valuable experience in actual warfare waged upon such a scale.

Will the French army or armies in front of the Germans be under the command of one or more than one general officer? Republics (even our own) are frequently jealous of success, and sometimes afraid of it, and of men capable of commanding and controlling great bodies of soldiers. On the other hand, solidarity in the German army is certain, and the Emperor, being at the head of the army, will probably be on the field in person and assure co-operation among the army and corps commanders. Whatever happens he will claim or assume the responsibility. It is possible that the movements at the outset will be so active and forcible that there will be little time for the development of jealousy on the part of the French officers after the commencement of the war. Concentration on both sides of the frontier will probably be more rapid and result in placing larger forces than has ever been known. It is evident that if England were in a

position to put in the field at once, in the vicinity of Belgium, an army of 250,000 men well commanded, and could maintain and support such a body of good troops during the continuance of the war, it would be a great incentive to the French Government to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, but, as it is generally known the English army is not now and could not readily be composed of seasoned troops or of army corps sufficiently well exercised as such to constitute a large oversea army. It is likely that in the event of such a war as may come the forces in England would be held in reserve to reinforce and support those stationed at various places within the limits of the Empire, and to assist in defending it against insidious or other efforts and attacks likely to come from a vigorous enemy such as Germany would be.

In the judgment of persons qualified to form an opinion the British navy, at this time large and powerful as it is, would not be more than sufficiently strong to blockade the German fleets and harbors, and at the same time fully protect the commerce of Great Britain and assure the free transportation to and from England of the necessary food provision and other supplies.

The Germans have a large number of torpedo boats and submarines carrying very enterprising crews, and any English admiral who would undertake to blockade the coast of Germany in the North Sea would have a difficult and dangerous task. While the German fleet could not come out and meet him on equal terms, it would seize occasions for attempting to destroy as many units as possible. The Kiel Canal connects the North Sea with the Baltic.

The coasts of Belgium, Holland, Germany and Denmark are generally low; there are frequently many days of fog and the tidal currents are strong, while at times the water is muddy and there are considerable masses of floating seaweed; the weather is frequently foggy in a dead calm, and when it is clear there are likely to be severe gales. In either case the management of a fleet blockading on these coasts, or any of them, would place the admiral in command under serious disadvantages in the presence of a large and active navy hidden some

of the time behind fortifications and entirely out of range of the guns of his ships, and at other times covered by the weather conditions. In fact, while war vessels are intended for attack, the British navy would find it much less difficult to defend the coasts of Great Britain than to make successful attacks on German ships, harbors and coasts.

In this connection it may not be out of place to consider that the German Government is now constructing a canal between the Rhine and Ems rivers which is intended for the use of vessels and barges carrying, it is said, 1,000 tons of freight. The ostensible object of the canal is to divert from the lower Rhine a large portion of the traffic which now passes thru Holland, perhaps with a view to forcing Holland to enter the German Zollverein. The depth of water will be sufficient to allow the passage of fleets of torpedo boats and other small war vessels.

The German army is the most complete human machine ever created for fighting. The army appliances and equipments and the transportation arrangements are almost perfect, therefore the whole constitutes an organization and condition unknown in the preparation for or history of national contests. The Kaiser is the head and commander of the twenty-three army corps (which include 70,000 cavalry) instantly ready to move and comprising in times of peace 700,000 soldiers supported by several millions in reserve. He can order the forward march of this immense body of scientifically trained men without consulting the representatives of a constitutional government. War once begun must be continued and sustained by the Empire. The Sixty-third Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army under the Kaiser and all troops must obey his orders.

The Government of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire will probably be the principal partner of Germany in any future war game of Europe. The Emperor-King can dispose of a thoroly disciplined, excellently organized and fully equipped modern army in aid of the policy or plans of his younger, more active and more ambitious associate. There are fifteen army corps which on a peace footing

muster about 400,000 officers and men, including about 56,000 cavalry. Of course, when war is commenced this force can be largely increased, as the national reserve includes 2,000,000 trained soldiers. More than 500,000 men can within twenty days be prepared to engage in battle. This great force cannot, however, be wholly used at once against outside armies, for the conglomerate nature of the Empire and the uncertain character of the people within and of some of those confronting the extended limits of its territory will probably compel the use of a part of the "Common Army" and its reserves.

In connection with hostilities between Germany and France it is necessary to consider the relations of both Russia and England to such an important contest. Some years since a secret understanding with Russia was had. The Government and people of that great empire needed money for development and for many purposes, and France, rich and growing in wealth notwithstanding its great national debt and increasing expenses, was in a position to supply it. An immense sum, more than \$2,500,000,000, has been lent to or invested in Russia.

In return France and its Government secured a powerful and much-needed ally and friend in the Emperor, autocrat of an empire occupying a quarter of the earth's surface and nearly a quarter of all the white people of the world. Just how valuable this empire will be when the test of war is applied to friendship and the alliance, cannot be fully known outside of Russia. It will be conceded that as fighting material the Russian soldiery cannot be surpassed when led by intelligent, educated and scientific officers. As Von Bülow once said of the officers and soldiers of Great Britain: "They know how to die." The Russians are the full equals of the best soldiers in the world in the matter of courage and staying capacity. The population of Russia is now at least 150,000,000, and there are several millions of trained fighting men equipped with the best means of attack and defense.

In western Russia, facing Germany, Austria-Hungary and Rumania, there are twenty-seven army corps, all of which could be moved and concentrated in fighting array at the boundary lines in

the space of ten or, at most, twenty days. The forces which come into contact with these disciplined and well organized, equipt and supplied armies and their reserves would find it no easy task to successfully prevent their forward movement. There is a difference in race and religion, and the Slavic people have no love for their German neighbors.

For the defense of France and its extensive colonies, the Republic has created "the Metropolitan Army" and "the Colonial Army." The former is localized in France, Algiers and Tunis, and numbers in time of peace about 610,000 officers and soldiers. The field army includes nineteen army corps, the Lyons brigade of fourteen battalions, also ten cavalry divisions comprising about 65,000 men. There are in addition thirty-six complete divisions of reserve troops and some reserve cavalry, amounting in all to nearly 500,000. Probably two other corps could be provided from the 27,500 of the "Colonial Army" in France and the troops which, including those of the Nineteenth Corps (40,000 men), number about 72,000 and are in Algiers and Tunis. The "Colonial Army" in the distant colonies is made up of 45,000 Europeans and 35,000 natives. The soldiers of this army, together with those constituting the entire force in Algiers and Tunis, are volunteers, and number all told about 150,000.

The depots of the field army, when augmented by the very large number of surplus men (all of whom are trained soldiers), are said to contain more than 600,000, while the organized territorial troops who would be last called to the colors can muster almost an equal number for duty. The artillery is believed to be fully equal in efficiency to the best in Europe. It appears that for the protection of France, its Colonies and interests, the Republic can command the services of nearly two and one-half million soldiers, all of whom have served two or more years. No such citizen military force exists elsewhere. It is asserted that in no other country where conscription is the basis of service can there be found the same degree of *camaraderie* as in this immense body of Republican soldiers. No army of France ever equaled in preparation, readiness and efficiency that of today.

The fortified places in France are administered by a special service for fortifications. Paris is defended by thirty-eight new forts or batteries, the whole forming entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles. The strongest places near the German frontier, each of them having numerous forts, are Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort on the advanced line, and there are six others on the second line of defense.

The military budget of France, covering all expenditures for 1911, amounts to about \$195,000,000. France can assemble upon its frontiers in readiness for immediate action within ten days an army or armies of 600,000 men, and during the following ten days can support these forces with an equal number of trained soldiers. The administration consists of a general staff and several departments, all under the orders of the Minister of War.

To the critical expert, as well as to the ordinary observer, it appears that the Republic of France has graduated in preparation for and in the study of the science of the war game as it will be played in Europe some day unless signs fail, and that the experience of 1870 will not be repeated. This immense well organized and thoroly prepared military force should be quite able to defend the soil of France and to detain any German army brought to its borders at least until the Russian legions are making their bloody track towards Berlin or compelling the division of the German armies and the payment of a price for victory or defeat which will add a new chapter to the horrors of war and which might record a double invasion.

Great Britain during several centuries has tried to secure or maintain in Europe what is termed a balance of power, and has aided one nation or another to that end. At this time an offset against the Triple Alliance is not only important but absolutely necessary in order to maintain a condition of peace on the Continent. Central Europe is organized, co-operative, militant and aggressive, and it appears that the German Emperor is the active partner. It is said that Austria-Hungary may not fully support Germany in all its plans, even should these lead to an international conflict,

because it does not wish to throw down the gauntlet to Russia. Of course, it has been the aim of Germany to separate Russia and France—that is, to isolate France and England, as well as to try and also separate those two countries.

A treaty or an understanding between Russia and France has been in existence for a long time, but the terms have been kept from public knowledge. It may be assumed, however, that should France be attacked by Germany, Russia would actively take the side of France.

England and Russia have also arrived at an amicable understanding quite recently, by which the irritations and jealousies of long standing applying to India and Persia have been quieted if not wholly removed. Naturally, this condition is unfavorably regarded in Germany. The "entente" following the Anglo-French treaty of 1904 has brought France and England into harmonious relations, in some ways tantamount to an alliance.

It seems, therefore, that the time has come for a genuine, practical and effective alliance to be formally entered into between Russia, France and England as against the Triple Alliance formed by Bismarck. Notwithstanding the efforts in favor of peace by means of arbitration or otherwise, there are solid grounds for believing that a European war may break out within a few years. It may come suddenly. There are also good reasons for believing that the success of Germany in forcing France to pay so largely for its Morocco indiscretions and interests will be followed by similar demands for territory now controlled by other nations.

Financial and industrial conditions do not always prevent wars or control ambitious designs. The diplomatic and military affairs of Germany are directed by the Kaiser, who can maintain peace or bring on a general conflict. It would be an awe-inspiring and terrific war, in which two King-Emperors on one side contend for the mastery of Europe, and perhaps of a large part of the world, against the Autocrat of All the Russias, another King-Emperor and the President and people of the Republic of France.

The Negro in Cleveland, Ohio

BY FRANK U. QUILLIN, Ph.D.

[Mr. Quillin, as our readers will remember, has been making an extensive study of race prejudice in a Northern State. He has already published in our columns the results of his observations in Cincinnati, President Taft's native city. That article and this will be included in his forthcoming volume, entitled "Race Prejudice in Ohio," which will be issued under the auspices of the University of Michigan. Mr. Quillin is now principal of the Central High School of Ypsilanti, Mich.—EDITOR.]

I HAVE thought of heading this article, "The Negro's Paradise," owing to the fact that it pictures a condition in such contrast to the situation in so many cities of Ohio, which in the main resemble Cincinnati in treatment of the negro, as was described in THE INDEPENDENT of February 24, 1910. The same thought was with me when I investigated conditions in the two cities in the summer of 1908.

In the city of Cleveland, the largest city of Ohio, according to the census of 1900, the negro has almost complete economic equality with the white man. By this I mean that he is permitted to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, working in that calling for which he is equipt and for which he has a liking, just the same as is permitted to the white man. In the other cities of the State the same privilege is not granted him so fully, for various reasons. Not the least of these reasons is that the white people cannot bring themselves to think that the negro can do anything else than carry their suitcase or serve them at table. To some of these people the following facts will be startling.

A colored man by the name of George D. Jones has recently invented a trolley-wheel that is said to be one of the best on the market. He has patented it, interested a few of his colored friends in it, and is now engaged in its manufacture on a considerable scale. Several white capitalists have tried to purchase an interest in the business and conduct it on a larger scale, but they have not been successful. He has faith in himself to carry on what he has so well begun.

A colored man is the manager of a large manufactory, employing about one hundred white men and one hundred black men. The Leonard Sofa Bed

Company is a good-sized factory, owned exclusively by colored people, and colored people only are employed by it.

The superintendent of construction of the immense Hippodrome Building, in which the National Educational Association held its meetings in 1908, was a colored man and of most unusual ability.

A colored citizen of Cleveland is the private secretary of the president of the Nickel Plate Railroad, and has filled the same position for three of the latter's predecessors.

Cleveland has honored several colored men with high political offices. A few years back she sent a colored man by the name of Green to the State Senate as her representative—something that has not been done elsewhere in the North, to my knowledge. Mr. Green now occupies a Government position in the postal service and is a lawyer by profession. Two other colored men have been sent as Cleveland's representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature, and these were sent at the same time. One negro has been a city justice of the peace for many years.

Besides those engaged in manufacturing pursuits and political work, we find many in the professions, and many of these doing well. There are several lawyers, one of whom is an author of considerable note, having written several novels and some more serious works. He has a large practice, and it is not confined by any means to his own race. He is honored and esteemed by many of the leading white men of the city.

There are some colored physicians. Their practice is confined almost exclusively to the colored population. There are also some dentists. There are several colored teachers, and these teach, not in colored schools, for there has not been a colored school in Cleveland since it was founded. (This statement can

be made of no other city in Ohio.) These colored teachers are engaged in instructing white and colored children alike in the regular public schools. One colored girl, a graduate of Smith College, teaches Latin and algebra in the Central High School, and is very satisfactory in her work. Eleven other colored girls, graduates mostly of Western Reserve University, located in Cleveland, teach in the grades. The Superintendent of Schools and others informed me that their work was wholly satisfactory, and that there had been scarcely a complaint from a white parent against his child being taught by a colored person. The head librarian of Western Reserve University is a colored man. He has held the position fourteen years.

The colored men are admitted to trades unions on the same equality as the white men, receive the same wages and work on the same jobs with the white men without any friction.

As many white men and many colored men told the writer, the negro is given a clear field in which to work out his own welfare, and, if he "makes good," he is respected for it by the white people. The colored men feel that they are fairly treated and have no complaint to make. Feeling also that it is "up to them to make good," they are steadied in life and get down to business more than they otherwise would. To illustrate how this feeling permeates the average man of the race in this city of Cleveland, consider the following fact: The proprietor of the barber shop in the leading hotel, the Hollenden, a colored man himself, and the leading colored henchman of the late Senator Marcus Hanna in the city of Cleveland, employs fifteen colored men in his shop, each one of whom owns his own home and besides has a comfortable bank account.

The negro in this city of Cleveland is given the opportunity of making his living as he sees fit; he improves the opportunity and is happy. He does not complain because the white man does not take him to his bosom and treat him as his boon companion. There is no social equality between the two races, and at the same time there is no bitterness over it. Both races seem too wise to let that enter into the relations between them. They are two distinct races. Each race

seems to say to the other: Here we are, thrown together upon this one spot of Mother Earth. Let us make the best of it. We all must fight the battle of life; we must work in order to live. You have as much right to live as we. So you work at what your hands find to do and we will do the same. You enjoy the fruits of your labors as you see fit, we will do the same.

And, working out this declaration of interdependence and independence, the people of Cleveland have come near to furnishing to the world at large an ideal condition of affairs between the white and colored races. In making their living from the same piece of ground, they have found it profitable to combine, following natural law. The two races, in enjoying the fruits of their labors, have seen fit to enjoy them separately, following natural law. And some other natural law must have been working on these strange people when I was in their midst investigating conditions. They could not bring themselves to realize that there was any "negro problem," or anything of the kind. Everything was taken as a matter of course, but, when I made specific inquiries as to how they enjoyed the fruits of their labors, or, in other words, to what extent the two races mixt socially, I found out the following things:

The negroes live by themselves in Central avenue, Cedar avenue and Doan street. According to the census of 1900, there were 6,000 of them. The two races prefer to live by themselves in their home life. As the negro population increases and new land is needed to accommodate it, adjacent property is always ready for sale at a cheap price.

Men of the two races may meet as friends on the streets or in business, but it is never carried to the home life. The white man will not think of such a thing as introducing a colored person to his wife and have them meet on the same social plane. This is illustrated by the following case:

There is a club of leading literary men in the city, who have met for years. In this club there is an author of large gifts, but who happens to have almost an imperceptible amount of colored blood in his veins. Some time ago it was proposed that the club have a banquet, to which they would invite their wives. The idea

was entered into with enthusiasm, until one of the members happened to think that it would be necessary to have the wife of the colored member present. The whole thing was then quietly dropped, the members of the club taking the following view of the matter, as expressed by one of them: "Altho I am a Southerner, I am broadminded enough to admire Mr. A. for his work. I like to talk with him and to shake his hand, but for my wife to meet his wife in social equality is a very different thing. She would not agree to it, and I could not blame her."

A few years back some of the young negroes tried to attend the public dance along with the whites, but it was made so uncomfortable for them that they do not attempt it any more.

Ordinarily, the colored people of Cleveland are very thoughtful about intruding themselves upon the white people in any way that would be disagreeable for either race. This is shown in their attitude toward frequenting the white man's eating place or restaurant. When I asked many of the white people about this, the usual reply was, "Well, since I come to think about it, I never see a colored man in any restaurant where I eat. I suppose they would feed him if he should come in, but as he knows that there is generally some feeling about that question, I suppose he has

the good sense to stay away or patronize his own restaurant." And that he does, for his own self-respect.

Each race shows regard for the rights and desires of the other, and the result is a most happy one for all concerned, and Cleveland stands out today in a class by itself so far as the cities of Ohio are concerned, and possibly there are few like it in this regard thruout the country.

The question now naturally comes up, Why is Cleveland's attitude toward the negro as it is? The following facts will help to answer this question: According to the census of 1900, her population of 381,768 was made up of 124,631 foreign-born people, 163,570 native whites of foreign parents, and 87,740 native whites of native parents. The last mentioned class was composed of those born of American parents, most of whom came from Connecticut and the New England States, where little prejudice was felt against the negro. The other two classes came from countries not so recently afflicted with the curse of African slavery and hence felt less antipathy toward its victims. The only other thing that I might mention is that this city has been unusually wise in solving a most distressful question and gives to the colored man full economic equality and lets social status rest upon natural law and ordinary good sense.

YPSILANTI, MICH.



Greetings to Arizona

BY H. T. SUDDUTH

WHAT thrills the air, this morn, o'er sunlit lands?

What makes the Painted Desert's silent sands
Seem all aglow, where gorgeous colors run
O'er wastes and ranges basking in the sun?

Across the mesas, to Grand Canyon vast,
To cliff homes built in unknown ages past—
Across weird lands of silence, deep, sublime,
Where strange stone forests dream of eldest
Time,

And o'er green valleys where alfalfa bloom
With orange and with lemon blends perfume,
This morn a gladdening, longed-for message
comes!

And listen! 'tis the stirring roll of drums!
Bright banners wave and bugles joyous play,
For Freedom's youngest-born is crowned to-
day.

O land, rich in dim, ancient mysteries,
Thy star this morning dawned in Freedom's
skies!

A star for thee, O glowing, fair Southwest,
To hold its station high with all the rest
That shine in steady, matchless splendor
there!

A glad new star that kindles hope where'er
Thruout the world there is an eye that
turns

To where that clustered constellation burns!
O, Arizona, Freedom's daughter fair,
We bid thee hail! Go forth and greatly
dare!

The Future calls thee! Fare thou on, elate
On thy high mission, Freedom's youngest
State!

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 14, 1912.

Literature

The Centenary Thackeray

THE twenty volumes of the *Centenary Edition of Thackeray** form the first complete collection of Thackeray's work both as illustrator and author. With the invaluable bibliographical notes by Mr. Melville it should be the authority for all students of Thackeray, while the delightful illustrations by Mr. Furniss added to those by Thackeray and his contemporary illustrators make the volumes more than satisfactory to the general reader.

Punch, *Frazer's* and the *Times* have given from their forgotten columns many articles that have never been reprinted or have hitherto been known only in some special collection. The wit that befits the weekly sheet or the political incident is seldom of enduring quality. Thackeray's humor was of the sort that mellowed and ripened with years, and that of his youth has often a harshness that robs it of charm when divorced from the moment that called it forth. There are some amusing tales among this newly gathered matter, as the legend of "Jambrahim Heraudée," the earliest known of the *Punch* contributions. Especially interesting are the four epitaphs written for the proposed statues of the four Georges and published in *Punch* ten years before the lectures for which they serve as excellent synopses were written. Not infrequently among these writings are caustic comments on American affairs of the Mexican War period. A conversation between "Dizzy" and "a gentleman from Philadelphia" contains a comment most fitting to the present year. The gentleman from Philadelphia remarks on the expenses of a monarchy, and the relative cheapness of Presidents, to which "Dizzy" replies:

"If in this country we were to have an election every year, and a struggle for the President's chair every three years, . . . we

should lose in money ten times as much as the Sovereign costs us."

It is good to see the "Critical Papers in Literature" and also the little essays on English landscape painters which Thackeray wrote out of the kindness of his heart, to go with the sketches by Louis Marvy, here reproduced. But Thackeray himself, having a modest notion as to the historical value of his early potboilers, could he see these volumes, would doubtless repeat with feeling the words in his preface to a volume of miscellanies published by Appleton, "Why were some of these little brats brought out of their obscurity?" The most valuable matter is not entirely new, but that which has been published in odd volumes during recent years, or portions of early works discarded in their later editions, like the preface and illustrations of "Comic Tales and Sketches." These were known only to the collector of the rare little volume of 1841 until the biographical edition in 1898 republished the incomparable frontispiece and the Melville biography set it again beside the preface. It is not clear to the reader why these were not placed in the volume with the book to which they belong, and that brings us to a question in regard to the arrangement of this bewilderingly complete edition. They are not numbered, tho Mr. Furniss seems sometimes to know of which volume in the series he is writing; at least he knows when he reaches the twentieth. They are not chronologically arranged, for these odd papers and drawings, belonging mostly to the period before the publication of "Vanity Fair," fill the later pages of several volumes, and "Barry Lyndon" shares binding with "Catherine." Both for convenience and for coherence of effect it would have seemed better to arrange the work on some evident scheme. Mr. Melville's bibliographical notes are complete and authoritative, and if they could but have run in the order of the publications they would have formed a full and excellent account of

*THE HARRY FURNISS CENTENARY EDITION OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. New York: The Macmillan Co. 20 vols. \$2.50 each.

Thackeray's whole career. As it is, an index to the entire set is badly needed.

Mr. Furniss is eager in his contention that practically all the illustrations actually by Thackeray are those in "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Virginians" and *Punch*, and that the words appearing on most of the title pages, "Illustrated by the author," mean only that Thackeray sketched more or less fully suggestions to be carried out by others. We wish that the Gahagan pictures could have been left to us. Their humor is so Thackerayan that it is hard to divorce them from his pencil. But we frankly rebel at the intimation that the grotesque and wholly delightful designs from "The Rose and the Ring" were by Thwaites or any other person, save possibly as to some slight finishing touches. Giglio and Rosealba and Bulbo are all in

the wonderful manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring," set in the midst of the fine, upright handwriting, and they are as absolutely his as are the ludicrous adventures of those delightful inhabitants of Paphlagonia.

We lose in these pages none of the pictures we have loved in the Smith & Elder edition. Thackeray's own illustrations are all here, and Richard Doyle's for the "Newcomes" and Walker's for "Philip" and "Duval." Even the objectionable Cruikshank cuts to which Mr. Furniss takes exception, and Leech's pictures from *Punch* are included. Far be it from the layman, after reading Mr. Furniss's opinions, not only of Thackeray's art criticism, but of the notions of any one not of the guild, to speak in either praise or blame of the technical quality of these scores of new illustrations,

but of their literary quality one may write, I take it, fearlessly—and most happily. They are wrought out with a wonderful understanding of Thackeray's spirit, and an exact following of the text. The illustrations for "Barry Lyndon," for instance, are all single figures of that worthy, for, as the artist explains, it is a single figure novel; to illustrate it by scenes would be to miss the whole idea. The pictures for "Vanity Fair" carry always in their setting some suggestion of a scene on a stage, following the notion of the original cover and tail piece designs of the puppets and the box. The writer himself is, after all, the central figure of the "Roundabout Papers," and this idea is delightfully carried out in the ten pictures of the volume, the writer's own bulky figure and genial face presiding over whatever scene his fancy may have called forth. The same idea meets us somewhere in nearly every volume, and often the prefaces contain attractive sketches



THACKERAY TO THE GENTLE READER

"No doubt, dear young lady, I am calumniating Mr. Warrington according to my heartless custom,"

of Thackeray, as in that for "Henry Esmond," where the initial letter is a charming drawing of Thackeray gazing up at a statue of Beatrix. Much as Mr. Furniss enjoys these single figures, his groups are quite as successful. One of the most spirited is the scene in "Esmond" where the crowd attacks Lady Esmond's coach, with cries of "No popery, No popery." The artist's struggles to remain faithful to the text from time to time involve him in difficulty, and draw forth the exceeding bitter cry, "Why did Thackeray not shave Clive Newcome?" Truly, a fashion in hair, as exhibited by Clive and Esmond, is a sadder matter than any style of women's gear. Look only at that portrait of Mr. Binnie asleep in his arm-chair to see what may be done with a bald, round-headed, clean-shaven man!

The artist has wisely preserved that Colonel whom we have learned to see thru Richard Doyle's eyes, and in Mr. Furniss's picture of the New Don Quixote, mounted upon Rosinante, with windmills to right and to left, he has portrayed that beautiful spirit with an exquisite humor. It is good to have the "Chronicle of the Drum" at last fittingly treated. "Charlotte cutting bread and butter" is all that can be desired, and the illustration for "Little Billee" should never be separated from that lugubrious ditty.

But every volume contains pictures as worthy notice, and it were idle to catalog what must be seen to be enjoyed. Mr. Furniss has conceived boldly and with great originality. He has known, too, when to follow the types set by his predecessors. He has caught the spirit of the author often better than did the contemporary artists, and often, it must be admitted, translated it better than did Thackeray himself. Between them, Mr. Melville and Mr. Furniss have made an edition for which all lovers of Thackeray should be grateful.

EVELINE W. BRAINERD.

Travelers Four

"To the artist in travel, the artist in life, traveling mankind itself remains the paramount study. The commerce of men and women, one with another; the comedy that each world-wanderer takes with him as his luggage; these are the unfailing interests."



Seen in Holland
FROM BLANCHE McMANUS'S "AMERICAN WOMAN ABROAD"

THE passage we have quoted is the confession of faith of the first of our four travelers—the late Percival Pollard, who died on the eve of his book's publication.¹ As Montaigne, Sterne and Stevenson did (less directly), Mr. Pollard invites the reader to explore—the explorer. He invites us—but remains thruout more "literary" than personal. His essays on ocean voyages, Egypt, Vandalism in Florence, Munich, the "Cure," Paris, Berlin, London, are almost all of them humorous, whimsical, diverting.

Blanche McManus's *American Woman Abroad*² differs in many ways from Mr. Pollard's book, but no more conspicuously in any respect than in the fact that it aims at being, up to a certain point, directly instructive. No doubt many a reader will find the introductory chapter on the cost of living abroad valuable indeed. So, too, the following chapters: Servants and the Servant Question, Markets and Marketing, Some Housekeeping Experiences, etc. In spite of the fact that a great part of the volume is thrown into the anecdotal or conversational form, the standpoint of the author is predominantly practical; and she has

¹VAGABOND JOURNEYS: THE HUMAN COMEDY AT HOME AND ABROAD. By Percival Pollard. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. Pp. 328. \$2.

²THE AMERICAN WOMAN ABROAD. Written and profusely illustrated by Blanche McManus. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Pp. 534. \$2.

much to tell her readers of what the lone woman traveler may expect, what women may find in the shops, what tipping amounts to, and so forth. Sketching grounds, winter sports in Switzerland, touring clubs, the hotels and cafés, auto-mobiling abroad, all have their chapters. An interesting novelty is the abstract of French law for foreigners. Not the least noteworthy feature is the charming illustration of the book in black and white.

Pleasing, no less, are the drawings which, with colored reproductions of paintings by A. H. Hallam Murray, illustrate Julia Cartwright's *The Pilgrims' Way*.³ From Winchester to Canterbury is the route. The volume has already appeared, in different dress and with different illustrations, but is neither less instructive, nor less good reading, for that.

The fourth of our English-made travel books describes voyages Oriental.⁴ The writer is a London surgeon, who shipped for the Far East in his professional capacity in order to enjoy a temporary change from London fog—and to take something like a rest cure. As surgeon to the steamship "Clytemnestra" he fared from Liverpool to Port Said, and took delight in observing the ways of "the old man" (the "Clytemnestra's" captain) and the Chinese stewards. The Indian Ocean and its ports—Japan and the shops and streets and tea houses of its coast towns; all these matters have been treated by many another before the author of *The Surgeon's Log* yielded to every traveler's temptation; yet his book is genially and engagingly, if not brilliantly, composed. Several chapters are devoted to impressions of Java and Batavia.



Martin Luther

THE perennial interest in Luther and his work is occasionally heightened by the discovery and publication of new materials, the observance of special anniversaries, and the opening of fresh lines of attack and defense in the theological struggle that has been carried on over the cleft which Luther's work made in

the religious life of Germany, not to say of the western world. The celebration of the fourth centennial of the reformer's birth nearly thirty years ago gave a stimulus to Luther study which has resulted in many valuable finds in German and Italian libraries, in the writing of vigorous biographies from both the Protestant and Catholic standpoints, and in the production of some exhaustive monographs on mooted points such as Luther's intellectual development and his connection with the double marriage of the Landgrave of Hesse. As was natural, the research work has been done largely by German Protestants, but Catholic investigators and helpers from other lands have not been wanting, and their efforts are bearing legitimate fruit in worthy contributions to Luther literature. Witness to this last statement is borne by three new lives of Luther,* each of special value and significance, and all coming from non-Lutheran sources. It must be said, however, that these investigations and additions to biographical material have not changed the general lines of the picture of Luther, altho much light has been thrown on particular episodes and phases of his career. Indeed, the new estimates of Luther and his work have been elicited largely by a changed attitude on the part of his biographers. Older writers regarded his life as necessarily involved in estimating Protestantism, and sought in retelling his life story to justify or stultify the course and present existence of Protestant separation from Rome. Fortunately, a better day is dawning, in which Protestants will no longer feel it incumbent upon them to defend Luther's theology and morals, or look for his sanction as a bulwark to their own faith; and Roman Catholics will find it increasingly difficult to justify their claims by vilifying the life and work of their most powerful opponent. Signs of this new day are quite apparent in the most striking of the recent biographies of Luther.

*MARTIN LUTHER, THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert. New York: The Century Company. \$3.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MARTIN LUTHER. By Preserved Smith, Ph.D. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.50.

LUTHER. Von Hartmann Grisar, S. J., Professor an der K. K. Universität Innsbruck, Drei Bände. Erster Band: Luther's Werden. Zweiter Band: Auf der Höhe des Lebens. St. Louis, Mo.; Herdersche Verlagshandlung. Band I, \$3 90; Band II, \$4.50.

³THE PILGRIM'S WAY, FROM WINCHESTER TO CANTERBURY. By Julia Cartwright. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. 225. \$5.

⁴THE SURGEON'S LOG: BEING IMPRESSIONS OF THE FAR EAST. By J. Johnston Abraham. With forty-four illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp.

that by Professor McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary. The book is published without preface, notes or bibliography, for it is evidently meant, not for the scholar or theologian, but for the intelligent lay reader. The author has put into popular form the stirring story of Luther's life, pointed out its relations to the movements of the time, and interpreted the reformer's significance for the modern world. Professor McGiffert's portrait of the great German is that of a hero who in a critical period embodied and exemplified the passions and purposes of his people. "To a degree true of few great men he was a child of his age and its mouthpiece." His theological

If Professor McGiffert's book is to be regarded as the best popular work on Luther, Dr. Preserved Smith's volume must surely be accorded the first place in the library of the student and preacher. It is not, however, written from the theological point of view, and it is free from ecclesiastical bias and prepossession. The efforts of the author are directed toward an accurate delineation of Luther's career and an intimate knowledge of the man himself in all his mental, moral and physical characteristics. To accomplish well this double purpose Dr. Smith has thoroly acquainted himself with the latest researches in the details of Luther biography, and has



CLOISTER OF THE AUGUSTINIAN MONASTRY IN ERFURT AS IT
WAS IN LUTHER'S TIME
(Century)

and ecclesiastical conceptions are not treated as subjects of special interest in themselves, but only as they reveal the man or bear upon his work as a successful leader in the uprising against prevalent abuses and a revolt against oppressive power. This account of Luther, based on the most recent and careful scholarship, is written with due perspective in a style that is clear in expression and swift in movement. The reader gains a distinct impression of the larger outlines of Luther's life and work, while the details are not distorted or too much obscured. The work falls little short of being an ideal popular life of a great man.

studied carefully the reformer's writings, particularly his "table talk" and letters, wherein Luther most fully reveals himself. The author does not hesitate to present the evidences of Luther's grossness as well as those of his greatness. He does not try to justify Luther's harshness and blunders in the matters of the Peasants' Revolt and the bigamy of Philip, but regards the reformer's relations to both as the greatest blots upon his career. One of the pleasantest features of the book is the large number of Luther's letters freshly translated by the author into excellent English. An unusual and altogether welcome side of Luther, whose

outward and public life was so crowded and stormy, is shown in such delightful and sometimes playful letters as the one concerning the Diet of Birds, or that directed to his little son, Hans, or the simulated complaint against Wolfgang, his servant. It is characteristic of Dr. Smith's work that these translations do not misrepresent the spirit of the original, but they are often so far from being literal that they would not stand the strain of polemical usage. Occasional notes and a good bibliography add to the serviceableness of the volume.

When we turn from these American studies to the extended biography of Luther by Prof. Hartmann Grisar, S. J., University of Innsbruck, we find ourselves at once in another atmosphere of investigation and presentation, as well as in another language (German). The changed point of view is signaled in the introduction, where the author declares that the question of Luther's divine mission is a point of highest interest, and, while but one chapter is specifically devoted to it, nevertheless it is really under general consideration thruout the whole work. This, then, we may expect to be a biography in which the old religious interests and controversies are predominant, however well they may be held in leash and regulated by a high regard for scientific accuracy. But the author's avowed purpose of freeing the life of Luther from all legendary elements and his emphasis on the objectivity and un-polemical character of his work lead one to expect many departures from the type of Luther biography presented in Denifle's book, the tone and content of which Grisar himself severely criticised. And this expectation is largely fulfilled by a reading of the two bulky volumes already published. Scores of derogatory stories and incidents which have been associated with Luther are cast aside as worthless, altho generally given first in full detail. There is usually a reserve in pronouncing judgment and always a lack of violence and invective, which distinguish Professor Grisar's method from that of many Catholic writers on this subject.

He gives no countenance to the moral aspersions that have been cast on Luther's early career, and dissents from

the theory that moral corruption was the occasion of his revolt from Rome. He is always careful to present both Protestant and Catholic views of contested points, and his results are enforced by a large array of evidence. Some of the features of Professor Grisar's work which call for special attention are his emphasis on Luther's superficial knowledge of scholasticism and early departure from Catholic standards of teaching, his theory of a bitter strife on the part of Luther against the "observants" of his order, and the assignment of the real origin of Luther's revolt to these causes, reinforced by the reformer's contentious nature, his pride, self-consciousness and other like elements of his peculiar psychological make up. Indeed, one gets the impression that the author's main effort is directed toward accounting for Luther's life and work on the basis of his unusual psychological development and character as opposed to the notion of his religious inspiration and reaction against current abuses. Grisar would say that Luther made his surroundings rather than his surroundings him, and that in the process the sources of his inspiration were by no means the divinest elements in human nature. In presenting this view the author can hardly be called impartial. It is necessary to use much conjecture and to do some violence to Luther's statements in order to find a place for his struggle with the "observants." Side by side with impartial judgments frequently stand unwarranted inductions from some of Luther's fugitive utterances, enforced by the suspicions of his enemies. The groupings of Luther's sayings on particular themes, especially when torn from their contexts and pieced together by a running commentary from the author, are more liable than not to give false or distorted impressions of Luther's ideas and character. Such blemishes tend strongly to weaken confidence in Grisar's work, yet it must be said that if the third volume maintains the same standard as these two, this Luther biography will take its place as the best Catholic contribution to the subject, altho it will add nothing to our knowledge of the man and contribute but little toward revealing the secret of his power.

CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE.

The Door in the Wall and Other Stories.

By H. G. Wells. Illustrated with photogravures from photographs by Alvin Langdon Coburn. 15 x 11 inches. Edition limited to 600 copies. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$7.50.

This sumptuous edition of some of Wells's earliest stories shows how he has advanced in public esteem. Some of us already have them in our scrap books, clipped from stray magazines or Sunday supplements, as they first appeared, in smudgy and careless print, and treasured thru the years as we only treasure the jewels we have discovered for ourselves in the mass of rubbish which pours from the press. And to such early lovers of Wells it is an especial delight to find them now, for the first time, in a setting worthy of their unique character; on paper that it gives one a thrill of sensuous delight to shut one's eyes and feel of, printed with type designed by F. W. Goudy, whose taste in typography is unexcelled in America, and illustrated by A. L. Coburn, whose photographs harmonize with the illusive atmosphere of the tales. From the purely literary point of view Mr. Wells has never done anything better than these, for he was most of a poet when he was most of a scientist, and since he has gone in so heavily for sociology he has lost that delicacy of touch and suggestion of symbolism which were the charm of his first work. Some of these eight tales contain in miniature the germ of his later novels, and we can discern in them the folded cotyledons that afterward were expanded into the full grown plant. "The Star," for example, is the first sketch of "In the Days of the Comet," and the tale is vastly superior to the novel in effectiveness. In the "Dream of Armageddon" we see the author's first vision of that future state of society, commercialism, relentlessly carried to the extreme, which he afterward developed in detail in "When the Sleeper Wakes." But the most brilliant achievement of his imaginative symbolism is "The Country of the Blind," the story of an isolated valley of the Andes, whose inhabitants had long since gone blind when an explorer tumbled into their midst. He recalled the proverb "In the country of the blind the one-eyed man is king," and prepared to demonstrate his superiority. But he

finds himself at a disadvantage at once, and fights a losing battle against the power of public opinion. A single individual, even exceptionally gifted, is powerless to disturb seriously a settled and organized community. The people laugh at his pretensions to superior vision, his stories of distant mountains and other lands. One young girl is captivated by these poetical fancies of his and loves him because of them, but refuses to take him as a husband until he is cured by a surgical operation, which, by removing his eyeballs, will make a normal man of him. What his decision was and whether it was the right one we will leave to the reader's imagination and judgment. If he knows the author he will know his solution.



A Little Pilgrimage in Italy. By Olive M. Potter. With 8 colored plates and 89 other illustrations by Yoshio Markino. Pp. 360. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$4.

One of the most handsome travel-books recently published is this Italian Pilgrimage, printed in Edinburgh, and issued with the Houghton Mifflin im-



THE LAMPLIGHTER AT GUBLIO
From a drawing by Yoshio Markino, illustrating
"A Little Pilgrimage in Italy" (Houghton)

print. The illustrations lend much of its attractiveness, and are notable in their variety of subject and method; so that the volume is for no consideration to be overlooked because it treats of a well-traveled road. The chapters on Arezzo, Siena, Perugia, and other towns of northern and central Italy are written by one who commands a graceful style and brings to her writing love of the land, its traditions, and its literature.



Literary Notes

....“The Pigeon,” John Galsworthy’s latest play, is a fantasy on the subject of charity. Mr. Walkley, of the *London Times*, writes that the pockets of the hero, one Christopher Wellwyn, “are ‘spiritually’ one enormous hole. Sympathy for the outcasts, just friendliness, liking, is what he feels.” His pensioners include a flower girl, a Frenchman and a cabman. “Then comes the parson, who preaches repentance and reform.” There are other reformers—a professor and a J. P. These, and the somewhat sentimental hero, argue and quarrel about the protégés, who do not prosper under these conditions. The play has been selected for the opening of Mr. Ames’s Little Theater in New York.

....Besides *The Pigeon*, Mr. Ames is to produce Arthur Schnitzler’s *Anatol*. This “sequence of dialogs,” all of them cynical and most of them brilliant, had been “paraphrased for the English stage” by Mr. Granville Barker (Mitchell Kennerley; \$1), who produced it in London. We are informed that Mr. Ames does not plan to use the Barker version: and this is regrettable, for as a translator the Englishman has turned out a piece of work much more striking than any of his original plays. *Anatol*, an idle young bachelor of Vienna, his friend Max, and various ladies of *Anatol*’s acquaintance (as well as of Max’s) move thru the scenes of this frankly unmoral “sequence” with all the illusion of life. The effectiveness of the stage production of *Anatol* is conditioned only by the cleverness of the company presenting it, and the good judgment of the stage director in eliminating the less vital episodes.

....A little volume on *The Culture of Ancient Israel* (Bloch), by Aaron P. Drucker, M. A., contains an enthusiastic account of the art, music, poetry and drama of the Hebrews as evidenced in the Old Testament. The author would have done better had he adopted still more of the results of modern criticism and pressed less vigorously the claims for the drama.

....We call the attention of students of the deeper aspects of the labor problem to *Attitude of American Courts in Labor Cases*, by George G. Groat, Professor of Economics and Sociology in Ohio Wesleyan University. It is scholarly and breaks new ground (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.; \$2).

....Abundant information about the writings, royal scribes and keepers of archives of the ancient Egyptians will be found in E. C. Richardson’s delightful essay on *Old Egyptian Librarians* (Scribners; 75 cents). The facts are drawn from such sources as the Book of the Dead and Prof. Breasted’s Ancient Records.

....Alys Hallard has very admirably translated from the French of the lady who signs herself Pierre de Coulevain. *The Heart of Life* (Dutton, pp. 401; \$1.25). The author is a master of platitude whose sentiment, however, is often admirable and whose popularity is considerable. Here we have introspection, retrospection, and passing comment on all the kinds of people one meets at German and Swiss resorts no less than at Paris; all of it very leisurely in style and with a wealth of literary and casual allusion.

....Special interest attaches to the books by Robert Louis Stevenson shown in the Houghton Mifflin Co. exhibition of bindings by Miss L. Averill Cole, at the publishers’ rooms in Fifth avenue, New York. Every volume contains an inscription by the author to the restaurant-keeper of Monterey, and the “Jekyll and Hyde” dedication suggests that a far stranger case than that described would be R. L. S. forgetting Jules Simoneau, or Simoneau forgetting R. L. S. The restaurant keeper was, before his emigration to America, a prosperous merchant of Nantes; but in the years following Stevenson’s departure from California he sank lower and lower, and took to peddling *tamales* in the streets. Simoneau always refused to sell his Stevensons, however, and when he died, in 1908, at the age of eighty-nine years, he directed that the books should be sold only on condition that they be permanently preserved as one collection, and that they should not go out of the State of California. Nor have they done so, permanently; they are the property of a San Francisco bibliophile who has had them rebound by Miss Cole—one of the best known and most able of American binders. The design is of laurel leaves inlaid in greens and purples on olive-green levant. The linings are of purple silk. The books are shown in a chest of Monterey cypress wood elaborately carved and bound with wrought copper. The Stevenson-Simoneau collection is only a part of Miss Cole’s exhibition, which closes on March 9.

....There are some fine inspirational chapters for Lenten reading in Dr. Arthur W. Robinson's *Spiritual Progress* (Longmans) to which the Bishop of London has written a laudatory introduction.

....*Great Pictures as Moral Teachers* (Winston Co., Phila.), by Henry E. Jackson, contains twenty reproductions with rambling remarks about some moral lesson suggested to the author by each picture or its title. The artistic judgments are no better than the literary style.

....The lectures of Rev. John Barbour, D.D., delivered originally at Princeton Theological Seminary on "The Importance of Music to the Culture and Work of the Ministry" are worthy of wide reading on the part of ministers and theological students, and their publication by the author under the title *Ministers and Music* (Maysville, Ky.; 50 cents) is most welcome.

....The translator of *Family Letters of Richard Wagner*, Mr. Ellis, describes this new contribution to the biography of the composer as "delightful"; but, important tho the letters are to one who wishes to know all the circumstances and psychology of the master, we find the letters rather too much concerned with Wagner's need of money in the beginning and insistence upon good contracts at the end. The volume extends to something over 300 pages and would run far beyond this limit if the pronoun of the first person singular did not fortunately take up so little space. (*Family Letters of Richard Wagner*, translated by William Ashton Ellis. Macmillan, pp. 307; \$1.35.)

....Edgar Jepson has enriched our acquaintance by introducing us to *Pollyooly* (Bobbs-Merrill; \$1.25) a delightful little London girl, who at the age of twelve, attempts the support of her small self and a baby brother called "The Lump." She becomes the dignified housekeeper of a whimsical young barrister in the Inner Temple, and if the reader is immediately reminded of Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, and they are pleasant old acquaintances to be recalled. Pollyooly and the Hon. John Ruffin are quite as fascinating and much more respectable, and their adventures in the city of London are absolutely original. We leave the tiny heroine learning to dance, that she may go on the stage, for a schoolboy scion of the English nobility informs her that: "Fellows don't marry housekeepers. But if you're going on the stage—dancing too—that makes it all right." And as we are quite sure that nothing can spoil Pollyooly, with her clear little head and her loving devotion to the Lump, we would not thwart her honorable ambition.

Pebbles

TOWNE—I used to think that the best thing to cure a cold was whisky, but on second thought—

Drowne—You mean on "sober second thought," I suppose?

"AND now, sir," thundered the bullying lawyer, "tell the court what you were doing in the interim."

"I never went there," retorted the witness, indignantly; "I stayed in the smokeroom all the evening."—*New York Evening Mail*.

ANOTHER correspondent says that it is safe to say nine out of every ten—some say ninety out of every hundred—of the people even in the imperial province are in sympathy with the rebels.—*Missionary Herald*.

FOR history as she is remade consult the *Congressional Record*. This from the oration of Martin E. Dies, tribune of the people from Texas:

"Like the Bourbons of old, he [the Peerless Leader] has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. He has profited nothing from the lessons of Moscow, Leipzig, and Waterloo."

Such is fame in the mouth of a Congressman!

KING GEORGE was visiting at a country house near the scene of one of Oliver Cromwell's battles. Strolling out one morning alone he met the village blacksmith. "I say, my good fellow," said his Majesty, genially, "I understand there was a big battle fought here?"

"Well-er," stammered the blacksmith, recognizing and saluting the King, "I did 'ave a round or two with Bill the postman, but I didn't know your Majesty 'ad 'card of it."—*Boston Transcript*.

IN DOUBT.

Carolyn Wells, in Life.

We read an author's printed fame,
And yet how can we speak his name?

Do you suppose it is the thing
To talk of Mr. J. M. Synge?

Is that of syllables too stingy?
And should we call him Mr. Synge?

Or is it even more distingué
To speak of Mr. J. M. Synge?

To my mind it sounds light and springy,
Quite carelessly to call it Synge.

And then again the accents ring gay,
If we insist on Mr. Synge,

And yet our claim to truth may hinge
On simply saying J. M. Synge.

While certainly there's no denying,
It may be called correctly Synge.

I shake my head—and wonder dumbly
If haply "they" pronounce it Chumly!

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Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft

MR. ROOSEVELT placed the management of his canvass, last week, in the hands of Senator Dixon, of Montana, and the Senator promptly gave to the public a statement, which had been approved at a conference with the candidate and several members of his campaign committee. In this statement he said:

"The lack of positive leadership during the past three years has turned a Republican majority of sixty in the House of Representatives into an adverse Democratic majority of seventy; has changed a two-thirds vote in the Senate into a bare political control of that body, and temporarily has lost control of a dozen Republican States of the North and West. The lack of leadership, of statesmanship, has produced a condition of business bewilderment which has halted the prosperity of the whole country. There can be no cure for this industrial stagnation unless we substitute a policy of progressive and constructive legislation which shall meet modern conditions with modern laws."

It is not true, of course, that lack of leadership "during the past three years" has made these changes in the House, the Senate and the State governments, for the changes took place at the elections in November, 1910, a year and a

quarter ago. They were due to the Republican party's revision of the tariff in 1909. With respect to that revision there was "positive leadership" in the Senate and the House, but it was leadership of a poor kind, being that of Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Payne. The President sought to improve their work. For his earnest attempts to improve it he should have some credit. At all events, he should not be held responsible, alone, for the tariff blunder which caused a political revolution at the polls. And the criticism is scarcely acceptable when it is offered by, or in the interest of, his predecessor, who made no effort in seven years to improve the tariff laws, and of whose opinions concerning the tariff the people of the United States up to the present time have no knowledge. We remember that on one occasion he did commend Mr. Taft's plan of revising by means of data procured by a board or commission.

In the same statement Mr. Dixon remarks that "the only hope left to those Republicans who are opposing the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt" (meaning the supporters of President Taft) is "to control, thru the prostitution of Federal patronage," the delegates from the South, together with delegates from some Eastern States where they "are named in conventions largely controlled by political bosses." The use of Federal patronage to control the selection and votes of delegates is to be deplored and condemned. Convincing proof that Mr. Taft is so using it has not yet been shown. But Mr. Dixon and Mr. Roosevelt must remember what was done in 1908, when Mr. Roosevelt was President. They have not forgotten, we presume, how delegates from the South were procured for Mr. Taft, and how effectively the "steam roller's" work was done at the convention.

We are confident that many true friends of Mr. Roosevelt do not regard with satisfaction and approval this first official utterance of his campaign manager, this attack upon the President, as to whose high character and exceptional qualifications Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly spoken with force and eloquence.

We think the Republican party ought to nominate Mr. Taft for a second term. We regret that Mr. Roosevelt has set out

to prevent his nomination and to become the party's nominee in his place. We believe that Mr. Taft deserves the nomination. It has been the custom of the party to nominate its Presidents for a second term. Why should Mr. Taft be the first to suffer the humiliation of condemnation and exclusion? Mr. Roosevelt has given no reason. He has not said to the public that Mr. Taft is not now the man whom he described less than four years ago in the following words:

"I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, and yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery."

In office, Mr. Taft has faithfully and earnestly supported the policies with which Mr. Roosevelt's name was associated. He has been and is a sane Progressive. Nothing more progressive has been proposed by a President in many years than his peace treaties and his urgent recommendation that all the highest offices in the postal and customs and internal revenue services be taken out of politics and made subject to the merit rules. These are the offices which he is now accused of using improperly in his own interest. He is progressive with respect to conservation, reciprocity, publicity for campaign contributions, economy and efficiency. He stands now for a downward revision of the tariff, the measure of it to be determined by data procured by a competent board. He would exclude logrolling and bargaining from tariff revision. He is a better Progressive than Mr. Roosevelt, for the latter, we believe, as an advocate of the recall of court decisions, is a reactionary. We have some testimony about Mr. Taft as "the true friend of reform" in a letter written three and a half years ago by Mr. Roosevelt, who then said:

"To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the nation had em-

barked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble, and would produce no adequate good in the end.

"The true friend of reform, the true foe to abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions.

"In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed."

If this correctly describes and characterizes Mr. Taft, why should Mr. Roosevelt desire to displace him, and why should any Progressive desire to oust him from office for Mr. Roosevelt's benefit?

For several reasons Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated. First, because Mr. Taft deserves a renomination and should not be humiliated by rejection. Again, the party would make itself ridiculous by rejecting the President, thus branding him as unworthy or incompetent, and by selecting in his place a candidate the most prominent plank in whose platform at present is the recall of court decisions by a majority vote at the polls. In addition, Mr. Roosevelt, as the nominee, would be weighed down by the objection to a third term and by the belief of a very large number of Americans that in accepting a nomination he had broken his word. Can the party afford to commend in its platform its executive and legislative work of four years, and to withhold a renomination from the President so closely associated with that work and responsible for a large part of it?

Mr. Roosevelt and his party, if he should be the nominee, would have heavy burdens to carry, and not the least of these would be his treatment of Mr. Taft, his friend. The ex-President has been accustomed to extol the virtues of "the square deal." If he should wrest the nomination from the President, would he be able to say that a square deal had been given to Mr. Taft by himself? Can he say now that even in his preliminary canvass there has been a

square deal for either Mr. Taft or Mr. La Follette? Does he relish the frequently published assertion that he has stabbed his old friend in the back to satisfy his own ambition? The third term objection, the promise given in 1904, the recall of court decisions and a divided party would be heavy weights, but widespread disapproval of Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of Mr. Taft might be as great a burden as any of these. The American people like fair play.



Free Sugar and an Income Tax

THE bills presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Underwood, giving free sugar and an income tax are not bad politics. They are meant for politics, for they are not expected to pass the Senate and be signed by the President. They are meant for use before the people, when the Democratic orators will say, We offered you free sugar, a necessity of food in every poorest family, and they refused it. They do not care for the poor people; they are concerned only for the big corporation magnates, for the very ones who have been robbing on both sides, putting heavy burdens on the people, and then turning around and robbing the government by fraud in the customs. We have been expecting the Democrats to make some stupendous blunder, as they usually do; but thus far not even Mr. Bryan, in his attacks on other Democrats, has succeeded in doing them or his party much harm, not a fraction of the harm which dissensions are doing in the Republican party.

It is good Democratic politics, because the asserted reduction of the cost of living will be made the most of. To be sure it is not much, a cent and half a pound at the most, much less than most people waste on candy; but put it in the bulk, as so many millions, and it will bulk large. Here comes in the bad tactics of the Republican administration. It should have been a prime business of the party to make it clear, by a commission or otherwise, to the common people what are the reasons for the increase in the cost of living. It would then have been

shown that the tariff, or any other legislation, or any trusts, have but a minor part in raising the price of all commodities. The main cause is the enormous production of gold, which is the standard of value. But the unparalleled output of gold of late years has cheapened gold—that is, when one wants to buy with it a bushel of wheat, it will not buy as much wheat; or to reverse the order of terms, it has raised the value of wheat, so that you must pay more gold for a bushel of it. But our people who are not informed on the subject, and are told that this, that and the other thing has caused the increased cost of living, will be much pleased at this legislative act to relieve the burden, when it is a relief they never will feel, since the cause of high prices lies much beyond Congress. It is in Alaska and Australia and South Africa.

Then the proposition to make up the loss of revenue from the poor man's sugar by putting the tax on the rich men is also good Democratic politics, for it is really an income tax, and an income tax is as fair a tax, when fairly imposed, as there is. It is a question, to be sure, whether Mr. Underwood's bill does impose the tax fairly. It skips the poor man, and that is popular; but we see no reason why a poor man should not pay his share of the tax, if his share is not so small as not to be worth collecting. The bill exempts incomes not over \$5,000; but why should not incomes of four or three or two thousand dollars pay their fair tax? There is no good reason, unless it be that the exemption of the smaller incomes is good politics.

It is none the less good politics, because the Democratic leaders cannot expect it to pass the Republican Senate, and that will be charged against the Republican party. It can hardly pass the Senate, because it is an attempt to get around the decision of the Supreme Court that an income law is unconstitutional. • Mr. Underwood proposes to get around this decision by calling every man's work a "business," inasmuch as the Supreme Court decided that to tax the business of corporations is constitutional. So the bill simply extends the corporation law and calls the employment of the teacher, the clergyman, the

lawyer; the artist, a business, as well as that of every partnership. - Thus sixty million dollars is to be received to make up for the fifty millions lost on sugar. It is a fair way of taxation, but we do not see that it fairly escapes the reasons for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. An amendment is now before the States to allow the income tax, and we should wait to see if it can be approved, rather than to sneak in even a good measure by indirection. Never-

William Dean Howells

For a half century—good measure and now spilling over into a second half—William Dean Howells has been a foremost figure in our national literature. Coming home from Venice shortly after our Civil War, he left his name and his exquisitely beautiful handwriting as a record of his work for his great continental republic, done in a republic of a different sort that had controlled the



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WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AT SEVENTY-FIVE

theless, the decision was by a divided court, and it might be that, if the bill should pass the Senate and the President, the Supreme Court might now allow it to be valid.

We commend the astuteness of the Democratic leaders and they have given the Republican leaders a stiff task to meet. The two bills are in essence reasonable and popular, but they will have a hard road to travel; and whether enacted or not they will give the Republican party also a hard road to travel.

commercial world for four hundred years. One of the briefest yet saddest letters copied in the consular books was that telling the sorrow felt in his own heart for the murder of his great chief, Lincoln, at Washington.

His own official career was soon ended, and his dearer relation to American life begun. As "traveler and novelist," as he has described himself, he came home, and from that day on his true life has grown of continental importance. No American can visit Italy without

feeling a just pride in the record of our wisest and most observant sightseer displayed in every bookshop and on every hotel table. It has become the guide, philosopher and friend of every scholarly traveler. As a keen-eyed, fair and fearless observer he has laid before us what he saw and knew, not what he fancied he saw and guessed he knew. Weaknesses he has touched tenderly, almost as if he loved them; vices he has handled without gloves. Many a middle age pretty romance floats away from Venice past the Lido, and will never return, but many a homely virtue has come to stand firmly on that shaky foundation of Venetian mud and granite, and the island city is the lovelier for it.

But he came home to his wider usefulness as guide, altruistic philosopher and friend to the bottom millions, and his name there also is an international asset. Trained in the West as a journalist, with a side glance in his happiest moments into the field of verse, where his sweetest and our sweetest blossoms may be found by those who are willing to listen to the undertone of "still, sad music of humanity" that continually stirs those blossoms, he entered with swift feet upon that wonderful race which was to be his in the end. He earned a doctorate in various journalistic offices, whether he got it or not then from the universities. He perfected himself to that finest radiance in the pure English style of writing, and later, when the universities began looking his way, they took off their smoked glasses, gave him the honors, and would gladly have promoted him to the chair of English undefiled had he seen a clear light in that direction.

Taking such rewards as lay in his way, and declining others that beckoned him away from his chosen path, he went still further east and sat in the editorial chair of the *Atlantic*, and in Cambridge and Boston won choice friendships which he has made notable in one of the best books ever written, commemorative of delightful evenings at delightful firesides. Meanwhile he was making the unhandsome detail, the homespun of daily life in New England, New York and the West stand out in contrast with the unmoral yet fashionable tinsel of an ambitious society. For along with the

touch that was graceful and healing he had perfected the surgical touch which has since led him away from the poetry of American simple life to the pathos of it, to the haunts of pain, sorrow and the canker that may eat its way into the heart of the Beautiful Republic.

Traveler and novelist he has been ever since—keen-eyed traveler, sometimes sad-eyed novelist, but always in both traveling toward that goal, as he sees it, of highest, helpfulest friend of humanity, that good physician who smiles at the milder follies of the race, but lays bare to the knife the succulent sources of evil. His has been the best that a good heart may earn, the gladdest reward that persistent honesty may claim. Many have long since passed him in the race as "best sellers," but none can look back from a loftier height on a more shining fame than will, in our judgment, be his. Not yet is it time to think of sunset for him. Not yet

"The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober coloring from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality."

Rather let it be that future years may sing:

"Another race hath been, and other palms are
won."



A Literary Dearth

OF the career and achievements of our most beloved author and editor, Mr. Howells, we have spoken in the previous editorial. But such an occasion as the great banquet given him by Colonel Harvey has its general no less than its personal uses. It offers opportunity to estimate our civilization, because there is no more trustworthy index of progress than productiveness in the fields of literature and art, including in art those social amenities which are among the finest achievements of the intellectual life.

Looked at in this large and detached way, the Howells dinner was in a measure disappointing. In the list of guests were names of men and women who have given forth ideas, but the number of such was not large, and there was a curious absence of writers who have deeply influenced American thought. An extraordinary proportion of the list consisted of names associated with light

and ephemeral work, pleasing but unimportant stories, trifling verse, magazine "specialties" and good newspaper reporting.

The interpretation of such a guest list is obviously not a suitable subject for criticism. The dinner was given by a popular magazine to one of its staff, and that fact would naturally limit the selection of names, which is no more to be questioned by the public than are the grounds upon which we choose our associates or the friends that we invite to our houses. It is, however, in order to inquire how far the composition of the guest list for a tribute to an eminent man reveals either the actual intellectual productivity of the community or the recognition which intellectual productivity receives.

It is the answer to these questions which the Howells dinner (perhaps quite unconsciously) offered that is undeniably disappointing. If the Englishman or the Frenchman a hundred years from now who happens to be curious about the intellectual life of America in 1912 shall chance upon a list of the Howells dinner guests and shall be able to obtain samples of the authorship which the list represented, and if beyond these data he can get no information, he will necessarily conclude that America had ceased to produce or had not yet begun to produce a literature rich in ideas. He will ask if our vigorous individualistic life had produced no historians, no philosophers, no great names in natural science, no publicists able to clothe their serious thought upon the problems of government and social organization in a form sufficiently attractive to be called literature. He will ask whether the American people really had no such writers or whether they may have existed and been unknown, not only to the masses, but even to the recognized literary set.

Which of these possible explanations is the true one? Have we no serious writers now whose work is worthy to be called literature, or are the American people so incapable of being interested in ideas that serious writers get no hearing and practically are never read? Have we strong and admirable writers

whose very names are unknown among the magazinists and producers of "best sellers" who pass for literary folk in a society which cares for nothing more substantial than pleasantly phrased trifles and gossip talk, from which anything so heavy as a vigorous bit of discussion, a contribution to scholarship or a careful essay in constructive criticism must be expurgated?

We find it easier to ask these questions than to answer them.



Public Speaking in Colleges

IT often falls to the lot of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT in his multiple personalities to visit universities and colleges in various parts of the United States, and in so doing he cannot refrain from making comparisons and drawing from them conclusions which seem to his own mind to have a certain validity, altho he realizes that they are easily disputed and impossible to prove. One such conclusion is that, as a rule, there is a great deal more interest taken by the students in public speaking in the Western institutions than in the Eastern, and in the smaller institutions than in the larger. We have in mind, tho we do not adduce it as evidence in support of our view, a debate we recently attended between two of the leading literary societies of two of the largest universities of the East, the Zelosophic of the University of Pennsylvania and the Barnard, Columbia University, at which there was an audience of a dozen, not the traditional baker's dozen, but the ordinary modern American baker's dozen, that is each debater had two auditors if they had divided them up. At the regular triangular league debate between these two universities, held at Columbia the following week, there was naturally a better attendance; as near as we could estimate about one-half of one per cent. of the student body at Columbia turned out to hear it. About the same time we attended a State oratorical contest at Indianapolis and found the largest hall of the capital packed with enthusiastic students, some of them coming long distances at considerable sacrifice, and the boxes occupied by the prominent men of

the State, among them Senator Beveridge, who won his spurs in such a contest not very many years ago. We happened to be in Beloit when the news came that the representative of that college had won the interstate competition, and the whole town went wild, with ringing the bells and building bonfires, with singing of songs, yelling of yells and making speeches, just such a general jubilation as we have often seen in the East over a football victory, but never for a triumph of an intellectual character.

One reason for the greater popularity of speaking contests in the West is because there they served as the chief outlet for college patriotism long before athletics came into the field. Competitive oratory had been for years the chief occasion of intercollegiate meets in Western States, while football was there known only by name. Many of the Western men now prominent in national politics were trained in these contests, which indeed may truly be called the beginning of their public careers, for the winner of a State or an interstate oratorical contest achieved more than an academic renown. He was already looked upon by the public as "a coming man," just as in England a successful debater in the Oxford Union is regarded as "earmarked" for Parliament.

Later the tidal wave of athleticism swept over the United States from East to West, and became the dominant interest everywhere. At the same time intercollegiate debating was introduced in Eastern institutions, where, however, it never has risen above the rank of a minor sport. The Western universities also adopted the debating system to some extent, but it has not altogether displaced the old-fashioned oratorical contest. It is not desirable that it should, for both forms of public speaking have their peculiar faults and virtues. The debate provides a training in quick-wittedness and team play and command of material. On the other hand, the debater may come to put too high a value upon sharp tactics and may learn the dangerous lesson that it is as easy for a man to talk on the wrong side as on the right. In delivering a formal oration there is not the same excuse for insin-

cerity, since each speaker can choose his own subject and side. He can present his appeal in an orderly and complete manner and adorn it with sentiment and poetry to his taste. His danger is that for lack of adverse criticism he may conceal vacuity of thought and defects of reasoning by the flowers of rhetoric. The debate is practically confined to current political questions. The intercollegiate oration has a wider range and deals often with classical, biographical, literary and religious themes. The debate affords the best training for the bar, the oration for the pulpit. If some future historian should construct his theory of American education upon a collection of the programs of intercollegiate contests East and West he would be apt to come to the conclusion that the Western colleges were founded for the purpose of training men in classical and literary lines under religious auspices, while the Eastern colleges were secular and utilitarian, and devoted chiefly to finance and politics.



The British Bacchæ

THOSE modern mænads who are just now infesting London are hardly less mad than those who tore Orpheus to pieces:

'When by the rout that made the hideous roar
His gory visage down the stream was sent,
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore.'

They have the same lawless passion which was then inspired by the Bacchic rites, when men were excluded from their wild dances at the peril of life; only these bacchæ who follow Mrs. Pankhurst are crying for the fellowship of men in all political service. They are so determined on it that they will buffet the men and smash their shops, and pray to be arrested and imprisoned.

They want to call attention to their wrongs. That is all right. Let them do it in a decent, respectable, civilized, not to say ladylike, way. They want to get rights by doing wrongs. Those shopkeepers in Piccadilly have done them no wrong that they should go with hammers and stones and destroy twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of plate glass. Prime Minister Asquith does not

believe in woman's suffrage, and he has the right to his wrong opinion; but that is no reason for assaulting his house. He is not likely to be made amenable by such arguments. The other evening, Mr. Lloyd-George tried to make a speech in favor of woman suffrage and their hideous rout howled him down, a performance which gave no evidence of fitness for the ballot. Their whole campaign is disgusting and absurd.

Suddenly, without suspicion by the police of their intention, the conspirators, worthy of Kipling's description of the sex, descended on Mr. Asquith's house and on the most fashionable shops in London and smashed the windows as far and fast as they could until arrested. Mrs. Pankhurst, who lately visited us, was the leader, and gained the title of martyr she madly wanted by being sent to prison for hard labor for two months, and dozens of others were similarly punished. This time the magistrates showed no leniency. Why should they? Why should rich, well-dressed women be treated with more mercy than a slatternly harridan who disturbs the peace? She should rather be punished more severely. She puts herself in their class. We trust that her apostalate to this country found no converts to her program. The way our women take here to gain their rights will work in England also, given time to educate the women as well as the men. This way never will.

They defend themselves by saying that the coal miners are taking a similar way, and that Mr. Asquith and all the Cabinet hasten to try to help their cause, while they are neglected. In the first place, they are not neglected. A bill to emancipate women will be introduced in Parliament and members of the Cabinet will support it. That is the legitimate way. In the next place, the miners are not smashing windows; they have simply stopped work, as they had the right to. Let the militant suffragets do the same. If not allowed to vote, let them refuse to attend to public service. Let them refuse to pay taxes. That was the legal and peaceable way that the Free Churchmen were doing a few years ago. That would be a public protest that would receive attention.

We fully accept the cause for which these British bacchæ plead, but we are tempted, when the ballot is given to women, to desire a provision which shall exclude from the ballot all those who have been imprisoned for violence against the law.



Heading Southward

THE recent celebration at Key West commemorates a marked stage in the development of internal improvement, hardly excelled by that which noted the completion of the first continental railroad or the interoceanic telegraph. This work was carried on so quietly, and behind the shield of other enterprises, and most of it in one corner of the country, that it called for less notoriety and applause during its progress. It has been almost entirely the work of one man, altho he has kept a small army of laborers constantly at work since 1886—a complete quarter of a century.

We do not know what Mr. Henry M. Flagler intended to do at the outset, any more than we know what he proposes at present. He talked little about his plans and applied for aid to no legislative body. It was in the year we have just mentioned, 1886, that he bought the franchise of a railroad, which was to have been built with one end at Jacksonville and the other somewhere about the Indian River—which is a branch of the sea, heading north and south along the coast of Florida. In just ten years this road was made to extend all along down the river, or coast, to Miami. Miami lies just off the Everglades, which covers the whole of the peninsula for over two degrees of latitude, except here and there a stingy bit of coast line.

The country opened by this new road lay exactly as it did when the Europeans first discovered the country; it was the work of the road to string the most romantic series of towns, along this marvelous coast, and make them the winter homes of the Northern tourists. It began a new history in the evolution of American vacations. Heretofore the Northerner had found his month off in the Adirondacks or Northern Michigan; he began now to turn southward to escape zero and la grippe. The east

coast of Florida was transformed from a wilderness to a realm of beauty unsurpassed since the days of Bagdad and the Caliphs. Magnificent hotels were planted here and there, especially at St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami, and these were filled almost as soon as built.

But Mr. Flagler was not satisfied; his disposition is never to be content with the achieved. He found new territories to conquer. From Miami the railroad was stretched down the coast, resting mostly upon the Keys that constitute a thousand islands, and bend westward around the tip of the State into the Gulf of Mexico. On and on, the road was made to creep, from island to island, and key to key, until at last it reached Key West. Steamship service was provided in 1896, from Palm Beach to Nassau, and then the port was changed to Miami, in order that the tourist might enjoy an ocean trip as well as gorgeous hotels and equally sumptuous railroad trains.

Jefferson told us that Cuba fairly belonged to the United States, and politically it should be assumed as our property, or a part of the Republic. He called it the key of the Gulf, an essential to our political safety. Mr. Flagler proposed to make it such by railroad connection. Something never dreamed of before, he carries this railroad, mainly by water, on to Havana, and Cuba shall be physically a part of Florida. De Lesseps never dreamed more grandly, nor did he achieve as surely. Mr. Flagler began as a poor lad, and from first to last he has never established a habit of calling loudly for some one to help. The whole work so far has been the achievement of business genius. He has known how to accumulate wealth, and he has known equally well how to use it for the general good. He has consecrated it, by a series of homes all the way from Jacksonville down the coast, thru the wilderness, over the swamps, everywhere transforming everything, and now he looks over from Key West to Havana.

Naturally, just at this point our State Department understands that Cuba must not be given over to its old fashioned lawlessness. By treaty arrangement it is under the paternal care and brotherly oversight of the United States. Mr.

Flagler will do for it what armies could not do. Over one hundred Congressmen and others, representing all departments of the Government, were at Key West to express their appreciation of the vastness of the work achieved by individual genius. Their presence, we imagine, does not mean that the United States will be now invited to wind up the work, or help to build the last link in this railroad across the sea. The idea belonged to one man; the achievement so far has been purely individual, and we presume it will be such to the end.

All in all we see brought toward its completion one of the noblest of modern enterprises. It involves more of the novel, and of that which was supposed to be impossible, than even the Panama Canal, and it is not sure that, in the end, it will not offer as large beneficence to human kind. We shall now hear the announcement, From Boston to Havana in less than three days; from zero, thru the orange orchards, and into the pineapple gardens, without change of cars. Cuba and Cape Cod will be linked with a tie stronger than treaty bonds or legislative enactments.

But this drift southward means more than is superficially seen. It is more than a tourist's tale, or the second search for the fountain of perennial youth; it involves commercial changes of vast proportions, and a social evolution, involving political, that looks toward the rebirth of South America, while it co-operates with the curve of navigation that will pass thru the Panama Canal. New York City will soon be a port of the Pacific.



The American Bar Association It is a strange thing if a colored man cannot be made a member of the American Bar Association. The case is that of Assistant Attorney-General William H. Lewis, whom Attorney-General Wickersham nominated for membership. He was elected a member by the executive committee, but when the membership committee came to make up the annual catalog they noticed that he was a colored man, and they canceled the election. Now Mr. Wickersham has issued a protest to the members, and the

matter will be decided at the annual meeting. The reason given for canceling his election is race prejudice, and the fact that there is an annual social meeting at which members can bring their wives, who might find a colored woman present. Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School, and was a famous athlete before he became a successful lawyer. He is seven-eighths white. We fail to see what social prejudice has to do with his right to membership in an organization whose business is to advance the science of jurisprudence and the administration of justice. This action of the membership committee is a clear injustice, something that they had no right to do, and is properly characterized by Attorney-General Wickersham as an outrage. It is something that women not members have nothing to do with. For peace sake he could, as has been suggested, withdraw his application if there were not a principle involved.

"Bigger Than Old Grant" The other day Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, visited his native city of Lowell, and his official paper, owned by him, gives the better part of two broad pages to pictures and a fulsome account of the reception there of Lowell's "first citizen." It is a flagrant illustration of the evil which non-official Catholic journals have begun to condemn ever since the editor of that journal declared that none but official journals could properly be called Catholic. In the same issue the Cardinal prints under the head "Official" a notice "To the Reverend Clergy," telling them that no official business must be directed to him, but to his chancellor or secretary; and that no lay person will be heard in any chancery business. He adds that he is so busy that he has no time to receive personal calls, and that only very rarely should any personal visit on business be made. He explains:

"I feel it my duty to say that disregard of this plain statement would indicate lack of consideration for those whose whole time must be given to the care and responsibility of the great work of the archdiocese."

We have not observed that any President of the United States has ever hedged himself in with such elaborate dignity.

A Call for Archimedes

Over a million workmen in the British coal mines are on strike, and 40,000 more men in six hundred mills will be thrown out of work this week, with others to follow if no settlement is speedily made, either by agreement or by legislation fixing a minimum wage. Then this is the time for our physicists to get themselves busy. In a hundred years or two the mines of coal will be exhausted, and we shall have to depend on some other source of supply. Why cannot the students of physics hurry up a little and do what they must do in a century or so? Did not Archimedes set fire to the Roman ships that besieged Syracuse, utilizing no source but the sun's heat? Why should we be dependent on coal when we have the same supply inexhaustible for a million years? Our inventors have been more or less mulling over the problem for years; we need a modern Archimedes to solve it.

Beyond all question, by an official Japanese statement, over a hundred persons in Northern Korea have been arrested by the Japanese authorities charged with a conspiracy to murder General Terauchi, Governor of Korea, and teachers and students in the Presbyterian Sin-Syong Academy are charged with being the leaders, and most of those arrested call themselves Christians. No missionaries have been arrested. It is said that those arrested have confest. The statement adds:

"The arrest had nothing to do with the Church or their faith. In spite of this plain fact some of the missionaries affected by this affair are reported to have disseminated various hypotheses calculated to protect their own interests."

Therefore Governor Terauchi met a leading missionary of the Presbyterian mission and explained to him the facts. It is very unfortunate, but it is not strange that conspirators should have imagined that a cloak of religion might protect them.

Oxford and Cambridge universities are still forbidden to give degrees in theology to Nonconformists or to give a professorship in divinity to any but a clergyman of the Church of England. There is now a movement to remove this

antiquated disability. In this country a soundly Protestant college has given the degree of Doctor of Divinity to a Catholic graduate.

Our older readers will see in the swift logic of the Chinese revolutionists a parallel to American experience in the Civil War. We take from *The Chinese Records* this story:

"In a church in Shanghai a meeting was called, and circulars were sent round soliciting subscriptions in aid of the revolutionary army. The foreign pastor reasoned with the church leaders and suggested to them that whatever individual preferences we had as a church, we ought to maintain a neutral attitude. He suggested that the funds raised should be given to the Red Cross work by which both sides would be benefited and that in our prayers we should seek God's pity on both parties alike. One church member rose and said, 'This war is God's way of delivering us from all the disabilities we labor under during the rule of the Manchus. Moses delivered the Israelites from Egypt and I do not think the Bible records that they were ever asked to pray for Pharaoh.'"

We ventured to comment on Colonel Watterson's reporting the private interview in which he was present with Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey, as the result of which the Governor's name was taken down from *Harper's Weekly* as Presidential candidate; and we quoted a line from Spenser about the "blabbing tongue." Now the *State*, published in the capital of South Carolina, quotes us, and calls on Colonel Harvey to come to Watterson's defense, as it was at Harvey's desire and request that Watterson reported to the public. Then let Colonel Watterson print Colonel Harvey's letter to that effect. An old rat does not walk into a trap.

A Montreal court has decided that a marriage between two Catholics by a Protestant minister is valid. That is right, valid in civil law. But the Church authorities declared it invalid. That is right by ecclesiastical law. The two may properly differ. They often have. The State will hold them lawfully wedded and will treat their children as legitimate; the Church will declare them unmarried, and will forbid them the sacraments. The two authorities do not collide; they move on different levels, like an eagle in the sky and a dove near the

ground. It is a question of wisdom between them, but neither needs to yield.

For a little while the present elected President of the Chinese Republic, Yuan Shih-kai, has lost control of his vaunted troops and again it has been necessary to call in foreign soldiers to hold the mutinous unpaid, looting and murdering Chinese soldiers in check. His army is less in hand than that of the south, and it may be that not only is Yuan Shih-kai's position in danger, but there may be peril for the new republic itself. But thus far the foreign nations are showing a right spirit in allowing China to work out her own mighty problem.

It is a pleasant relief from much sartorial flummery to know that the senior class of young ladies in Smith College have voted by an overwhelming majority to have nothing to do with tasseled quatre-cornered caps and black gowns, but will graduate in white dresses with roses. President Seelye was inflexibly opposed to special academic dress which should imitate the display of the vainer sex.

From London it is reported that Mr. Hammerstein is reducing the cost of opera tickets to that of theatrical performances, while a New York theatrical manager has reduced the cost of tickets to all his productions by 25 per cent., and says he makes larger profits in consequence. Yet the increased cost of living is complained of! "The people have no bread?" said Marie Antoinette. "Why don't they eat cake, then?"

There are harrowing reports of the extensive famine in China, and contributions are earnestly sought. There are various channels by which money can be sent, such as the Red Cross, Washington, or any one of our missionary societies having missions in China. Here is a good way to show sympathy for the young republic.

A new national school established in Colombia includes a two-hour course in good manners. Possibly international good manners may be included, such as the speedy reply to a request for arbitration.

Insurance

Our Fire Loss

THE committee on statistics and origin of fires of the National Board of Fire Underwriters reports that during the year 1910 there was a per capita loss from fire of \$2.33 for the entire country. During that year there were thirty conflagrations in each one of which the loss was over half a million dollars. The

	Per Capita Loss.
United States	\$2.39
England .....	.44
France .....	.92
Germany .....	.19
Ireland .....	.45
Norway .....	.25

The European countries endeavor by means of proper building construction to reduce the danger from fire. In



total loss from these large fires was somewhat over \$22,500,000. Since 1866 the loss from large conflagrations of this nature has been over a billion dollars.

If the extent of the loss in the United States was approximately the same as that in European countries we might become reconciled to its magnitude. Note, however, the per capita loss thru fire in European cities, as compared with that in 297 cities in the United States having a population of over 20,000 in 1910:

American cities we seem to have paid much less attention to proper construction and more to the development of apparatus and means for fighting fire. The result is that in provision for fighting fires we lead the world. It has been due only to good luck and the heroism of the members of our fire departments that more serious conflagrations have been avoided in our American cities. The European is superior to the American method of meeting this problem.

Securities and Business

SALES on the New York Stock Exchange last week amounted to 1,772,460 shares. In the week preceding they had been less than 1,000,000 shares. In corresponding weeks, one, two and three years ago, the totals were from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. Trading in stocks was marked by great dullness in February, the daily average having been about 310,000 shares and the total the smallest for a February since 1897. Last week's transactions showed a small net gain. Sales of Reading, Union Pacific and Steel were 42 per cent. of the week's business, and the gains for these stocks were 1, 3, and $2\frac{5}{8}$, respectively. The Republic Iron and Steel Company passed the quarterly dividend on its preferred shares. It is operating at approximately 90 per cent. of its capacity, but prices are low and profits small. In the last half of 1911, its net profits were only \$798,772, against \$1,267,855 in the corresponding months of 1910. In connection with these figures for the Republic may be considered the recent reports of several other independent companies in the steel industry. The Lackawanna Steel Company's net income for 1911 was only \$2,450,000, against \$4,963,000 in 1910. The Cambria Company's net earnings were reduced from \$5,200,000, in 1910, to \$3,492,000 in 1911, and the gross receipts of the Pressed Steel Car Company were cut down from \$28,000,000 to \$11,331,000, with a surplus for the year of only \$17,000, against nearly \$700,000 for the year preceding. The Republic Company took the initiative, last May, in reducing prices and making a canvass for orders. Its reductions were met by other companies, and all of them have been doing business on a small margin of profit. The steel car trade has been affected by the economical policy of the railroad companies, adopted after permission to increase rates was withheld. Dullness in stock market operations has been due to the political situation, preparations at Washington for an investigation concerning a so-called Money Trust, the coal strike in England,

the menace of a coal strike here, and the threatening situation in Mexico.

Reports about the condition of general business and trade are encouraging, altho the movement is a highly conservative one. Retail stocks are low. There is a steady demand, but purchases are made with caution. The undertone is healthy, but there is a tendency to await developments in national politics and tariff legislation. This is a Presidential election year, and the issues are those which to some extent may directly affect manufactures and prices. Business rests upon a sound foundation, but probably will be conducted under some restraint of caution thruout nearly the entire year.



....In the Canadian northwestern Province of Alberta, \$2,000,000 will be spent this year for telephone construction, the work including 3,000 miles of rural lines, 500 miles of long distance lines over new routes, and several new town exchanges.

....Twenty-five years ago, our imports of eggs exceeded 16,000,000 dozen annually, while our exports were only 250,000 dozen. But the course of international trade in eggs has since been reversed. Last year the exports were 13,250,000 dozen, and the imports less than 1,000,000 dozen.

....The holdings of Steel Corporation common stock in foreign countries amount to \$114,840,800, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total. To this may be added \$29,241,500 of the preferred stock. Thirty-seven countries are represented, but 90 per cent. of the total is owned in England and Holland.

....A large body of anthracite coal has been discovered at the head of White River, in Yukon Territory, Canadian Alaska, and within 60 miles of copper mines and a railroad on the American side of the line. Coal lands in Canadian Alaska are leased by the Government for twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre, with a royalty of 5 cents a ton on the output.

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Survey of the World

The Republican Situation

Addressing the students of Princeton University on March 8

Senator Lodge denounced the initiative, referendum and recall as obsolete, impracticable devices, subversive of the fundamental ideas of representative government. The Massachusetts Senator held that "a majority of the voters are not necessarily the people, and do not at all times represent the real wishes of the people," since the majority may be a narrow one or ephemeral. The trial made of the referendum showed, he said, that a large proportion of the electorate refuse to pass upon questions submitted. In combating the innovation Mr. Lodge quoted Governor Wilson's book on "Constitutional Government," published in 1908. (The day before, Governor Wilson told the members of the Maryland Legislature that the demand for the initiative, referendum and recall comes from the people "because they do not feel that they control the methods of legislation." He favored provisions for the recall of administrative officials, but not the recall of judges.) Mr. Lodge argued at Princeton that "the more elections are multiplied and the more elaborate the machinery for selecting and electing candidates, the larger the field for professional politicians and for the employment of money to control election results." He cited the return of Isaac Stephenson to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, a State where the primary system is in full operation. Some of Senator Lodge's ideas were phrased, with different emphasis, in the President's Toledo address, delivered the same day. Thus the proposal to recall judicial decisions by a popular vote, "a remarkable suggestion," is, said Mr. Taft,

"so contrary to anything in government hitherto proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and the conditions under which it is advanced."

Only by inference did the President refer to Mr. Roosevelt, but he said the Roosevelt program

"lays the ax at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom and subjects the guaranties of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority."

Mr. Taft welcomed the progress made and making toward "securing greater equality of opportunity," and destroying the undue advantage of special privilege and accumulated capital, but urged that human progress be advanced without recourse to "feverish, uncertain and unstable" votes upon judicial decisions.

"Such a proposal is without merit or utility and instead of being progressive is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny."

Defects in our judicial system are due, not to the corruption of judges, but to faulty procedure, and the difficulties judges have in aiding juries to reach just decisions. Corrupt judges may be impeached, and, if the apparatus for impeachment be too cumbersome, let it be simplified. On March 9 the President made six speeches in Chicago. "Progressive is as progressive does," he declared. Mr. Taft referred to the distorted versions of his Lincoln Day address circulated by his enemies and said: "We all believe in popular government." However, in suggesting that mistakes might be made thru hasty action, he supposed he laid himself open to the criticism of those who "constantly fawn upon the people as if they were incapable of error." The American people, in draw-

ing up its Constitution, "recognized the danger of hasty action by themselves, and . . . voluntarily maintained a protection against it."—President Taft and his administration were defended against political criticism at Chicago by the Secretary of War, on March 5. Mr. Stimson praised the President for faithfully carrying out "the Progressive faith of the Republican party." Referring to the fact that he had entered public life "under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt," Secretary Stimson expressed his belief

"that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of Progress."

Mr. Roosevelt seemed not a little disturbed by Mr. Stimson's speech, which contrasted Mr. Taft's methods with his to Mr. Taft's advantage, and which made a favorable impression. Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed any wish to exact gratitude, but declared that the party leaders supporting Mr. Taft for renomination were

"managing the campaign against me; and if they were deliberately trying to wreck the Republican party they would follow precisely the tactics they have been following."

The activity of Federal officeholders in the President's behalf is complained of by Mr. Roosevelt and his campaign manager, who challenge the Taft forces "to support real primary bills," and to come out for "preferential Presidential primaries." The reply of Representative McKinley is that the plan suggested amounts to "the recall of conventions." Properly conducted primaries he favors on general principles; but

"all but seven States have already made provision for holding primaries and conventions."

Mr. McKinley does not favor "changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress." This phraseology shocks Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Dixon.



The Arbitration Treaties The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 40, eliminated from the pending arbitration treaties with France and England the vital paragraph relating to the joint high commission, and otherwise limited the application of the treaties. It is a question whether the mutilated treaties will now

be submitted for ratification by the Powers named. Negotiations for similar treaties with Germany, Japan, Switzerland, etc., will now be abandoned by the Administration. The failure to pass the treaties as amended by Senator Lodge's resolutions is laid at the door of the Democratic Senators, supported by several Roosevelt Republicans, notably the Roosevelt campaign manager (Dixon, of Montana), and Lorimer, of Illinois. The treaties in their emasculated form were passed with three dissenting votes: Lorimer (Rep.), Martine, of New Jersey, and Reed, of Missouri (Democrats). We discuss this subject editorially.—Senator Dixon denies having sent the following telegram to Mr. Roosevelt after action was taken on the treaties:

"The Senate has ratified your contention in regard to the treaties. Our Democratic friends have come to our rescue."

This telegram, published in the *Washington Post*, is branded by the Montana Senator as an "evidently premeditated forgery." Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed to interviewers who asked him his opinion of the action of the Senate: "No, no. I will not comment on it." Mr. Taft said: "We will have to begin all over again. I am not discouraged, only disappointed." Another disappointment was the action of the Senate in holding up its confirmation of Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, as the successor to the late Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court. This action followed its confirmation of Chancellor Pitney, and was based upon opposition to the nominee on the ground that his judicial decisions have been hostile to labor unions.



Labor Troubles at Home

A general coal strike in the United States is likely to be declared on April 1. On March 5 the anthracite operators, meeting at New York, formally rejected the miners' demands for increased pay, shorter hours and recognition of the union. A conference of the executive committees of the operators' and miners' organizations was scheduled for March 12. Retail prices have been advanced.—John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declined on March 6 to give to Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, any

assurance that he would "hereafter lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land." To do this, he declared, would be to admit that he had previously failed to comply with lawful decrees. This is an echo of the contempt charges against Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell in the Buck Stove and Range boycott case.—Tho the correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* estimated that there were 15,000 employees working in the Lawrence mills on March 5, the Industrial Workers of the World claimed that 15,000 were still on strike and only 5,000 at work. The report of the American Woolen Company for the year ended December 31, 1911, shows net profits of \$3,222,916, to be compared with \$5,798,058 in 1909 (the best year in the history of the company) and with \$1,280,000 in 1908. The company's total surplus after paying the usual dividends was \$11,597,731; total assets, \$76,888,801.—Sixty children were sent from Lawrence to Philadelphia last week and one hundred more will follow this week, it is announced. Col. Leroy Sweetser, who has been in command of the militia at the mill town, and who opposed sending children away, has been relieved from duty at his own request. The military force is now reduced to 350 officers and men. At Washington, the examination of witnesses by a Congressional committee has continued, Mrs. Taft having attended several sessions. Witnesses have testified to the roughness of the police; that thoro provision had been made for the entertainment of the children prevented from entraining at Lawrence, and that the permission of the children's parents was secured before they were taken to the railroad station. An inquiry into the capitalization and operations of the American Woolen Company will be recommended by the House Committee on Rules, which has held these hearings, and this investigation by the House Committee on Labor will extend to labor conditions.—More than 125,000 employees of the textile interests in Northern New England will profit by an advance in wages declared at Boston on March 9. The general rate of advance is from 5 to 7 per cent. The Lawrence millers offer an average increase of 7½ per cent.

Dangerous Condition of Mexico

The situation in Mexico was not improved last week. In the north Orozco held the city of Chihuahua, and was joined there by 2,000 rebels from Juarez. Their commander, Salazar, suspecting that Orozco had not really turned against Madero, insisted that he should come to his camp, near the city, and take a revolutionist's oath. Madero's former lieutenant promptly complied. Whereupon he was proclaimed general in chief and he gave notice that he was about to march to Mexico City at the head of 5,000 men. He deserted Madero, because the latter, having paid to him 50,000 pesos, refused to pay 50,000 more. The commander at Juarez looted the banks there, and Orozco demanded from the railroads all their traffic receipts. Governor Gonzales fled, and the Legislature elected one of Orozco's men in his place. Villa, commanding a small Federal force, remained inactive and was not disturbed. From the national capital a force was sent northward, and at the beginning of the present week it was expected that a decisive battle would soon be fought in the vicinity of Torreon. Anarchy prevailed in Sinaloa, where the Americans were huddled together in two or three towns. The movement of troops northward left but a small force in or near the capital, as Mexico's entire army is said to be only 7,500 men, with 55 scattered companies of rural guards. Madero called for volunteers, and made use of 85 military school cadets. Foreigners remaining in the capital prepared to defend themselves, but thousands had fled. There was danger that the city would be captured by rebels near at hand. In half a dozen southern States there was fighting. Thousands of mill employees quit work and joined the bandit armies. There was talk of intervention, and Foreign Minister Calero declared, it was said, that resident Americans would be held as hostages if our troops should cross the boundary. He denies that he said it. Madero considered the formation of a new cabinet, with De la Barra at the head of it. France decided to send a warship to Vera Cruz. All the political clubs at the capital petitioned Congress for the resignation of Madero. The banks sent their cash to the national

treasury. Americans agreed to defend themselves in the walled enclosure of a packing company, if the city should fall. Foreign ambassadors talked of calling upon their governments for marines. Additional regiments of our troops were sent to the border, and at Washington General Wood considered a plan for mobilizing an army of 100,000 men, two-thirds militia.

Central and South America

Secretary Knox left Costa Rica on the 4th, after a round of festivities at the capital, and sailed for Nicaragua. At the Pacific port of Corinto he was greeted by officers of the Nicaraguan Cabinet, who accompanied him to Managua on a special train. To avoid misfortune this train was preceded by one carrying fifty soldiers and a machine gun, and followed by another armed in the same way. Colombians and supporters of Zelaya, the deposed President, had attacked Mr. Knox in certain newspapers, even suggesting violence. On the day of his arrival at the capital, all the newspapers were suppressed and the staffs of two of them were arrested. In all, about one hundred men were placed in jail. One of them had been Zelaya's Minister of Finance. These malcontents excepted, the people of all factions united in giving Mr. Knox a hearty welcome, and in a public address President Diaz expressed gratitude for the moral protection and aid of the United States, which had enabled the removal of Zelaya by revolution. At a reception given by Congress, Mr. Knox said:

"My Government does not covet an inch of territory south of the Rio Grande. The full measure and extent of our policy is to assist in the maintenance of republican institutions in this hemisphere. We have a well known policy regarding causes that might threaten the existence of an American republic from beyond the sea, and shall always be found willing to lend proper assistance to preserve the stability of sister American republics."

The Secretary went from Nicaragua to Honduras. Colombia's chargé d'affaires at Washington has been authorized by his Government to say that Mr. Knox was not invited to visit Colombia. Colombia merely said he would be welcomed.

The South Pole Discovered

Roald Amundsen reached Hobart, Tasmania, on the "Fram,"

March 7, and sent the following cablegram in cipher to his brother, Leon Amundsen, at Christiania: "Pole attained, December 14-17, 1911. All well." A preliminary account of his expedition was dispatched next day to the *London Chronicle*, *Paris Matin*, and *New York Times*, but Amundsen refused to give out any further information or to permit any of his crew to land except himself. No one was allowed to go on board the "Fram" except the officer of the port. It was rumored from New Zealand that Robert F. Scott, who was in charge of the British expedition, had also reached the South Pole, but there appears to be no basis for this report and Amundsen denies any knowledge of the matter. Captain Scott left England June 1, 1910, on the "Terra Nova" with sixty men and an expensive equipment, including motor sledges and ponies. The British Government contributed \$100,000 toward the undertaking and the same amount was raised by public subscription. After landing Scott's party at McMurdo Sound the "Terra Nova," in exploring the Bay of Whales, ran across the "Fram," 400 miles to the eastward, on February 4. Amundsen had not announced in advance his intention of entering the race for the Pole, and when the "Fram" left Europe it was supposed he was bent on Arctic exploration. The "Fram," which the Norwegian Government had placed at Amundsen's disposal, was constructed expressly for polar work, and is fortified on the sides with nearly three feet of tough timber, four feet at the bow, to withstand the ice pressure. On her maiden trip in 1893-6 she carried Nansen to the north, and again in 1905. The vessel is only 113 feet long and 36 feet of beam. Captain Amundsen was educated at the University of Christiania as a physician and attained world-wide fame when, in 1903, he made his way with the sloop "Gjoa" and seven men thru the Northwest Passage, which explorers had been seeking in vain for three centuries. He states that it was not until he had reached Madeira in October that he proposed to his crew to strike for the South Pole. They



THE "FRAM" LYING AT ANCHOR AT STAVANGER

voted unanimously for the change of plan, and by January 14 he was settled at "Framheim," on the Bay of Whales, longitude 164 degrees west, latitude 78 degrees 40 minutes south. The "Fram" returned in February to Buenos Aires. Amundsen and his men spent their time until the sun disappeared on April 22 in establishing depots of seal meat and provisions along the line of their proposed route southward, the third and last at 82 degrees. On August 24 the sun returned and by September 8 a start was made, but it was found too early in the spring, so the undertaking was delayed until October 20. The party was then divided; three men to explore King Edward Land to the east and the rest, numbering five, to start for the Pole with four sledges and fifty-two dogs. The ground was good and the dogs were able to make 20 miles a day. Provisions were cached at every degree, the chief depot being established at the edge of the great ice barrier at 85 degrees. The ascent of the barrier was difficult, but was surmounted in four days, and the plateau reached at an altitude of 10,600 feet. Here they encountered terrible

blizzards lasting eight days. All of the dogs were killed off and eaten excepting six for each of the three sledges. Their route was straight south, following the course of a range of mountains to the eastward, which they named after Queen Maud. Several of its peaks were found to be about 15,000 feet high. The range was passed by means of the "Devil's Glacier," the ascent of which required three days on account of the crevices and holes. Beyond the ice field was smooth, but was hollow and treacherous. The highest altitude reached on the journey was here, 10,750 feet. On December 8 Depot No. 10 was established just beyond the farthest point reached by Shackleton two years before, 88 degrees 65 minutes. On December 14 the latitude was determined as 89 degrees 55 minutes, and on the 16th a camp, called "Polheina," was made at the exact Pole, as close as that could be determined by the use of a sextant and artificial horizon. The sun was bright and observations were made every hour for twenty-four hours. The Norwegian flag and the "Fram" pennant were hoisted and the vast smooth plain

about the Pole named "King Haakon's Plateau." This, however, is the same plateau as was reached by Lieutenant Shackleton and named by him after Edward VII. On December 17, the return trip was begun and completed by January 25, 1912, an average of nearly 22 miles a day.



British Strikers and Suffragets

No apparent success has been attained in the efforts to stop the coal strike, and its disastrous effects are being felt thruout Great Britain and even affect Europe generally. Besides the million miners who have struck, it is estimated that over 750,000 more workmen have been thrown out of employment in consequence. The unemployment benefit funds of such unions as the Steel Smelters' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have been heavily drawn upon, and the members are feeling that they will be called upon to make too great a sacrifice in the interests of the

miners if the strike is not soon settled. The miners' unions have funds invested in stocks and mortgages amounting to \$12,500,000, but it is a question whether they could realize on them in the present emergency. The total amount of the trades unions on hand is about \$30,000,000. A national conference to discuss the situation has been called by the Government for March 12, but the prospects for an agreeemnt are not favorable. The miners insist upon the adoption of their minimum scale of wages as the necessary preliminary for negotiations, and the South Wales mine owners declare that if they are compelled to pay a minimum wage they will be put out of business. Syndicalism has become an important factor in the contest and has completely altered the methods and temper which formerly characterized the English trades unions. Secret pamphlets have been circulated, calling upon the miners to adopt a revolutionary policy, and by means of sabotage and dilatory work to destroy the



AMUNDSEN (ON THE LEFT) AND THE CREW OF THE "FRAM"

profits of the mining industry, in order that the miners may take possession of the mines and run them in their own interests. Municipalities and private owners are exercising the greatest economy in the use of fuel. Lights in the houses and streets are turned out as early as possible, and the street car and suburban railway service reduced to its lowest terms. A third of the cross channel boats have been taken off, and such of the passenger and freight trains on the roads as can be dispensed with. The western coast of France, which receives its coal from England, is feeling the shortage seriously.—The Socialist Miners' Union of Germany has announced that over 200,000 miners of the Westphalia coal district will go out on strike this week unless the employers consent to an increase of 15 per cent. in the wages. The Hanover coal miners demand a monthly minimum wage of \$25.—The British Government has determined upon more severe measures for the suppression of the suffrage disturbances. Seventeen of the women who took part in the window smashing were sentenced to hard labor for a month or two. Among them is Miss Alice Morgan Wright, an American artist, a graduate of Smith College, who came over from Paris on purpose to take part in the fray. Mrs. Eleanor Jacobs, the wife of W. W. Jacobs, writer of sea stories, was sentenced to one month at hard labor for window smashing. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and the other women imprisoned in Holloway jail refused to conform to prison discipline, tearing up their clothes and work and smashing windows. For this they were put into solitary confinement. It is understood that they will adopt the policy of the hunger strike and force the Government to the alternative of permitting them to starve or resorting as formerly to forcible feeding. The Government has decided to bring action for conspiracy to riot against the leaders of the movement, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and others were arraigned on that charge. The maximum penalty for conspiring to incite malicious damage to property is seven years' penal servitude. The police raided the headquarters of the Women's

Social and Political Union and seized the books and papers in order to secure evidence of the conspiracy.



The Inauguration of Yuan

Yuan Shi-kai was inaugurated President of the provisional government of the republic of China at the Foreign Office in Peking, March 10. The ceremony, like all others under the republican auspices, was characterized by extreme simplicity and informality. The secretaries and military attachés of the American Legation were the only official representatives of foreign legations in attendance. Yuan Shi-kai made the following declaration:

"Since a republic has been founded there is much work to be done. I will try faithfully to develop the republic, remove the disabilities of absolutism, observe the constitutional laws, develop the country's welfare, and bind the five races of the nation strongly together. When the National Assembly appoints a permanent President I will retire. I swear this before the Chinese republic."

At the conclusion of his address, two yellow-robed Lamas approached the President and presented to him a ceremonial scarf, which he laid upon their necks, symbolizing the sovereignty of China over Tibet. The President has appointed Tang Shao-yi, who was educated in America, as Premier of his Government, and Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister to the United States, to be Minister of Justice. The international syndicate of bankers representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France has agreed to advance to the Peking and Nanking governments sufficient money for their immediate needs. A sum of about \$224,000 was placed to the credit of the new President, and similar funds will follow from week to week. The four Powers constituting the financial group have agreed to admit Russia and Japan whenever the financiers of these countries are prepared to contribute to the loans. The rioting by the soldiery appears to have had loot for its sole object, and altho similar disorders are reported from many parts of the country, it does not appear that they represent any organized movement against the new Government.



The New Grand Central Terminal

BY SYDNEY REID

NEW YORKERS will find it difficult to restrain a thrill of wonder and admiration when they realize what the New York Central Railroad has done, is doing, and is going to do in regard to its new terminal. Piece by piece, it is making all things new—and better. The old terminal—that was one of the wonders of the world forty years ago—has been torn down and carried away and the new put in its place without disturbing train service, tho more than 400 trains a day are going in and out. Blasting and excavating on an immense scale have proceeded beneath yards and tracks, so that the railway has burrowed underground and restored the surface to usefulness.

The new Grand Central terminal is to be the greatest in all the world from many standpoints, but instead of further crowding and inconveniencing the center of Manhattan, where it is located, it will relieve the crowding, obviate the inconvenience, and make things pleasant and easy to ordinary New Yorkers as well as to railway passengers.

The old terminal and its yards blocked

that portion of the city which lay between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets and Lexington and Madison avenues. No streets traversed this area, and the only way to get from the east to the west side of the yards was either to walk all the way around or to climb up to the footbridges and to cross by their means.

When a corporation swallows city streets they generally stay down, but this is an exception. All the streets that the New York Central Railway swallowed for its old terminal and yards are now to be given back in good order and full width. The yards are eliminated; steam has gone; electricity does all of the hauling in the city limits; all the tracks go underground on two levels, and the cleared surface of the area formerly occupied by the yards is to be covered with beautiful buildings harmonizing in architecture and design with the terminal itself.

Park avenue, which for so many years stopped short at Forty-second street, is to be graded up to make elevated roadways around the new terminal—fifty feet broad on each side. These roadways will grade down again on the

northern side of the terminal building, and Park avenue will continue on to Harlem from Forty-fifth street, a grand boulevard, one hundred and twenty feet in breadth.

Besides the very great convenience which the new arrangement will make for citizens generally, there will be as great or even greater convenience for the railway passengers who use the terminal. These now number about seventy thousand a day, having grown from sixty thousand five years ago. Express and suburban passengers will be handled on different levels, the express level being immediately under the street surface

and the suburban level below that. The express level will have forty-two tracks and the suburban level twenty-five. Each level will throw a loop around the terminal, which will front on Forty-second street, as did its predecessor. This separation of services will obviate a great deal of present congestion and confusion. Incoming trains will run in on the western side of the terminal, where passengers will step off. The trains will then go around the loop, the baggage cars be shunted

to the baggage room, the other cars going to the storage yard, where they will be examined and cleaned, batteries re-charged, and dining cars re-stocked for another run. There is to be no mixing, therefore, of passengers and baggage trucks on the same platforms. The suburban traffic will

be handled in very much the same way. The levels are to be connected by four approach tracks—two for inbound and two for outbound trains—about Fifty-third street. Each level can be run independently, and equipment can be transferred without confusion, an insurance against serious block.

The Interboro subway to Brooklyn and the Bronx, the McAdoo tube to New Jersey, and the Belmont tube to Long Island City all come into the new terminal. The Interboro subway station will be on the express floor, the McAdoo tube station on the suburban floor, and the Long Island tube station

below that. Incoming passengers of the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford lines will have only a short walk inside the terminal in order to get trains to any part of Manhattan, Brooklyn, or nearby New Jersey or Long Island.

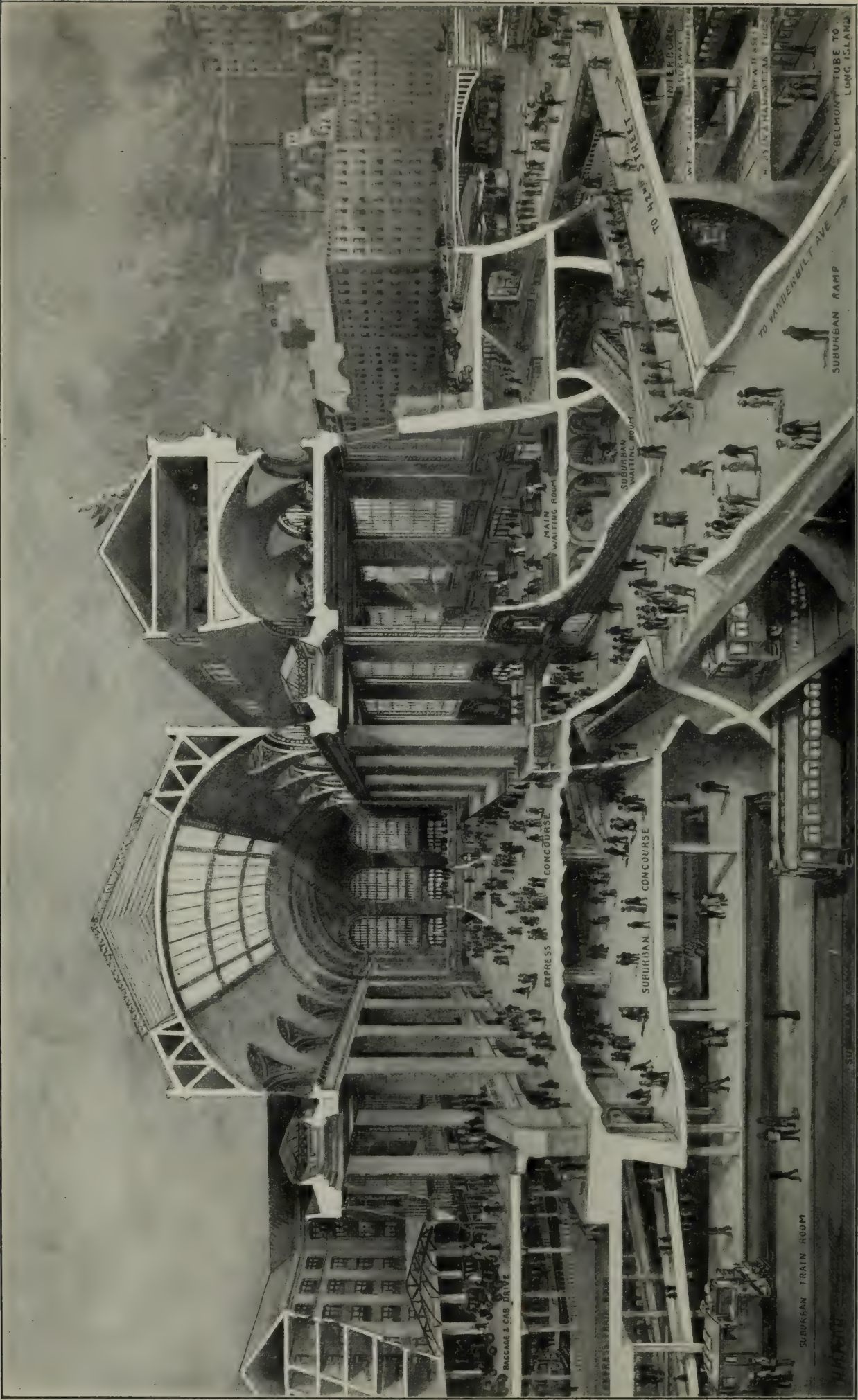
In its last issued timetable, "January 15th, 1912," the New York Central Railway devotes a page to cheerful announcements about its great undertaking. It says, concerning the "New Grand Central Terminal":

"This magnificent structure now in course of construction will displace a station that for forty years has been the only terminal in New York City. The construction of the new building will in no way interrupt or delay the traffic of the terminal."

"The Grand Central terminal is the center of the hotel, residence, club and theater district, and is the only station on the subway, elevated and surface lines, these offering quick



MAIN OUT-BOUND CONCOURSE OF THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.



CROSS SECTION OF MAIN BUILDING, GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Note the use of inclined ways thruout in place of staircases

access to all parts of New York and Brooklyn. The architecture is an adaptation of the French renaissance."

Some of the details are as follows: Total area of the old terminal, 23 acres; new terminal, 70 acres (including both track levels). The new station at the street level will be 600 feet long, 300 feet wide and 105 feet high. Below the street level it will be 745 feet long, 480 feet wide and 45 feet deep. The old terminal had a capacity of 366 cars. The new terminal will have a capacity of 1,149 cars.

The company triumphantly announces that "the new terminal will be the best in point of construction and in all details of arrangement that money and engineering skill can provide."

The new terminal is to be finished this year. The front will be of white marble, with the central part of the façade in the form of a triumphal arch, surmounted by a statuary group measuring forty-four feet across. The central figure will represent Progress, and other two figures will stand for Physical and Mental Force. Underneath the group will be a clock with a fifteen foot face. With concourses and other annexes, the new terminal will extend from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street.

The main terminal building will be for outgoing passengers only. The express train waiting room there will be 200 feet long, 80 feet wide and 50 feet high. The walls will be cream colored and without adornment. Under this express train waiting room will be the suburban waiting room, not quite so large.

Adjoining the waiting rooms on their different levels will be the concourses, enclosed and heated, presenting an agreeable contrast to the open, windy spaces wherein passengers formerly were obliged to transact some of their business. Here will be found ticket offices, baggage checking booths, information bureau, etc. Conveniences are arranged progressively, ticket window first, Pullman window next, baggage office third, and so on, in order that no steps need be retraced.

Travelers will not be compelled to visit the baggage room. They will present their railway tickets and claim checks at a window in the concourse and

receive their baggage checks. Their claim checks will go down to the baggage room by means of a pneumatic tube.

Just north of the concourse will be the driveway for cabs and baggage wagons. There will be two large baggage rooms, one for incoming and the other for outgoing. Three groups of elevators at this point will make easy access to all the levels. There are to be no stairways in the new terminal. Ramps, or inclined ways, with a grade of six to eight per cent., take their place. The gentle slope is hardly perceptible to pedestrians.

The "Kissing Gallery" is to be a balcony in the incoming station, especially arranged for persons who come to meet friends or relatives. There will be room for two lines of these expectants, and the elevation will give them a clear view of the doors through which arriving passengers must enter.

An agreeable innovation is to be the dressing rooms for men and women. These will particularly appeal to commuters planning to attend theaters or social functions. They can check their suit cases and engage rooms when they arrive in the morning. In the evening they can return to the station and dress, leaving their business clothes in the parcel room to be picked up on their way home. But this convenience pales into insignificance when we learn that a hotel twenty-three stories high, costing about \$5,500,000, is to be one of the buildings erected over the terminal. The structure will contain more than a thousand rooms, and will accommodate 1,200 guests at a time. In cubic space, this will be the largest hotel in New York.

Three million cubic yards of excavating have been or are being done, and two-thirds of this has been through solid rock, necessitating blasting, so that the engineers have had constantly to provide against the danger of destroying tracks, crowded trains and buildings. They have had to solve a succession of appalling problems, and their triumph comes near to marking the limit of human achievement.

Perhaps the greatest performance was taking down the old train shed while the rushing traffic went on underneath. The building was of brick, glass, steel and iron, 600 feet long, and having a



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW TERMINAL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

span of 200 feet.' An enormous moving traveler was built to conform to the contour of the train shed and move on wheels. This traveler was floored over, and had wind shields at one end. The shed was removed in sections of 20 and 40 feet. Work of removal went on during the day, while at night, when regular traffic slackened, work trains came in and carried away the debris. In this manner were removed 1,350 tons of wrought iron, 350 tons of cast iron, 90,000 square feet of corrugated iron, and 60,000 square feet of glass.

The New York Central Railway, under a joint agreement with the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has done

or is doing all the work. The total cost will amount to about \$180,000,000, and the railway company expects to get this back by means of the exceedingly valuable real estate which it has reclaimed. It will lease some of its property, with restrictions compelling harmony of architectural design within the terminal area. Some of the finest apartment houses in the city are to be erected upon the extension of Park avenue.

Buildings already constructed or planned for the terminal group include the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange (completed and in use), thirteen stories high; the railroad office buildings, some of which are already occupied and

which will ultimately extend from Forty-third street to Forty-fifth street on Lexington avenue and over to the main station; an incoming station west of the main station, and a railroad Y. M. C. A. on Lexington avenue.

The plans provide not only for the twenty-three story hotel above the incoming station, but also for the possibility of a twenty story office building over the concourses. The steel frame and foundations of the main terminal building are strong enough to bear the additional burden which ultimately may come upon them. There is a tentative plan for a great opera house and a rumor concerning a vast wholesale mar-

ket where goods and produce brought in by trains may be sold. But these projects are still nebulous.

The work began about six years ago, when the railway company quietly bought in the additional property that they needed. Since then labor has continued strenuously—night and day for the most part—and it will continue for several years longer, though, as said, the main terminal building will be completed by 1913.

When 1916 arrives, Manhattan will have a new beauty spot, its very heart, where erstwhile utilitarian ugliness despotically reigned.

NEW YORK CITY.



Our Monetary System

Part II. Its Need of Reformation

BY NELSON W. ALDRICH

EX-SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

THE Monetary Commission has made its report to Congress; the result of its arduous labors to devise some plan for the betterment of our financial system, and it now remains for the people and their representatives to give all possible and thoughtful attention to the subject, with the determination to reform the weaknesses of our present methods, and establish our banking system upon a firm foundation, where it will command the respect of and be able to co-operate on equal terms with the great banking organizations of the world for the safety of all of our business institutions at home and the honor and integrity of our credit abroad.

The formation of clubs and societies for the study of economic questions is a hopeful sign of the times. Modern economic conditions have developed new problems of vast importance, which are pressing upon the American people for solution. And among them none is more important, with reference to the future development and welfare of the country, than that which was submitted to the Monetary Commission: the question of

how best to secure a comprehensive organization of our financial institutions and a thoro reconstruction of our monetary system. It is one of vital interest to the people of every class and in every section.

There can be no wise or permanent legislation, no final solution of this problem, which is not supported by intelligent public opinion. And the enlightened public opinion must be based on the final judgment of thoughtful men who have thoroly investigated the great question from every practical and theoretical point of view. But at the outset we must fully realize that no plan for the reorganization of our credit institutions, no plan for regulating our note issues, can or should be adopted where there is the slightest possibility that the organization or its business can be controlled by political influences or by any combination or clique in New York or elsewhere.

The most important task assigned to the National Monetary Commission was that of devising a means by which this great country may, in the interest of all

its people, of every class and every section, secure that immunity from financial disaster which, for half a century, has been enjoyed by the people of every other great commercial nation—immunity from the disastrous results of monetary panics and acute financial disturbances. Every effort has been made to devise a method which will protect the rights and afford security to bank depositors and enable banks at all times to respond to every legitimate demand for the credit and currency so essential for the development of our industries.

If it has been successful in solving the complex and intricate problems, of planning a monetary system for the United States which will answer the present and prospective needs and requirements of the economic life of this great people, it will have done much to create and sustain a feeling of confidence in the safety and efficiency of our banking system. Its work is done and the matter now rests with every intelligent citizen of the United States and our representatives in Congress.

The first question which presents itself to us is whether we will allow to continue a condition of affairs in which the whole country is absolutely dependent upon the accumulated capital in New York City, or whether we will insist upon a reorganization of credit which will put the control of the cash reserves of each section of the country and its rediscounts into the hands of local organizations under local control and beyond the control of others, either in New York or elsewhere, except by voluntary consent.

Today, for example, our banking institutions have little to do with financing in a large way the movements of our products. It is not thru any lack of banking facilities in this country. In fact, it is almost impossible to realize what the recent growth has been and what progress we have made in every direction, physically and financially. In the last ten years the banks of the country have increased in number from 10,000 to 25,000. In the same time the banking resources have increased from \$10,000,000,000 to \$21,000,000,000. Today I believe the banking resources of the United States are equal to those of all the other commercial nations of the

world combined. Why not give these banks an opportunity to participate, for the benefit of their depositors, with the foreign banks and the banks of New York in furnishing the credit so essential to the satisfactory movement of our crops to the markets?

We have \$2,000,000,000 worth of exports and \$1,500,000,000 of imports annually. We have a value of manufactured products and of agricultural products that is almost beyond the power of conception or imagination. We have \$9,000,000,000 worth a year of agricultural products alone. To assist in the movement of these products from the producer to the market, the furnishing of facilities by which this great internal and external commerce is carried on is the proper and legitimate function and duty of the banks of the country; and the fact that the financing of our imports and our exports is entirely in the hands of foreigners is a disgrace to the United States and to the intelligence and progressiveness of the people.

In devising a plan suitable for the United States we must consider the magnitude of the interests involved as well as the resources, the wealth, and the remarkable development and growth of the country, financially. We must provide not only for the necessities of today but with reference to the future needs and development of the great nation. The principles must be laid down and the machinery provided that will properly take care of any possible increase. And it is another absolute prerequisite to any plan that it shall be superimposed upon existing banks, and not in any way or to any extent involve their independence, their local business or their character.

The frequent failures of our monetary system to sustain the credit of the country in times of stress can be attributed in the main to three apparent weaknesses, to the obliteration of which we must direct our attention in forming any plan which will prove successful. First, there is our inability to enforce that effective co-operation of banks which is necessary to protect public and private interests in times of crisis. Then there are the limitations and restrictions imposed by antiquated laws with reference to the treat-

ment of reserves, rendering the banks all over the country helpless at the moment when they must be most ready to help. And, last, a defective, inelastic and unscientific system of note issue.

The natural co-operation of banks for mutual support at critical times is now rendered impossible by unwise, artificial restrictions. And the lack of co-operation in times of pressure transforms the individual banks from a condition of independence to one of complete isolation and dependence. In emergencies they are without power to serve successfully the interests of either their stockholders or the public. The banks and the business of the country have now no reliable resource upon which they can depend at all times for the protection of vital interests. Exceptional demands made upon the banks for credit, and the regularly recurring movements of lawful money from one section of the country to another, are important disturbing elements, liable to lead to widespread distrust, resulting at times in a general suspension of payments and the complete disruption of all exchanges.

It is not the anticipation of danger from inadequate reserves or an insufficient volume of currency which creates the conditions of distrust. It arises to a large extent from a knowledge on the part of the banks themselves and on the part of the public dependent on them for credit that when trouble comes the banks may at any time find themselves, by reason of our present rigid provisions in regard to reserves, absolutely powerless either to furnish currency or to afford customers the credit accommodations so essential to the needs of their business. For example: If the afternoon papers should announce that there had been a disturbance in Wall Street, and that one of the great financial institutions in the city had failed, there is no one anywhere in the country who would not be properly apprehensive of serious trouble. For in the last analysis, the banking institutions of New York today control the monetary situation of the country. The country bank is dependent upon its correspondent in a near city, and the city bank is directly or indirectly dependent upon its correspondent in New York. When New York suspends the country

suspends. In the panic of 1907 how many sound banks and trust companies and savings banks had to close their doors so far as payments were concerned? The suspension of banks was universal.

Why is it that these defects have not been cured? Why is it that when all of the other great nations of the world have been operating for fifty years under systems which have rendered them absolutely immune to panics and financial crises the United States alone—the country which, by virtue of her vast resources, is at the head of the great commercial nations of the world—is still clinging to an antiquated monetary and banking system—or want of system—which is a disgrace to the American people? It seems inexplicable, and yet we have not far to search for an answer. Were it not for our unrivaled natural resources and the characteristic energy of our people, which have given us such an unprecedented prosperity and rapid growth in wealth in spite of all obstacles, we should long since have found the defects to which I have referred intolerable. Our great natural advantages have enabled us to go on suffering losses that would have ruined any other country. Great and continued success creates in the people a natural condition of inertia, which produces an unwillingness to consider reforms involving a solution of difficult problems. With the conservative character of our business men and bankers, who dread all radical changes, and the extreme difficulty of securing an agreement on the character of adequate legislative remedies, the work of monetary reform in this country has moved slowly. The experience of the other countries has been different from ours for reasons not difficult to understand.

Every financial institution in the United States is in peril, today, whenever confidence is impaired in the strength of the New York banks or in the wisdom of their management, and this dangerous condition of dependence will continue until we have a thorough reorganization of our banking system. This was the task to which the Monetary Commission devoted itself, and their conclusions are now placed before Congress and the people of the United States in the

hope that they will receive equally earnest attention from the public, and from mature deliberation result in a new and better method, avoiding the weaknesses of our present system and possessing, instead, the strength, stability and invulnerability of the monetary systems of the other great commercial nations of the world.

Is it not worth while to do this? To take the banking institutions of the United States out of a condition of dependent helplessness and place them where they belong, in a class with the best and strongest banking institutions in the world?

There is not a particle of reason why prime sterling bills should forever remain the highest form of credit. We can make, and we ought to make, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, financial centers of equal importance with any in Europe. There is no reason why the entire export and import business of the United States should be financed by the banking institutions of Germany, France and

England, with a toll therefor amounting to millions of dollars every year, levied by the foreign bankers and always paid, in the last analysis, by the American producer. We can and we ought to make a documentary bill drawn by a producer anywhere in the United States, drawn in dollars and cents, equal in currency and value to any drawn in pounds, shillings and pence.

The bankers of the country cannot do this alone. And they are not the people who have the greatest interest in this matter. I invoke for the wise solution of these problems the careful examination and the calm judgment of the American people, confident in the belief that they will find that the march of progress, their own interests, the welfare of their children and grandchildren, and the highest aspirations of American citizenship all urge them to an active participation in the consummation of this great work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



A Dialog

BY MARY RUSSELL MILLS

In dim gray sweeps with murmurous swell
The sad sea rose and fell;
In shining, foaming, sparkling grace
The glad sea ran a race.
In deep waves billowing soft and long
The sweet sea sang a song;
In fury lashed with thunderous roar
The mad sea struck the shore.

"O sea," I cried, "art thou no friend
On whom I can depend?
When I would find thee thus or so
Other thy mood doth show."

"I am thy friend," the sea replied,
"In every mood and tide;
For thou, too, hast a changing heart
Of which I am a part.
Thy mind doth change and shift and play
With every passing day.
And thou hast ever-varying powers
To match the varying hours.
I show thyself, but not the whole;

For in thy deeper soul
Dwells a large synthesis and plan.
Wherein the higher man
Collects, commands his powers at will.
Works steadily and still;
In patience, love and large control
Finding the perfect goal"

"O sea, my friend," again I cried,
"On every wave and tide
Thou bearest me a word of grace;
And I can wisdom trace
In all these words. In my own life
Lie power, and calm and strife.
In my own nature dwelleth all
To please or to appal;
Victim or ruler I may be
Of my own destiny.
Greatness and beauty of the sea,
As thou, too, art in me,
I will be beautiful and great
And serve the larger fate."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Winter Sports in Switzerland and Tyrol

BY F. W. STODDARD

WINTER sports! What happy visions the words recall of healthful days spent in the mountains shod with ski or skate, tobogganing, bobsleighing or curling, while breathing invigorating air and enjoying the glorious winter sunshine. Should there occasionally come a day of unfavorable weather, the time is well utilized in cleaning skates, repairing damages to ski or toboggan, or in letter writing, which has probably got sadly into arrears. Altho two decades ago ski-running was all but unknown to Americans, it has worked its way steadily to the front rank among winter sports, and its popularity has latterly grown by leaps and bounds. Summer resorts, which a few years ago went to sleep all the winter, now wake up in December and are full of life for several months. New hotels, too, have sprung up in answer to the demand, and wherever there is sufficient snow and a

comfortable hotel, winter sportsmen will find their way.

One still hears the question asked, What is ski-ing? A few words suffice to explain, but no description can convey an idea of the glorious sensations experienced by the expert, when, after a stiff climb, he glides at great speed to the bottom of a long steep hill, descending in the graceful, serpentine curves which enable the practised ski-runner to fly down the steepest mountains, provided the snow is suitable.

The nearest approach to the joys of the ski-er are those of the tobogganer or bobsleigher, and only the excitement of galloping to hounds on a good hunter over a grass country can rival the emotions experienced by the ski-runner in his downward flight. The ski is made of a long strip of thin board a few inches in width and six to eight feet in length, according to the hight of the user, and

the points are curved up so as to ride over the snow. With such snowshoes one slips along over the deepest snow, sinking but slightly, excepting when it is newly fallen, while on crusted snow one does not sink at all.

When you read of great jumps of a hundred or more feet on skis, do not imagine that the runner can clear a house in his stride, for his powers of jumping are limited to performing on a steep hill prepared for the purpose, with an artificial platform of snow from which to make his spring. These flying leaps, partaking nearly as much of the nature of a drop as of a jump, have no real part in the business of ski-ing, which consists in climbing in mountainous regions—oftentimes with great toil—for the pleasure and excitement of the run down.

Bandy or ice hockey is a favorite and exciting pastime, which is practised wherever suitable ice is found. It calls not only for skill in striking and directing the ball to the goal and dodging opponents, but also in skating, and only those who are young and are active skaters can take part in this fascinating game, whereas grayheaded men may be seen ski-ing, tobogganing and curling. Trotting matches on the ice are popular in Tyrol, but the records do not compare

with those made in America, and the American trotter stands *facile princeps*—the fastest trotter in the world.

Ski-jöring (driving a horse on ski) is a sport which, tho introduced only a few years ago from Sweden, has "caught on" rapidly, and is practised more and more. The sportsman or sportswoman—for many of the latter now indulge in every description of winter sport, accompanying the men on long tours or mountain ascents on ski—drive a horse with long reins, the animal pulling them while standing on their ski at whatever pace the driver fancies over the roads or snow-covered lakes. Considerable skill is required in driving the horse and to avoid coming on his heels going down hill, for which purpose "breaking" is called into play, and it is necessary to maintain an even balance going over rough places. Races for ski-jöring take place at St. Moritz in Switzerland, and ski-running and ski-jumping competitions are brought off at every winter resort on the Continent.

Jumps on ski of over 100 feet are frequently made, and the Norwegians, who first introduced this sport and teach ski-running at some of the principal winter sport resorts, have jumped nearly 150 feet. Tho fascinating as a spectacle,



"FOR THE PLEASURE AND EXCITEMENT OF THE RUN DOWN"



A SKI-RUNNER IN THE TYROL

ski-jumping is by no means a necessary accomplishment for the runner, as he is never called upon to take large jumps on his excursions. To learn to ski is much easier than to learn to skate, and in a few days, after innumerable falls in the snow, when one is tied up into apparently inextricable knots, the beginner learns to balance and to proceed in a fashion, while in a week he is comparatively at home, and, if he have aptitude, in a month he may become an expert. The skater, on the other hand, must practise for months and even years before attaining proficiency.

Tobogganing and bobsleighbing have an enormous number of votaries, who care for no other winter sport, and at St. Moritz and Davos, in Switzerland, there are the two finest runs on the Continent, where competitions frequently take place. The bobsleigh, which seats six persons, is steered by a wheel in front, and owing to the weight, the hard ice bed and the terrific speed, this form of sport is much more dangerous than ski-ing, where falls take place in the soft snow, and in ski-running but few accidents occur, while fatalities are confined to being buried by an avalanche or losing the way and being frozen in the snow. Such disasters are happily of rare occur-

rence, but bobsleighbing accidents are more frequent, and fatal occurrences have taken place.

Curling is another sport which is practised by many enthusiasts, tho the number of these is small compared with the great army of other winter sportsmen, and as yet it has been principally confined abroad to Switzerland, which is the premier country for winter sports, tho Tyrol is waking up and in time may rival its neighbor, as the facilities for all sorts of snow and ice sports in the latter country are unsurpassed. Curling is essentially a Scotch game, dating hundreds of years back, and in whatever part of the world Scotchmen and ice are coexistent there is sure to be curling. Of late years artificial ice rinks provide the where-withal where natural ice is non-existent. The game is played with highly polished rounded granite stones with handles inset, and their weight is about forty pounds. The number of players in each rink is eight—four on a side—and the object of the game is to slide the stones, of which each player has two, along the surface of the ice from one "tee" (the central point) to another "tee," a distance of thirty-eight yards, which he accomplishes with a swinging motion of the arm when standing on the "crampit."



"A HUNDRED FEET OR MORE"

Round the "tee" several rings, each larger than the other, are marked on the ice, serving to indicate the relative positions of the stones after they have been played, and the stone in the central ring counts first. Each player is provided with a broom, and the players on one side sweep the ice clear up to the "tee" before the stones of their side when required to do so, while the opposite side have the right to sweep after the stones have reached the "tee," in order to carry them clear of the circles.

There is much hard work, and perhaps as much skill in knowing when to sweep as in throwing the stone, and it is the duty of the "skip" (captain of the side), who plays last, standing meantime at the "tee," to direct a player where to place his stone (much may be effected by guarding the winning stone by placing other stones in front of it), and when to sweep or to abstain from doing so. By vigorous sweeping a stone may be landed the winner, whereas if left alone it might

have remained short of the circles, and a stone which would have remained near the "tee" may be swept out of the circles.

The excitement displayed among curlers is unrivaled at any other game. Broad Scotch is shouted, and the stentorian exhortations of the "skips" to sweep or refrain from doing so—"Soop, soop, man"; "Haud up, noo"; "Man, yer a curler"—resound loudly thru the Alpine valleys. Only those who have witnessed the game of curling can form any idea of the keenness of the players, who at times shake each others' hands, embrace and wave brooms in the air in their joy at some successful shot. Now and then a man may be seen prone on his stomach on the ice watching the progress of his stone, and curlers generally conduct themselves as tho their welfare in this world and the next depended on the course taken by a stone and the exact spot where it finally came to rest.

At the annual curling "Bonspiel" to compete for the cup, which was held lately at Kandersteg in Switzerland, where the writer took part in the competition, there were nine rinks, composed of seventy-two players, with the exception of four Swiss, all Scotchmen living in Scotland and England. The "skip" of the winning rink, which won by one stone or point after a breathless final, was carried shoulder-high off the ice amid the wild hurrahs of the spectators. At the presentation of the cup in the evening, in thanking for the trophy, the "skip" modestly declared that the worst rink had won. Such is the generous spirit by which brother curlers, who have a guild of their own somewhat akin to that of the Free Masons, are animated the world over.

To instance the love of Scotchmen for curling and the extent to which it is played in Scotland when the ice permits, the other day a "Bonspiel" was held at Lochwinnoch, in which no less than thirty-six rinks, with 288 curlers, took part in the "roaring game."

Just before Christmas special trains carry thousands of winter sportsmen and sportswomen, provided with ski, skates and curling stones, from London to the Continent, and some of the Swiss resorts, where there is a round of even-

ing gaieties, are as full, if not fuller, in winter than in summer. New places are constantly being opened up for winter sports, many English taking their holiday abroad now in winter in place of summer as formerly.

While Switzerland was the first country on the Continent to draw winter sportsmen to its mountains, and tho it is still by far the most frequented, Tyrol, a Crown land of Austria, which bounds it to the east, has snow and ice facilities every whit as favorable; the scenery is more wonderful, and it only requires to be more known to attract an increasing number of winter sportsmen. The great charm of the landscape in Tyrol consists chiefly in the fantastic Dolomite Mountains, whose counterpart is seen in no other part of the world. These rocky elevations, said to be the work of the coral insect, with their towers and battlements recalling the ruined castle, and their jagged spires and pinnacles, when seen in the alpen glow, as the sun sets, lighting up the rocks with a brilliant red, is a sight never to be forgotten.

The customs and people in Tyrol are primitive and interesting; at the same time there is excellent hotel accommodation. The university town of Innsbruck, capital of Tyrol, which is situated 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, has

ample facilities all round for reaching winter sport ground, besides having one of the finest skating rinks on the Continent. Innsbruck is a lively little garrison town, and in carnival time, when public balls are held, one may see the Tyrolese in native costume. There are also masked and fancy balls, where the fun is kept up till morning. Many people choose some place for winter sports where, after the day's work or play is done, evening distractions can be enjoyed. For such Innsbruck, with its theaters, concerts, balls, etc., is specially suited, and the Hotel Tyrol has long been the headquarters of English and American visitors. Near by is Igls with splendid ski-ing grounds and toboggan runs, and further afield are the villages of Kitzbühel, unrivaled for ski-running; Gossensass, Cortina, in the heart of the Dolomites, and many other places.

The voyage over the Atlantic is now so rapid and easy that it is somewhat remarkable that American sportsmen do not run over for a few weeks at least and join their brother sportsmen from England in Switzerland or Tyrol. Winter lasts from the middle of December until the middle of March, and those who once taste the joys of winter sports in the Alps return again and again.

WESSOBRUNN, MERAN, TYROL.



The Meadow Lark

BY ADALENA F. DYER

THE trumpeter of March had blown
Defiance to his wintry foes;
But still their white encampments shone
On northern slopes in hostile rows.
My heart was hungry for the spring.
Long had her absence been and drear,
When suddenly I heard him sing—
The meadow lark—"Spring o' the year!"

From leafless boughs he sweetly sang,
No doubt was in his cheery note;
But faith and trust unshaken rang
In music from his golden throat.
He knew that no caprice of man
Could check, like Joshua of old,
The mighty sun's approaching van
Or spring in icy fetters hold.

My heart grew lighter at that voice
Undaunted by the frozen fields,
Foretelling earth would soon rejoice
In all the largess summer yields.
Perched on the elm tree's shrunken boughs,
He sang, that March day, sweet and clear—
Well knowing May would keep her vows—
"Spring o' the year, spring o' the year!"

SOUTH PORTLAND, ME.

What Democratic Revision of the Tariff Really Means

BY REED SMOOT

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM UTAH.

AMONG the greatest questions with which every government is confronted is that of keeping its people employed, and at a wage rate sufficient to allow them to live in accordance with the standard established in the particular country in which they reside. The older governments of the world have long struggled with this problem. As civilization advances in each particular country, the problem becomes more serious and it requires the judgment and wisdom of the greatest statesmen to even partially solve the question.

The God of Nature has so blest this country with vast areas of fertile soil, natural resources of untold wealth, and mountains filled with precious metals, that up to the present time our Government has not been compelled to consider seriously this question; but the time is fast approaching, if not already here, when it must be met and solved by the representatives of the American people.

The standard of living of our laboring man is the highest in the world. This can only be maintained by our Government adhering to the policy of protection. By protection I mean a tariff rate sufficiently high to enable our industries to maintain their present wage scale and keep their plants in operation. No honest manufacturer or believer in the principle of protection would expect a higher rate. A consistent protectionist I honor; an open and avowed free trader I respect; but a man who demands high protection on the wares made by himself and free trade on everything he has to purchase I neither honor nor respect.

During this session of Congress the American people will have an opportunity to see the difference between a Democratic tariff bill for revenue only

and a Republican measure providing a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference in the cost of production in this and foreign countries. The tariff bills passed during the extra session of Congress by a Democratic House, if enacted into law, would have destroyed many an American industry, not in one section alone, but in every part of our country.

So far this session the Democratic House has, under caucus domination and gag rule, passed but one tariff bill. This bill revises the present rates of duty on the metals and manufactures of the metal schedule. Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, in speaking for the new schedule, admits the reduced rates will allow twenty million dollars of additional importations the first year. It may allow one hundred million or more, but whatever the amount of increase in importations, be it twenty or one hundred million, the American laboring men will be deprived of the employment required to produce the increased imports and the foreign laborers will reap the benefit.

If newspaper reports are true, other schedules of the Tariff Act are to be treated in even a more drastic manner. The sugar schedule is to be revised and rates made low enough to destroy the home production of beet and cane sugar, thus placing in the hands of the Sugar Trust and sugar refineries the importation and distribution of all the sugar consumed by the American people. The public is informed thru the press that the Democrats claim that, in the revision of the sugar schedule, a saving of 2 cents per pound will result to the American people. The rate suggested is to be 1 cent per pound, with the present differential of 20 per cent. allowed to Cuba. It is rather strange how 2 cents per pound will be saved by such a

revision when the present rate from Cuba, where we get practically all of our imported sugar, is 1.34 cents per pound, and the proposed rate from Cuba would be 8/10 of a cent per pound, or a difference of only 54/100 of a cent per pound.

The loss of revenue to the Government which would be caused by the proposed reduction on sugar is admitted to be from twenty to twenty-five million dollars per annum. This particular loss of revenue is to be met by a revision of the tariff rates on rubber and manufactures of rubber in a most remarkable way—a way that the tariff tinker of 1893, if he is alive yet, will condemn himself for not having conceived and incorporated in the Wilson bill. In other words, the rubber manufacturers of this country are to receive a double Democratic blow. Not content with lowering the rates on rubber goods so as to encourage increased importations sufficient to raise a portion of the twenty million dollars, the Democrats propose to place a duty upon raw rubber which is now, and always has been, upon the free list.

If this reported plan proves unpopular or meets the disapproval or ridicule of the public press, then some other scheme will be resorted to in order to provide for the loss of revenue which will be caused by the reduction of the duty on sugar. Articles used by the American manufacturer, now on the free list and not produced in this country, are to be transferred from the free to the dutiable list, and at the same time the rate of duty on the manufactured article is to be reduced to any old rate which may be agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

These are but two of the twelve schedules which have to run the gauntlet of the Democratic House, with the ever-present thought of what is best to do in order to assist the Democratic candidate to the White House in the coming Presidential campaign. If the Democrats were in a position to give force and effect to their present tariff program, the balance of trade in our favor last year of nearly one-half a billion dollars would be wiped out and a bond issue would be in order immediately. But

that would be nothing unusual under a Democratic administration, when the laws are based on theory and the Government maintained in part on borrowed money.

The Democratic House, after having refused hearings to laboring men, manufacturers and every one interested directly or indirectly in the bill dealing with metals and manufactures thereof, pushed that measure to passage with little more than a day's consideration and debate, notwithstanding there are eighty-three distinct industries which produce goods included in this schedule. The public has been led to believe that the schedule relates almost exclusively to iron and steel, and if reductions were made they would affect only the Steel Trust. The truth is, there are in the United States about twenty-five thousand establishments producing articles covered by the iron and steel schedule. They have a capital invested of nearly four billion dollars, employ one and one-quarter million wage earners, who receive for their labors seven hundred and fifty million dollars in wages, and have an annual production of more than four billion dollars. And yet we find the future of these vast American industries turned over to a sub-committee for consideration and a determination of the rates of duty without granting a single person a chance to be heard as to what effect the proposed rates would have upon these American industries.

The chairman of this sub-committee, Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, now serving his second term in Congress, in his opening remarks defending the measure, made this confession:

"I am not an expert upon the general tariff question, nor have I any other than the ordinary knowledge of that particular phase of the question which is involved in the discussion of the proper rates to be levied upon metals and the manufactures of metals."

Due credit should, however, be given to the expert knowledge of the Democratic members of that sub-committee, for it must not be forgotten that Congressman Dixon, of North Vernon, a village in Indiana, who is a lawyer by profession, was the other Democratic member of the sub-committee that revised the iron and steel schedule. I ask the American people if an industry of

such vast importance, having millions of stockholders, and employing a million and a quarter of wage earners, should be treated so flippantly. I do not hesitate to say that it is not a tariff bill for protection, or one for revenue only, but a tariff bill purely for political purposes. I do not believe the American people will be deceived or that confidence will be inspired in the Democratic party by any such actions.

Evidently, the manufacturers of this country are not the only ones to feel the blighting acts of Democracy, for in the naval appropriation bill a plan is proposed which, if carried out, will mean our early elimination as a sea power. The Democrats could have directed no more fatal blow at our navy than to abandon the battleship program which has put the American navy in the first rank of the world today. Our army also is to be weakened by cutting down the cavalry one-third, and at a time when the necessity of patrolling two thousand miles of border for an indefinite period makes a heavy demand upon our mounted service.

This is all done in the name of economy, but it is really for political use in the coming campaign. Hon. Champ Clark, in an article in *THE INDEPENDENT* of January 25, 1912, makes this statement:

"The tariff bills which we passed and which President Taft vetoed would have saved to the American people about five hundred millions of dollars and yet at the same time would have raised abundant revenue to support the Government."

The United States imported in the year 1911 \$750,981,697.04 worth of dutiable goods, yielding a revenue of \$309,581,943.65. The Democrats boldly claim that the rates of duty imposed in the bills passed by the Democratic House and vetoed by the President last session would have reduced the duties nearly one-half. If the revenues were to be increased, as claimed by the Democrats, or even maintained, the importations of foreign goods would have to be increased to double the amount imported today.

Can the American workingmen afford to have foreign labor employed in making these hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods in addition to what the foreigner is already making for the

American market, knowing that every dollar so made will displace a similar quantity of American-made goods? How will the American business man be benefited by having our laboring men idle and foreigners employed as they were under the Wilson bill? No country or its business institutions can be prosperous and have an army of unemployed men. Instead of five hundred million dollars being saved to the American people if the Democratic political tariff bills of last session had not been vetoed by the President, I maintain that that amount or more would have been lost to the American people if the President had signed those bills. The harassing of business for the last two years for political effect has cost the laboring men and the American people hundreds of millions of dollars. In the coming campaign, as a Republican, I welcome the issue between the two great parties, of protection to American labor and American industries.

The Speaker of the House also says the chief desire of the Democrats is to save to the taxpayer every dollar not necessary for the economical and effective administration of the Government. I wonder if it were for this purpose that the Sherwood pension bill was passed by the Democratic House, carrying an increase of pensions of nearly seventy-five million dollars per annum? I really believe that Democratic economy was not the motive in passing that pension bill. This belief was strengthened when Congressman Berger, of Wisconsin, the only Socialist member of the House, congratulated the Democratic party on having played successful politics in its passage.

When I recall that the "paramount" issues of the Democratic party have changed in every campaign since 1892, I am convinced that it will have a new one for 1912, hoping that all former paramounds will be forgotten and that the new issue will be sufficiently popular to carry the party.

The paramount issue of the Democratic party of 1896, under the leadership of the "peerless one," was the re-monetization of silver. Democratic orators told the farmer that if the issue of "sixteen to one" was successful he would

receive double price for his wheat, his cattle and all the products of his farm. The laboring man was to have his wage more than doubled. The storekeeper was to have his profits greatly increased. In fact, every commodity would be enhanced at least twofold in value. The millennium was promised to be close at hand. Democracy expected to come into her own by the adoption of the free silver theory. That paramount issue was not successful. Silver was not remonetized, nevertheless prices have advanced, but for other reasons than those ascribed by Democracy. Sixteen years ago Democracy was in sackcloth and ashes on account of low prices, and today she is again expressing pity for the poor American people, but this time because prices are too high. The promise made in 1896 was free silver and high prices; for 1912 it will be tariff for revenue only and low prices.

The three other paramount issues, beginning with imperialism in 1900, have also been relegated to the scrap pile.

Scarcely two years ago the Democrats of the House, with a few insurgent Republicans, had a spasm of reform; and on June 17, 1910, Mr. Clark, the present Speaker of the House, proposed a rule, which was adopted, taking from the Speaker of the House the right of arbitrary recognition on suspension days. The Speaker was stripped of his power, and it was claimed that this power was given back to the representatives of the people. This victory was heralded thru the newspapers and magazines, on the Chautauqua platform and on the stump. It was announced that a mighty achievement for the people had been accomplished thru the wonderful leadership of Mr. Clark. A few days ago Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules, introduced into the House a proposition to amend the new Democratic rules. His amendment reclothes the present Speaker of the House with the power that was taken from Speaker Cannon on June 17, 1910.

By another new rule the Democrats have simply transferred the power of appointing committees from the Speaker to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The chairman of this committee selects its members, and they in

turn name the members of all the other committees of the House. When the change is fully understood, my opinion is the American people will as soon have Cannonism of the North as Underwoodism of the South.

During the discussion of the tariff act of 1909, Mr. Clark and other leading Democrats of both the House of Representatives and the Senate pleaded for, insisted upon, and demanded the creation of a non-partisan Tariff Board which should gather the facts as to the difference in cost of production in this and foreign countries, so that Congress might act intelligently in revising the tariff in the future. So eager then were the Democrats to secure a "scientific" report on what they considered the most wicked schedule, that a leading Democrat offered an amendment in the Senate directing the Tariff Board to report on Schedule K (the wool schedule) by the first week in December, 1911. A unanimous report of the three Republican and two Democratic members of that board was made as directed. The Democratic Ways and Means Committee of the House has had this report in its possession for sixty days now, but I predict the Democratic party will ignore the Tariff Board's report and submit a wool bill to the House similar to the one it passed at the last session of Congress, when no Tariff Board report was available upon which to base a scientific revision.

I also expect to see the Democratic House refuse to make an appropriation for the continuance of the Tariff Board. Evidently the information gathered by the Tariff Board does not meet the approval of the Democratic leaders. Yet the great business organizations of this country have requested such a board, hoping that the information collected by it would be utilized in making future tariff changes. The National Tariff Commission Association obtained from President Taft permission to investigate the methods of the Tariff Board and in its report said:

"Our committee finds that the Tariff Board is composed of able, impartial, and earnest men who are devoting their energies unsparingly to the work before them; that the staff has been carefully selected for the work in view; is efficiently organized and directed,

and includes a number of exceptionally competent technical experts; that the scale of salaries is reasonable, indeed very moderate and all of their expenditures are closely scrutinized and equally reasonable; that the work of the board, vast and intricate in detail, is already highly organized, well systematized, running smoothly and that Congress and the people can now wait the completion of that work with entire confidence that it is progressing as rapidly as consistent with proper thoroughness and that it will amply justify all of the time and expense which it entails. We believe that the value of the work when completed will be so great and so evident as to leave remaining no doubt as to the expediency of maintaining it as a permanent function of the Government for the benefit of all the people."

The Tariff Board by its research has made the solution of the tariff problem a matter of scientific accuracy, but for so doing it may have to cease to exist because it has effectually exploded an issue the Democrats had expected to have for the coming fall election.

The Democratic party hopes to be successful at the next Presidential election on the theory that the American people endorse their present scheme of revising the tariff and that the people have forgotten that Democratic success means stagnation in business and idle men in every industry.

The Democrats believe that the Republican party is divided and that their

party is united. Yes, we see every day the unity, brotherly love, and the sincere friendship manifest among the leaders of the Democratic party. For instance, witness the love that exists between Woodrow Wilson and Marse Henry; the sincere friendship between William Jennings Bryan and Oscar W. Underwood; the neighborly feeling between Speaker Clark and Joseph W. Folk; the honeyed words with which Hobson, Hay and Fitzgerald are describing each other in the *Congressional Record*; the unity between the regular and insurgent Democrats of the Senate, with the latter in absolute control.

I cannot believe that the men who depend upon their daily wage for a livelihood, whether on the farm or in the factory, in the mill or in the mine, in the store or on the railroad, will vote to transfer the administration of the affairs of this Government to a party which has already demonstrated what it would do to our industries if it had the power.

Democratic success means the lowering of our standard of living; it means that our workingmen will be walking the street, while the foreigner will be busy and prosperous making goods for the American market.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The St. John of Andrea del Sarto

BY ROBERT C. McMAHON

WHAT dost thou see beyond our mortal ken,
 O virgin lad with thy pellucid eyes?
 It cannot be the merriment of men,
 Nor see I there the look of wild surprise;
 And yet a heavenly vision surely lies.
 Before thee, lights thy lids, as rest
 The sun's last rays upon a mountain glen,
 And all the depths with mystery invest.
 Yea, thou art there, thy spirit forward flies
 Unconscious, unelated, truly blest;
 For thou art what thou willest; naught doth pen
 Thy spirit human frailty; hope ne'er dies
 In waking; for thy vision self-confest
 Was given to thee at divine behest.

FLORAL PARK, L. I.



Japan in 1911

BY DANIEL CROSBY GREENE

[For some years Dr. J. H. De Forest, a most competent authority, and long a missionary in Japan, has given us an annual survey of the notable events in the history of that empire. We are glad to give herewith a similar survey for the last year from the pen of Dr. Greene, who was a close associate of Dr. De Forest.—EDITOR.]

IT will be remembered that in the late Dr. De Forest's report of the year 1910 he referred to the impending trial of certain persons alleged to be guilty of a conspiracy against the Imperial family of Japan. The trial, before a specially constituted court, was conducted with closed doors, but many persons, including a number of lawyers unconnected with the case, and one or more members of the resident diplomatic corps, were allowed to be present. This procedure was much criticised, both by Japanese and foreigners; but it was in accord with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which allows for such trials in cases which, in the opinion of the court, might otherwise exert an unfavorable influence upon public morals. Twenty-four persons were found guilty and sentenced to death; but the sentence of twelve of these was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Several of the defendants had been connected with Christian churches, and consequently in some quarters there arose a strong suspicion against the Christian community. For a time several prominent Christians were subjected to an annoying espionage, quite unreasonably, it would seem, since the leader of the conspirators, one of the so-called Christians, spent his last hours in writing a book embodying an argument against Christianity and the credibility of the Gospel story. This book has been widely circulated by the opponents of Christianity.

The Ministers of Education and of Home Affairs in the Cabinet of the day

looked this event sorely to heart. It would seem that they regarded it as an indication that the policy of a purely secular education, which had been diligently followed for many years, had failed. Accordingly, the common school teachers were exhorted to use their influence to foster the worship of the Shinto deities and the maintenance of the village shrines.

Many have seen, in all this, antagonism to Christianity; but some of the most influential of the educational authorities have denied any hostile intent. Still the form of the ministerial exhortations did in some country districts furnish the occasion for a decided opposition to the Sunday school work of the churches. In the larger towns, however, the Christians have won an independent position and they are well supported by a large body of what might be called adherents, who, while they may not often, perhaps never, attend public worship, have large sympathy with the Christian movement and contribute in various ways, directly or indirectly, to its support. The sum total of the benevolence of these adherents in behalf of various forms of charity under Christian leadership is very large, altho most of it fails to be recorded. The Christian movement has gained a momentum which renders all purely local or even national opposition relatively harmless. The only really serious obstacle in its path is the alleged decline of Christianity in the West and its failure to deal effectively with the great social evils which afflict America and Europe. Japan

is no longer leading a life of her own planning. She is caught in the tide which makes for unity in the spiritual and intellectual life of the civilized world. She cannot isolate herself, and seemingly adverse currents are but eddies upon the surface of a deep-flowing stream. The battle which the Christians of Japan must fight is in its essentials the same which confronts their compeers in the West.

The year has witnessed the revision of the treaties between Japan and the principal nations of the West. Those with France, Germany and Austria were approved in December. The special feature of the new treaties is the recognition of Japan's right to tariff autonomy and the control of her coasting trade. It is worth noting that as long ago as 1878, while William M. Evarts was Secretary of State and John A. Bingham the American Minister in Tokyo, a convention was concluded which was intended to provide for the full recognition of Japan's right of control in both these matters, in return for certain concessions; but much to Mr. Evarts's disappointment, a clause was inserted suspending the operation of the convention until similar agreements were arrived at with other Powers. This clause was due to a declaration on the part of the British representative in Tokyo that any concession made to any Power under specified conditions should accrue to British subjects irrespective of those conditions. Mr. Evarts felt that even at that early day Japan might have ventured to appeal to the public sentiment of the world against a policy so manifestly unjust; but the Japanese Government preferred to await a more favorable season. The American treaty was the first in the new series, and was published April 4. A treaty regulating the hunting of seal was also signed in Washington, December 14, by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. It is hoped that this agreement will enable these nations to work in harmony, for alleged irregularities on the part of Japanese seal hunters have been a fruitful source of irritation for many years.

The Katsura Ministry resigned August 25, and three days later Marquis

Saionji became Minister President. Marquis Saionji, tho the head of one of the old court noble families, had been the president of the *Seiyu Kwai*, the name given to the more moderate liberal party of Japan, since Marquis (later Prince) Ito's resignation from that post. He has been President of the Privy Council, and as such was three times Acting Prime Minister *ad interim*. He was also Minister President from January, 1900, to July, 1908. Marquis Saionji still retains the presidency of the *Seiyu Kwai* and has brought into his Cabinet three of his political associates, thus securing a nearer approach to a party ministry than Japan has seen before. The *Japan Times*, a paper owned and edited by Japanese, tho printed in English, recently stated that Prince Katsura himself had confessed that the bureaucratic system so far adhered to had failed. Whether this statement be quite correct or not, there is a large and growing number of thoughtful Japanese who believe that the British system is more consonant with the traditions of the Imperial house than the German system which they have hitherto essayed to copy.

One of the most noted features of this ministry lies in the fact that the treasury has been committed to Baron Yamamoto, for many years the Governor of the Bank of Japan. This means an earnest effort to secure an up-to-date business administration. The budget just submitted to the Diet shows the marks of the Baron's thoughtful purpose to curtail expenses so far as the national interests will allow.

The year just past has been on the whole not unprosperous. The crops were, it is true, not much if any above the average, but they have brought good prices. The volume of foreign trade was the largest in Japan's history, the exports amounting to Y. 447,000,000 and the imports to Y. 513,000,000; that is, a total of Y. 960,000,000. If the Korean trade be added, the total rises to Y. 1,018,000,000. Taxation is still high, but work is apparently abundant, and while the wages of the working people are low as compared with those of the same classes in America, they have risen greatly in the last few years.

An effort was made some years ago to

secure more efficient factory legislation, but the Diet rejected the Government's bill. Last winter a bill was passed by the Diet, but, while it does look toward an improvement in the condition of operatives, it is a sore disappointment to all interested in the welfare of the laboring classes. For example, the limit of hours for male operatives under fifteen years of age and of female operatives is placed at twelve hours a day, and they must not work between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m.; but even these provisions may be set aside under certain conditions, with the consent of the authorities, during the period of fifteen years from the enforcement of the present law. The careful provision for exceptional cases thruout the bill suggests the fear that even the small restraint put upon the millowners will not in practice prove a very important relief to the hardly worked boys and girls in the large factories which are springing up here and there thruout Japan. Still, it is a beginning, and may prove the germ of really efficient legislation.

In the sphere of religion there seems to be a broader outlook, and it is reported that a conference is to be held the coming spring, under government auspices, in which shall sit representatives of the Shinto, Buddhist and Christian faiths. There is room for useful co-operation in the direction of various much needed reforms. The information before the public does not warrant a more definite statement, but the prospect of a fuller recognition of Christianity as a result of the preliminary conferences would seem to be bright.

A large fund for the benefit of the sick poor has been established during the year under the inspiration of an imperial rescript, accompanied by a gift from the Emperor himself of Y. 1,500,000. The pledges amount to about Y. 25,000,000. Of this sum perhaps a fifth part is in cash, and the remainder is to be paid in ten annual instalments. Y. 3,000,000 are from the Iwasaki, Mitsui and Okura families. The intention is to use the income in establishing free hospitals and

in the distribution of tickets providing for free treatment at hospitals and by private practitioners.

The revolution in China has, as a matter of course, awakened great interest in Japan. In Government circles sympathy, it is understood, has been strongly in favor of a constitutional monarchy and consequently with Yuan Shi-kai; but outside those circles the revolutionists have received sympathetic support. Two distinguished professors of law, one from the Imperial University of Tokyo and one from Waseda University, have on invitation acted as advisers in drafting the constitution of the contemplated republic.

On first thought one is inclined to regard a constitutional monarchy as the true solution of the great problem before the Chinese people; but when the question arises, "Out of what materials?" the answer is not clear. The Manchu dynasty would seem to have become simply a source of irritation to the leading men of the majority of the provinces. There is no material in sight for the building up of a native dynasty, and the European plan of importing a king when the native stock fails is confessedly impracticable. Hence, in spite of the acknowledged drawbacks a republican government appears to be the only solution possible. It is claimed, too, by Japanese students of Chinese history that previous experience indicates that the Chinese people can and probably will readily adjust themselves to republican institutions; but the role of a prophet is a precarious one.

The past year will have an important place in the history of the Far East. The opening year promises to unroll before us a panorama of not less dramatic interest to all the world; but especially so to Japan, for in the birth of a new China she is above all other nations most deeply concerned. It must react profoundly upon her national life in many directions, and her statesmen are watching the progress of affairs across the narrow sea with hope, no doubt, but hope not unmingled with anxiety.

An Idyl for Old Folk

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," ETC.

ONE-THIRD the sky is an orange sunset; the pines, eighty feet tall, stand sober and worshipful. Two hundred years old, they are the Druids of the land. Gray mosses hang ten feet down from sixty feet above. Not a ripple of wind; no comment of Nature, as the months go rolling on. In the North March makes maple sugar. Here it makes orange blossoms and ripe mulberries. Marechal Niel roses are on my table, and the perfume blends with honeysuckle to crowd out that from the orange orchard just outside. A wide-spreading jasmine covers my study windows, with small white stars on twining arms of reddish green.

The latest cannas of 1911 meet the earliest cannas of 1912, and they blossom together; the heart of the old year throbbing with the heart of the new. A honey bee, sucking apples that came from the North till tipsy, has flown astray and into my door. Honey-maker! The world cannot spare one honest worker. I cautiously help him on his flight. This is a world of cooperative effort—everywhere. One must be blind not to see it, and dull not to feel it; and yet I hear that some of my neighbors are dining off robins. These feathered tourists are not idlers, either here or at their Northern home. It is pleasanter to know that the white herons are better protected, and just now I see half a dozen of them winging about my lake, or standing in the shallows, fishing. Alas, it is hard to tell just where this killing is permissible. Certainly we will protect our robins and egrets; and not discuss their dietary.

The loquat has been wantoning for four months; opening great bunches of deliciously perfumed flowers, as long ago as last October; it is just now swelling out with great bunches of medlars. What a fruit it is, a choice blending of a Bartlett pear with a Mayduke cherry. As it cannot bear fruit every month, it satisfies itself with producing blossoms

the rest of the time. Most wonderful of all, the Ponderosa lemon blossoms every month in the year, lengthens its branches every month, and sets a few of its massive fruits each month.

Nothing is stable; why should it be? One would not rob the years, each one of its right to create its own apples and oranges; only there must be improvement; always something better, and this is due not to the Burbanks and Hansens only, but to wild Nature herself. I do not care to have the years come back, nor to go back myself—neither one year nor fifty; and yet as I think of them, each one had its own charm, and was well worth the while; and now I have eighty of them, every one of them twelve months long and choke full of blackberries and milk, mothers' love, worth the while friendships, and expectations. I have great sympathy with Micawber. Had I no worries; have I no fears? Yes, I have them in plenty, as Coleridge had his ghosts—he saw so many of them that he did not believe in them. When a fret wakes me at midnight I dress him up in highest style, put on all his feathers, and then lie back and laugh at him. Once in a while, when one is likely to get the better of me, I hug him to death. But the cherry blossoms never fail, and the roses are not going to give up evolution. Away down in the far future there will be improved General Jacks, to cheer those children not yet born.

If you cannot sing, do not whine, nor groan—no, not in prayers even. Of all things on earth a prayer should be cheerful. Why else should you go to a "good" God, and a Father at that? If you cannot sing in your heart, and in your voice as well, it only shows that you are not keyed right. Why should we not have a moral tuner, as well as have one for our pianos only? If your Bible makes you happy, read it every day. But if not, try work—hoeing in the garden may be just what you need—for somehow our moral status is strangely

affected by our stomachs. Hoe until you are sweet and cheerful, and full of the spirit of self help and help for others—then hoe some more. Try the effect of paying your debts, or of saying good things about your neighbors. But to most people I say, Do what your hands and hearts find to do, and then shut up. That is blunt advice, but I have found it very useful with myself. There is too much tongue in the world.

The oranges in yonder orchard are all the work of 1911. The great cones on the pines, and the acorns that the blue-jays are puncturing on the oaks, they also are the products of 1911. Our property is the past; we have just got the old young year, and got him forever. It is in storage at last, and it belongs to us forever more. It is we ourselves only that are going on, and that is the wonderful part of it; we really do go on. It is because we only in all this crowd can be born over again. "Marvel not that I say unto you ye must be born again." This is the greatest of all truths concerning man, and it was ages ahead of us when Jesus found it out. It was pre-Darwinism two thousand years ago. Jesus was an evolutionist. What we owe Darwin in these later days is the unveiling of Jesus Christ; the scientific exposition of Christianity.

This rebirth offers itself continuously; and then again by periods. The boy is born over with adolescence, and then born again at the voting age. At forty we are told that every man becomes a physician or a fool; it is along there somewhere that he is likely to find out that he has defaulted in his body frame or in his moral habits, and needs a rebirth in both. At sixty or thereabout one comes to the decision whether he will just grow old, according to custom, and drop off; or will renew his life. This is the problem at every point; can you keep yourself flexible, or are you getting thru with yourself? Are you new every day, and a little newer, or are you just growing old; an old event that occurred forty or fifty or sixty years ago, without a new thought or a new capacity, and without a broader vision.

It always seemed a strange thing that we should live only just long enough to know how to live, and then die; genera-

tion after generation following the same lines. In this way our human customs and institutions are almost wholly left to the influence of the boyish and tentative period. Just as very few folk get ripe, so our institutions lack sweetness. It takes even a great man a long while to get any degree of common sense into his politics. There are cycles of guesses, there are repetitions of attempts. Fashions come round and round; and we find that even the hoop skirt is as sure as Halley's comet—likely to get here a little before female suffrage wins its majority. If we could link the next generation on somewhere, every time, at the sixties or seventies, instead of on at babyhood, there would be big gains for each century. We do not, however; we hitch the future to an uncertain childhood. This makes our gains slow; possibly all the better for the struggle. Yet we are a good hundred years ahead of Washington's generation, if they did fight the War for Independence. Taft and Bryce are working for world-wide peace and not for the hide-in-the-wilderness scheme of Washington and Jefferson.

There is a conceit abroad that old folk are behind the times, conservative, and slow to catch on with new ideas. There never was a greater blunder of judgment. The oldest friend I have, almost one hundred, is one of the most radical reformers that I know, and president of the most radical farmers' club. Not a big revolution has this world ever seen that was not led by old people, from Abraham and Confucius down to Gladstone. All the more reason, however, that the old comprehend themselves. The world is really theirs, not to stop its evolution, but to facilitate it. As the world grows older, oldness needs more and more to be displaced by life-fullness. Have you ever thought what Jesus meant when he said, "I came that ye might have more life." It is the stupid fact that there are so many dead people abroad, that makes most of the trouble—dead at forty or at fifty. They may not snuff out at that age, but in achievement are moribund. Their fire has gone down into the ashes. Poke the embers for a bit of heat, but not for a spark that will kindle a blaze. The other few

are the ones that are born again; keeping the sacred flame fed with enlarging purpose and life-fullness.

I am not quite sure on this point. I cannot quite get rid of the fact that the old have gone on growing 14½ bushels of corn to the acre, while the boys are beginning to show us how to grow 214 on the same map of ground. The World Scouts are boys, and they are showing us how to rescue knight errantry; the social honor and love that were liable to be destroyed by individual greed. Carnegie can give away grandly; but it is these corn-lot boys that are leading the way to a world of average plenty, and the new romance of being equally handsome and equally happy—and when "everybody" will be the topic of the next novel. A new age is just dawning, and you can look over the horizon already, where there are no Rotten Rows; no swollen cities full of disease and beggary, but a continent full of corn fields and cotton fields and cottages. President Schurman has uttered the wail over "the disheveled times"; but, as I see, there was never more God-love in our potato fields than there is today.

Seventy years ago my father showed me how to shell corn, by scraping it across the edge of a spade, lying across a half bushel with the handle on the floor. Sitting astraddle, we soon left the corn in the measure, and tossed the cobs aside. Then with the cobs he built me houses. They were not very stable, but they did not need to be in order to fill, and to fulfill, their purpose. I have learned since not to wish that anything be permanent; only that the fittest shall outlive the unfittest, and shall become the ruling idea everywhere else, as in architecture. And I am learning, too, that the fittest is that with the most honor in it—the preacher calls it love. All the same, love and honor alone are eternal, thanks be to God and to this human capacity for being born over; the flexibility of right manhood. I get tired of the word love, but not of duty. Love is only the blossom; duty is the plant itself. Do your plain duty, nothing else. Life is not a posy blossom. Water the roots; cultivate the plant; and let the flowers take care of themselves, as they surely will.

Human life is getting pretty well adjusted to flux. It was not a mere chance that made true, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." Race after race has chased its ideals. The Puritan stock was the result of migration. It became essentially progressive and wide-visioned as a consequence of not being allowed to settle down. It was always moving on. It looked for new things socially, and it got them; and looking for better politics it got better and broader religion. In America it bred a great race of Emersons and Whittiers and Lowells and Longfellows. Going across the continent it needfully let go of a fungoid faith. It is ready now for another age of sterling progress. Our boys of today will express a new power, moral and intellectual, that was never before known. Not only are bigotry and patriotism going out, but war. We are moving on, these old years that we own are full of our ventures and our lessons. 1912 is a sequence, as it will, by and by, be a precedence.

As I was leaving Missouri, an ex-Governor said to me, "You should never change your locality after you are forty," and I was near forty. I do not believe the Governor was right. I have lived since that in five different States, and in more than that number of houses—not built of cobs, yet I feel with Hawthorne that the worst thing about old Rome was that its houses were so nearly imperishable. I have heard the roar of the sea; and I have nestled in folds of moonlight, in my snug apple orchard; and now, at eighty, I am walking at sunrise where the bees are making honey of the superfluous orange nectar. Why not? If one can have a choice, let him have it; but let him not waste the life that he has with wishing for something else.

Yes, my mockingbird, I hear you on the ridgeboard; and I think you are telling me that migration is not altogether a mistake. It seems to me that what we want is more bigness; to get big enough; so big that we cannot change residence; so large in sentiment and in vision and in love that the whole world is home. My Missouri friend was right, only for the immensely important fact that a man can be born again—born

over several times. Jesus himself was born again, when He went up to the mount of far seeing. No one could have saved Phillips Brooks or Henry Ward Beecher who was not full-blooded. If you cannot be born over again, if you have not life enough for it, surely it is good advice for you to hide yourself at forty.

A change of environment is, you see, not necessarily a change of home; that is, if it be an enlarged environment. Nor is it changing home to live in another house or in another town; but to live into another religion, or another philosophy, or into another spiritual or intellectual atmosphere, that is changing home. The chief point is to keep track of yourself, so that the identity will not be lost, thru all the change. Am I the morning poet or the noon business man or the night good fellow? I have been puzzling myself lately to keep track of my political affiliations. I am not quite certain which party I belong to, or which church; and I am not sure that I care. In the affluence of splendid candidates what a pity we cannot try each one of them, rather than elect one, only to nag him down for the next four years. We have but one church in the town, but instead of uniting all the creeds that exist, it stands for only one, and there is no unity about it. Most of us are in the woods.

I have neighbors, whether in the North or in the South I will not tell, to whom a creed that takes in two or three of the old Councils of two thousand years ago is more important than creating a new sort of grape, or making the soil bring forth twice as much grain. To me the grape is more important. I do not care what Paul believed when he wrote the Epistle to the Ephesians; I want to know what he thinks about women speaking in meetings since the California election. The fine thing about Jesus is that His common sense was so complete. He knew the plants and the trees, and the animals and birds, and on the whole was what nowadays would pass for a progressive farmer. He had a poet's soul, and He had an eye all the time to lilies and wheat fields. On the

top of the mount Confucius and Lao tse and Buddha and Jesus stand together with God, in one group, and teach the same LIFE.

And "We alone." Yes, I said that. Is it conceit? I am troubled that "Togo," my loving and brave collie, my friend, has no chance. Has he nothing in this rebirth? Had he no conscious part in the past; in the long progress of canine improvement that preceded the collie? Rose petals lie all over the ground, and I can easily feel that the only future of the rose family lies in man's supervision and superwill. But "Togo" comes closer; almost to the individuality that insists on being born again. I planted him at the foot of an orange tree; and I am going on alone thru my rebirths. When they plant me at the roots of an apple tree I shall not be unable to go farther. It is this power of still changing, of growing, of expanding, of advancing, that demonstrates human immortality. "Togo" was complete with a single birth; I am not. "Marvel not that ye must be born again."

Socially also we are going thru with a series of rebirths. Ours is not the mankind nor the society that existed ten or five centuries ago. Even China faces around to the sun. The world to-day is inconceivably in advance of 1800. Our republic has been born over, and the rebirth we called a civil war. Social consciousness is becoming social conscientiousness; common sense is becoming conscience. Nowhere in America, today, is anybody being damned because he refuses to believe my creed or my candidate. Philanthropy is steadily and ruthlessly displacing patriotism. The old maxim was "To the Jew first, and also to the Gentile." Today we almost believe in human equality.

Well, well, I began with March. I intended to make some of the Florida music sing up there where the icicles jingle in the blasts, and where the folk grow weary waiting for hyacinths and dreaming of lilacs. And now where have we been, you and I? I do not care, so long as my idyll has done you no harm, and has made you my friend.

Local Fiction

GEOGRAPHICAL location has come to exercise an influence upon fiction little short of tyrannical. So fixed has become the public idea of the type of story befitting each separate locality that rare, indeed, is the author to whom it seems to occur to run counter to accepted tradition as to certain well known combinations of the time, the place and—above all—the girl, for the immutability of the feminine type peculiar to each section is an especially striking feature of modern fiction. But whichever sex may be depicted, it would be refreshing to meet an author who has discovered that the Bostonian is oftentimes slangy, the Westerner not infrequently sedate, that “the soft-voiced Southern woman” exists in fiction principally, and that the Englishman sometimes sees—and perpetrates—a joke.

Upon the whole, none of the following group of books shows any marked departure from the beaten track in the above respect, and, indeed, when one of them does depart at least from its author’s peculiar beaten path, the result is rather to tempt one to wish that she had not strayed. Not that, perhaps, the last one of Ruth McNery Stuart’s quartet of short stories¹ might not be considered a rather artistic chapter of revelation of a woman’s inmost soul, if it had come from another pen, but the very joy of her inimitable work in her earlier-chosen field causes a sense of disappointment when she so absolutely abandons it. Yet the other three stories are something of a disappointment too. As to location, they are just where we would have her abide—in the social circles of the “poor white” and the plantation negro—but both the fun and the paths fall something short of her accustomed spontaneity and whimsical charm.

Another Southern story, *Joyce of the Jasmines*,² is bright and most readable,

altho the New York lover, the Southern maiden and her uncle are precisely the same New Yorker and Southerner served up in every other novel of those localities. But the story moves rapidly and entertainingly, and there are occasionally shots at the idiosyncrasies of both sections which are not quite the same old thing.

A long flight it is from cotton fields and jasmine to the wheat fields of Manitoba, but at least it is very easy and inexpensive by the airship of the imagination, and *A Prairie Courtship*³ depicts the Canadian Northwest vividly enough greatly to facilitate the flight. The book strikes one at first as singularly devoid of literary arts and graces, as well as of very thrilling incident, compared with the average “Wild Western” novel, but at the close one is not sure that its author has not employed a considerable degree of art in a style and plot not unlike those vast Canadian plains themselves, which only seem monotonous before you have seen much of them. The experiences of a lone English girl, well born but impecunious, from the day she reaches Winnipeg with five dollars in her purse until she consents to be a farmer’s wife, are worth reading, and give one a fresh respect for the pluck and ability of the settlers of Western Canada.

Our mental aeroplane may well make one stop in the Middle West to break the long flight eastward again, and its point of descent will be “Friendship Village.”⁴ Miss Zona Gale has already made this community known to fame, and continues the account of its happenings and its strivings toward civic improvement, mainly thru the agency of the Friendship Married Ladies’ Cemetery Improvement Sodality. The scope of the sodality becomes considerably widened before the end of the book thru a succession of events, the foremost being the advent of a pathetic but amusing little waif abandoned by a drunken father, and wearing

¹THE HAUNTED PHOTOGRAPH. By Ruth McNery Stuart. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

²JOYCE OF THE JASMINES. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

³A PRAIRIE COURTHSHIP. By Harold Bindloss. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.25.

⁴MOTHERS TO MEN. By Zona Gale. New York: Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

a pair of shoes of which he observes that "my biggest toe went right thru a hole, and it choked me awful." And a broad interest in the general welfare of the town might be expected of a sodality in which the prevailing sentiment was that "Anyway, we felt we'd ought to encourage self-made graves and not pauperize our corpses." We doubt that the residents of Middle Western villages uniformly speak an English so ungrammatical as that of Calliope Marsh and her neighbors, but aside from this the book is an entertaining picture of much to be found in such communities.

Flying east, we pause at New York to meet *The Moon Lady*,⁵ who resides there, tho the title suggests some residence less prosaic. Her story is the rather improbable one of a beautiful and brilliant auburn-haired mother, whose mastery by one deadly habit brings many complications into the course of true love between her son and his adored one. The story is not without some interest, however.

New England furnishes occasion for our longest pause, but we should not advise anyone, unless in time of absolute dearth of literary refreshment elsewhere, to linger long over *A Country Lawyer*⁶ or *The Love That Lives*.⁷ Both books contain an interminable length of uninteresting and unessential detail, and have a crudeness amazingly amateurish for authors with other books to their credit. *The Love That Lives* also defies all commonly accepted rules of punctuation, with results often so startling that we grieve that quotation is forbidden by lack of space. For a time the effect of this is rather exciting and tends to inspire interest if the book does not, but the monotony of meeting the vocative case *always* as guiltless of an enclosing fence of commas as the lawns of a spic-and-span Western town eventually palls—to excess.

May we digress here to say that a number of these books deepen a previous impression that a good many popular writers would do exceeding well to take

a few weeks off from creative activity and go to school to some old-fashioned teacher of English grammar? "Split infinitives," "like" as a prelude to nominative case and finite verb, "in" for "into," and similar violations of grammatical laws are not confined to passages meant for "dialect"; and the most gifted and best known writer in all this group apparently does not distinguish between "lay" and "lie."

*The Long Green Road*⁸ is very much the best of the three New England novels, altho it has a looseness of structure which makes the separate chapters better reading than the book as a whole. The various odd and interesting human specimens which greet the hero as he passes on the "long road" of an eventful life are most cleverly portrayed, but it is hard to see in what way many of them pertain to the plot—if one may say that the book *has* a plot.

*Awakening*⁹ demands of us a flight to which owners of material air craft have only aspired—across the Atlantic to sundry European scenes. The unusual theme of the love and marriage of a high-caste Hindu girl and a titled young Englishman, with the consequent shocks to and readjustment of the ideals of both, is well developed, but it would have been more effectively done in about half the space.

We have been trying to think of a fitting simile by way of excuse for including *The Amazing Adventures of Letitia Carberry*¹⁰ in this group of geographical books. Perhaps "*lucus a non lucendo*" suggests an analogy, since the adventures belong to no definitely named locality, except that they are distinctly of these United States. But if they had occurred in Patagonia, they would still be worth following. And one may suspect that Letitia would encounter amazing adventures there too—or on India's coral strands—if she saw fit to run her motor car thither. She is a brand-new and wholly delightful type of old maid in fiction, and we wish to amend our

⁵THE MOON LADY. By Helen Huntington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

⁶A COUNTRY LAWYER. By Judge Henry J. Shute. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

⁷THE LOVE THAT LIVES. By Mabel Osgood Wright. New York: Macmillan Company. \$1.30.

⁸THE LONG GREEN ROAD. By Sarah P. McLean Greene. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

⁹AWAKENING. By Maud Diver. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.30.

¹⁰THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF LETITIA CARBERRY. By Mary R. Rinchart. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.25.

opening remarks by the admission that if there is distressing lack of originality in heroines of North, South, East and West, there is found one here in the good State of Spinsterhood who is distinctly unique.

Modern Drama and Opera. A Reading List. Compiled by Clara (Mulliken) Norton, Frank K. Walter, Fanny Elsie Marquand. Boston: The Boston Book Co. \$1. (Bibliographies on D'Annunzio, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Jones, Maeterlinck, Phillips, Pinero, Rostand, Shaw, Sudermann, and Debussy, Puccini, Richard Strauss.)

In 1907, a very serviceable pamphlet by Clara A. Mulliken was issued. "Reading List on Modern Dramatists" was the title. It was a contribution offered by a student in the New York State Library School. With this as a foundation, a more pretentious book has just been published, the bibliographies having been increased by titles of importance appearing since 1907, and including the names of Pinero and Jones, in addition to the three composers. In its new form, the reading list is practical and handy. The compilations have been conscientiously made, and exhibit a wide acquaintance with the casual magazine literature of the subject. The 1911 edition is more complete than that of 1907 in the notation of editions, and opinions are more frequently quoted. The annotations are concise and suggestive, tho sometimes misleading. But there is no manifest principle of selection regarding magazine articles, and no careful discrimination between topics that have been digested, and the articles themselves. Under Ibsen we note the omission of several important articles by Archer, such as "Ibsen's Imperialism" (*Nineteenth Century*, 61:244-255), the oversight of Huneker's essay in "Iconoclasts," and no mention of Maeterlinck's estimate of Ibsen. Arthur Symons's articles are also passed over (see *Quarterly*, 205:375-397), and tho Mansfield's "Peer Gynt" received extended comment, such references have been cast aside. To show the rapid changes that take place in bibliographical matter, since this small book appeared "From Ibsen's Workshop" has been translated by A. G. Chater, and the definitive

Viking edition has started with the first four volumes. Such an important matter as Ibsen's consideration of the Saga (*Contemporary Review*, 90:318-331) has been ignored. Under Maeterlinck we find no reference to the fact that the Hovey translations have been transferred to Dodd, Mead & Co.; there is no mention of Harry's biography, either in its French or English form, and Huneker's brilliant essay in "Iconoclasts" is not included. Tho Faguet's excellent essay on "Symbolical Drama" was translated in the *International* (8:329-341), it is neglected; and the many accounts of the outdoor performances of "Pelleas et Mélisande" and "Macbeth" are absolutely ignored, even tho Madame Maeterlinck herself considered them. The compilers seem to be in ignorance of the article on Maeterlinck which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT May 4, and we do not see how any general reader could afford to ignore Van Bever's personal record of Maeterlinck, even tho it be in French. Too late to be included here there have appeared biographies on Maeterlinck by Edward Thomas and by Montrose J. Moses, together with Archibald Henderson's Boswellian account of Bernard Shaw. The latter's preface to the Brioux plays needs also to be noted in a later edition. These are merely hasty observations of matter omitted from this *Bibliography of Modern Drama and Opera*. But withal, it is useful and will serve the purposes of the average library and of reading clubs.

The Pilgrims of Iowa. By T. O. Douglass. 12mo, pp. xiv, 422. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. \$2.

All who are interested in the religious history of the West know of the "Iowa Band." They were eleven young graduates of Andover Theological Seminary who, in the fall of 1863, went by train to Buffalo, and from there by steamboat and prairie schooner to Iowa, to double the number of ministers, Presbyterian and Congregational, who had been the pioneers directed thither by the American Home Missionary Society, then supported by the two denominations. Mr. Douglass was not one of them, but he came early enough to know most of the pioneers, and, as secretary of the Iowa

Home Missionary Society for twenty-five years, he knew the churches of the State as well, and has been commissioned to write this very readable and trustworthy story of Congregationalism in Iowa; for, curiously enough, all the members of the Iowa Band chose to be Congregationalists. They gave character to the State as well as strength to their denomination. The volume is enriched by many portraits of the religious leaders whose lives are briefly given.



A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Obadiah and Joel. By John Merlin Powis Smith, Ph.D., William Hayes Ward, D.D., LL.D., Julius A. Bewer, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. xix, 363, 28, 146. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

This volume, which covers six of the Minor Prophets, is the latest of the admirable series called "The International Critical Commentary," edited by Professors Briggs and Driver and the Rev. Alfred Plummer. The series is well advanced in publication. Of the volumes, twenty-five are allotted to the Old Testament and nineteen to the New Testament, and twenty of the forty-four are already issued. They represent the best advance in biblical criticism and interpretation thus far given in English. The writers are American and English, those on the New Testament English mainly, and those on the Old Testament mainly American. In the present volume Micah, Zephaniah and Nahum are treated by Prof. J. M. P. Smith, of the University of Chicago; Habakkuk by Dr. William Hayes Ward, of THE INDEPENDENT; and Obadiah and Joel by Prof. Julius A. Bewer, of Union Theological Seminary. A main task of these authors is to secure as nearly as possible an original Hebrew text, which in not a few cases has suffered deformation at the hands of the earlier scribes. Then comes the work of the higher critic, who must study the date and single or composite authorship of the work, while the exegete will, on such a basis, interpret it. These volumes are not meant for edification; rather for the use of students of Scripture who can appreciate the problems involved; and the present volume is not behind the others in critical value.

One finds the conclusions of the authors after a full study of all the available sources.



Literary Notes

....A wealth of illustrations of biblical manners and customs from the observations of travelers in the Orient at the present time is to be found in the Rev. E. J. Hardy's *The Unvarying East* (Scribner).

....A useful means of keeping track of what is happening in any or all lines is the new monthly *Index to Dates of Current Events* published by R. R. Bowker Company, 298 Broadway, New York, at \$2 a year.

....A convenient and sensible handbook for treatment of minor ills and accidents is *Home Hygiene and Prevention of Disease*, by Dr. Norman E. Ditman (Duffield; \$1.50). It contains a great variety of information alphabetically arranged.

....An international *Who's Who in Science* has been compiled by H. H. Stephenson and published by Macmillan, at \$2. It includes addresses, list of chief publications and brief biographical data for over 4,000 men of science in all lands and also a convenient tabulation of the leading professors in the great universities of the world; altogether a valuable and time-saving work of reference.

....An unusually careful historical and social study of *Modern England* is that made by M. Louis Coziaman, lecturer in the Paris Sorbonne. (Dutton; \$1.50.) He discusses the political, artistic and intellectual movements of the times from an impartial standpoint and resists the temptation to exaggerate distinctions to produce striking effects. His conclusions are on the whole optimistic. He finds that the individualistic traditions of the Liberals do not prevent them from adopting new policies to meet changing economic needs and that pragmatism coming to the rescue of religion has given it new vitality and power over the modern mind.

....*Milestones*, a play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, was enthusiastically received last week in London at the Royalty Theater. This play by an American dramatist and an English novelist is described as an essay on three truisms, as follows: that human nature is human nature, that history repeats itself, and that self-sacrifice reacts upon the self-sacrificing. The drama deals with the fortunes of a family at three important epochs in its career: 1860, 1885 and 1912.

....From G. P. Putnam's Sons we receive four volumes of Molière's plays in the trans-

lation of Professor Curtis Hidden Page, issued now separately, as follows: *The Learned Ladies*; *The Hypocrite*; *The Tradesman Turned Gentleman*; *The Affected Misses* and *The Doctor by Compulsion* (\$1 each). The hackneyed Italian proverb of the translator being a traducer (see how it works out in translating the epigram!) comes to mind as we can these titles as substitutes for *Les Femmes Savantes*; *Tartuffe*; *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*; *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, and *Le Médecin malgré lui*. Above all does the inadequacy of "Affected Misses" for *Précieuses Ridicules* strike the reader. The texts are better than the titles, however. Did not Goethe say he re-read Molière annually in order to preserve a sane philosophy of life, and for other almost equally good reasons? Whatever the pretext, let us re-read Molière. In doing so, one will all the same turn with disgust from the emptiness of the contemporary stage. Never was there a time when more interest was taken in the stage by intelligent people and when the stage offered the public so poor an entertainment withal: or, if "never" is too flat a word, "well, hardly ever," as the captain of H. M. S. *Pinafore* used to say. When the Chicago players present Molière in Professor Page's translation one regrets the want of snap in the English version—but one is grateful to him all the same. He has enlarged Molière's visiting list.

....The first number of a new architectural journal, *The Architectural Quarterly of Harvard University*, is published this month. The purpose of the periodical is to make accessible important work by students, special lectures delivered in the school, and contributions by members of the teaching staff and graduates. The first number contains an illustrated paper on "Architectural Acoustics," by Professor W. C. Sabine, with a practical discussion of a number of recent theaters, lecture halls, and churches. The number also contains several drawings of important examples of European architecture and an essay on "The Mediaeval Town Halls of Italy." The annual subscription to the *Quarterly* is two dollars a year.

....Surely Mr. Merrick must have had stage experience of his own, in addition to his vision from the author's armchair in the wings, for many of his best short stories and several of his novels—among them *The Position of Peggy* (Kennerley; \$1.20)—have theater-folk for their heroes and heroines. But they are not stagey folk—these theater people; they are living beings. In innocent entertainment and sentiment without sentimentality, few novelists are Mr. Merrick's equals. He has imagination, humor, pathos, and a lightness of touch that is rare with English story-tellers, and is persistently suggestive of French mod-

els. The Peggy of his latest novel is a teath-er-brained and attractive young actress; the fiancé who is engaged to her so long but does not marry her is an impecunious Christopher Tatham, who fails as an actor and lacks enthusiasm for clerking, before he becomes a respected playwright. A most diverting tale.



Pebbles

DINER—I say, waiter! Remove this cheese quickly.

Waiter—Isnt it all right, sir?

Diner—Oh, quite all right; but it's eating my bread.—*New York Evening Mail*.

"PEOPLE nowadays," said the old house cat, "don't know how to raise children. They let the youngsters have their own way too much."

"That's right," replied the old brood hen. "Look at these chicks of mine. They wouldn't have amounted to a thing if they hadn't been sat upon."

APROPOS of Oscar Browning's memoirs, Brander Mathews recalls a clever epigram once written by a student on Professor Browning's increasing corpulency. It ran as follows:

O. B., oh, be obedient

To nature's stern decrees;

For though you be but one O. B.,

You may be too obese.

—*Catholic Fortnightly Review*.

THE ORANGEMAN'S CREED.

I am a loyalist: let no man doubt my loyalty.
I'll serve the King and honor him: do homage on my knees.

I'll be the firm defender and the champion of monarchy
As long as I'm allowed to do exactly as I please.

I am a patriot: no other man compares with me

In trumpeting the glory of the Mistress of the Seas.

I'll die—or talk of dying—to secure her power and liberty

As long as I'm allowed to do exactly as I please.

I am a legalist: I guard the law's authority.

I find my foremost duty in obeying its decrees.

I acknowledge all the sacred rights of liberty and property

As long as I'm allowed to do exactly as I please.

And loyalist and patriot and legalist I'll ever be

On this simple sole condition (surely no one disagrees):

That no man shall oppose me and that every man shall yield to me.

That I—but no one else—may do exactly as I please.

—*W. N. E., in Westminster Gazette*.

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The Conquest of the South Pole

THE most famous match of might and wits and endurance the world has ever seen or will see is won, and the farthest end of the world has been reached and conquered. It was, in the brave Phenician myth of olden time, the Pillars of Hercules, where the Iberian cliff threatened the Mauretanian shore, that was the world's end; then, after lingering centuries, out from these same Spanish Straits sailed boldly the famed Italian to push the world's confines far across the untried waters and discover the new continent which in the beginning God had made to balance the old, and to teach the older nations great examples of liberty. Then hero vied with hero, nation with nation, to explore unknown lands and unvisited seas, until no portion of the round earth seemed unconquered except the two Poles, patrolled with icebergs and imprisoned behind invincible bars of night and cold. For a century rash men assailed the northern extreme, and many never returned, until, at last, one lucky and intrepid explorer achieved the world's upper extreme, "to the Dark Tower came," and returned to be ac-

claimed the victor in the world's greatest rivalry of conquests.

But there remained the Southern Pole, doubly fortified with mountains and glaciers. But the attack was bravely made by Lieutenant Shackleton, who just failed of reaching the goal; and next together started two runners in a mighty race, the Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, and the English Robert F. Scott, both well tried and brave. It was a fair start, an even match, and a mad but heedful rush across ice barriers, up mountain steepes two miles high, across crevasses, day after day in eternal winter's glint of frozen summer, until the final goal, the world's last goal, was reached. We know that Amundsen reached it, mighty victor, for he has hastened back to tell the great story, and we hope that Captain Scott also reached it, that the two may hold equal honors so long as the world gives its fair guerdon to courage and noble ambition. Thus in the Golden Age of Arcady, Daphnis and Damoetas contended in friendly rivalry for the meed of pastoral song and both bore away the prize.

And the praise of men is all the prize that one or both of these hardy explorers can win. No merchants will ever bear away ingots of gold from the glaciers of the Queen Maud Range, where only death lives, and Nature breeds nothing better than hurricanes of ice. Yet manly courage is a better product than the wealth that Spain brought back from Peru, and the fame of great deeds is a richer possession than escutcheons and estates. Amundsen honors Norway with the names of the sons of Norse sires spread over the southernmost zone, and his name will be held in endless honor from the utmost North to the furthest Polar South.

The Roosevelt Movement

MR. STIMSON, the Secretary of War, visited Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on January 7. Immediately thereafter he authorized the publication of the following statement:

"I am and have been for many years a close personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt and of William H. Taft, and I have never in the past found, and do not now find, it difficult in the

slightest degree to be loyal to both those friendships. I joined Mr. Taft's Cabinet after consultation with Col. Roosevelt and on Col. Roosevelt's advice. I have never believed that Col. Roosevelt would be a candidate against Mr. Taft, and, after talking with Col. Roosevelt today, I find no reason to change my mind."

There is some evidence that Mr. Roosevelt's determination to be a candidate was reached after this conversation with Secretary Stimson, because he became convinced that in this way he would satisfy an "overwhelming demand." In a letter sent to Frank A. Munsey on January 16, and recently given to the public by Mr. Roosevelt, he said:

"I shall not seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of an intrigue. But I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task *if the people as a whole* seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task. . . . If at this particular crisis the people feel that I am *the one man in sight to do the job*, then I should regard myself as shirking a plain duty if I refused to do it. . . . If the people should feel that I was *the instrument* to be used at this time, I should accept, even although I knew that I should be broken and cast aside in the using. . . . I have all along felt that even if there should be a strong popular demand for me, yet that unless *this demand were literally overwhelming* it could hardly make itself effective. But it seems to me that it is better that it should not make itself effective rather than that by any action of mine I should make it seem that I desire the Presidency for my own sake, or am willing to accept it unless it comes to me as the result of a *real popular movement*."

There should be "some tangible evidence" of this real popular movement, he added, before an announcement of his candidacy. A few days later the evidence seemed to him to be sufficient, and, as he said, he threw his hat into the ring.

We see no evidence that the "people as a whole" are calling for him and feel that he is "the one man in sight to do the job," altho his candidacy is by no means without support. Thus far there are no indications that a majority of the people in only one of the two great parties desire his nomination. Many who were his political friends have been repelled by his attempt to introduce a new issue and make it dominant. We refer, of course, to his advocacy of a recall of court decisions on constitutional questions by a majority vote at the polls.

What may take place hereafter we cannot say, but if Mr. Roosevelt thinks there has been shown, up to the present time, an overwhelming demand for him, he is misled.

There were two notable public addresses, last week, one by the President and the other by Secretary Stimson. Mr. Taft's subject was the proposed recall of court decisions, and what he said should be read by all who desire to be familiar with the objections to this revolutionary and reactionary proposition. No brief summary can do justice to this admirable statement. We quote a few words which were not strictly a part of the argument:

"I do not hesitate to say that it lays the ax at the root of the tree of well-ordered freedom, and subjects the guarantees of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of our electorate. . . . What is the necessity of such a crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial constructions of the Constitution? Why, if the construction is wrong, can it not be righted by Constitutional amendment. . . . Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility, and, instead of being progressive, is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny."

But, aside from such characterizations of this proposition, Mr. Taft was courteous and complimentary in his references to Mr. Roosevelt. In a second speech he said:

"During the Administration of my distinguished predecessor, and by his appeals to Congress and to the public, the people and especially the business communities were aroused to the necessity of action [for the restraint of corporate and vested interests]. The great public benefit arising from this movement cannot be overestimated. It put the people on guard in every State and in every community."

Mr. Stimson, at the beginning of his address, said:

"I entered public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great national policies for which he has fought. And I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the nation. The introduction of such a contest at this time, dragging in, as it necessarily will, new and personal issues which are quite foreign to the great progressive policies for which the Republican party stands, cannot fail to weaken whichever candidate is eventually nominated in June."

We believe that Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is injurious to the Progressive movement and that his nomination would be still more injurious both to that movement and to the Republican party. Even if that party were now united and harmonious, the prospect of success for it in November would not be highly encouraging. If it should now humiliate Mr. Taft by withholding from him that renomination which custom has given to a worthy President, and should name Mr. Roosevelt for his place, it would have a nominee asking the people to give him honor not given to Washington, Jefferson or Grant, and to say at the polls that now for the first time an American has been found worthy to serve in the White House for more than eight years. He would stand as the advocate of such treatment of judges and court decisions as he himself condemned when he said: "Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary; they want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not they want to behead him." His conduct with respect to Mr. Taft would be counted against him by many who gladly voted for him in 1904. Only by a great blunder of the Democrats could he be successful. But the nomination of Mr. Bryan is not expected.



The Senate Amends the Peace Treaties

LAST Thursday the Senate of the United States ratified the peace treaties with England and France by a vote of 76 to 3, after making certain amendments the insistence on which is a public misfortune and a national humiliation. Twice before has our Upper House failed to meet the hopes of President and people in regard to arbitration.

Nevertheless the treaties as amended are considerably in advance of those treaties negotiated in 1908 and 1909 by Secretary Root with a score of our sister nations, in which "vital interests," "national honor" and the "interests of third parties" are reserved for the arbitrament of war.

In the present treaties "all differences" which are "justiciable" in nature are to be settled by arbitration, the only exceptions being questions which affect

"the admissions of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States, or the territorial integrity of the several States or to the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or monied obligation of any State of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy."

As all these exceptions, save possibly that of the Monroe Doctrine, seem to be excluded from arbitration within the original terms of the treaty, and as it is quite inconceivable that England or France would ever desire to bring any of them into court, their incorporation into the treaty would seem as harmless as it is superfluous.

The only serious amendment is that which strikes out the clause in Article III, which gives the Joint High Commission power to decide whether a dispute is "justiciable" or not, and therefore to be arbitrated. But the Joint High Commission—the analog on an international scale of the grand jury of private law—remains intact, and much good will come from its investigations, and from its delays in publishing its findings, allowing that time may cool heated passions and reason may be restored.

The most humiliating feature of the Senate's action, however, is the fact that the vote was on strictly partisan lines, the Democrats and insurgent Republicans voting almost solidly for every emasculating amendment. This is the Democratic party's first great blunder in the present campaign. The insurgents seemed to follow the lead of Mr. Roosevelt, who used the full force of his great prestige against ratification, even accusing President Taft of "unctuous and odious hypocrisy."

We shall not go into a detailed discussion now of the arguments used in the Senate against the treaties. Neither do we advise Mr. Taft whether he should attempt to get England and France to accept them as amended, or to pigeonhole them until after the campaign, in the hope that an aroused and renewed pressure of public opinion will force the Senate to yield. Today we only emphasize the fact that the treaties as first drafted were to be binding upon

England and France just as much as upon us. Whatever dangers lurked in their ratification for us were equally unescapable for them. The simple truth is that England and France were not afraid to trust their honor to our safe keeping and sense of justice, while we were not civilized enough to meet them in the same spirit. The United States has, therefore, abdicated, for the present at least, its leadership in the peace movement of the world which it has held from the days of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin till now. Happily, however, the peace movement cannot be stopped, it can only be retarded. President Taft and Secretary Knox need not be discouraged. The enlightened sense of mankind is with them. All obstacles must eventually give way. In the meantime, let us accord them due honor for their noble endeavor for the abolition of war and the progress of civilization.



The Minimum Wage Problem

PUBLIC opinion in favor of a minimum wage, fixed by legally prescribed process and enforced by government, is steadily extending over a widening area. Minimum wage boards have been in operation in the State of Victoria, Australia, since 1896, and in Great Britain since January, 1910. The Legislature of Massachusetts in 1911 authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the wages of women and minors, and to report on the advisability of establishing minimum wage boards in that commonwealth. The report of the commission was submitted to the Legislature in January. It presents a careful review of the whole problem, and recommends the creation of minimum wage boards.

Such State interference with "freedom of contract" would have been curiously condemned, less than a generation ago, as unconstitutional and a plain flying in the face of "political economy." It finds favor today with men whose knowledge of law and economics is, to say the least, not inferior to that of the jurists and teachers of a past generation, because conditions confront us now which will not bend to *a priori*

theory; conditions to which theory must adapt itself as best it may.

An appalling mass of human wreckage has been produced by the assumption that legal freedom of contract could be freedom of contract in fact when the parties to the bargain were respectively Might and Helplessness. Thanks to that assumption England finds herself today with a population so nearly unfit for military service that the mere suggestion of war almost causes panic. England has ground up more than raw materials in her mills. She has ground up her men and money. America has made a long start on England's road of folly, as the conditions at Lawrence, for example, bear witness.

The report of the Massachusetts Commission on Minimum Wage Boards presents supporting evidence not lightly to be brushed aside. The investigations recorded indicate that the number of wage-earning women in that commonwealth who are working merely to add to their comforts or luxuries is insignificant. "Women in general are working because of dire necessity, and in most cases the combined income of the family is not more than adequate to meet the families' cost of living." In general, woman's wage in Massachusetts is less than "a living wage." At the same time it is shown that in the same industry good wages are paid in certain establishments, while in competing establishments the low wages prevail which bring down the general average. The commission rightly argues that these facts prove exploitation by the low wage establishments, or incompetent management, and that, in any case, the industry which does not on the whole pay a living wage is parasitic, and of questionable social value. In the long run its costs fall on other industries, or on the community. That enlightened employers admit the soundness of this reasoning is shown by the circumstance that in Australia and in England competent employers do not object to the minimum wage laws, and usually welcome the "determinations" made by the minimum wage boards.

Persistent and powerful opposition to the proposed legislation will of course be made in Massachusetts and in other

States which may take up the idea. It will be as futile as opposition to child labor legislation, industrial insurance legislation, sanitary and tenement house legislation, and other policies, which an enlightened public opinion and a sturdier social conscience are bound to stand for. In the political economy of today there is no more fundamental principle than that every industry must meet its own costs, including the cost of maintaining its labor force in unimpaired health and efficiency.



A College of Religion

THERE has been an extraordinary development during the past generation in the courses of higher education in religion. A half century ago, and later, the denominational theological seminary, to educate ministers, was all there was, and was everywhere of one type. When fully equipt it had five professors: of Old Testament Hebrew, of New Testament Greek, of Church History, of Homiletics and of Dogmatic Theology. Of all these the chief and crown was the last, which was often frankly called Polemic Theology, and the students were known as "theologs." There was no provision for the instruction of any who did not plan to enter the ministerial profession.

Very different is the condition now. These five departments have been subdivided and others added to them in the clerical curriculum. The list of teachers in a leading theological seminary rises to fifteen or twenty, while a number of secondary schools, such as those founded by Mr. Moody, begin fitting young men and young women for positions as Sunday school teachers and religious workers in other ways. But just as our hundreds of normal schools called for a higher grade of normal colleges attached to our universities, so our theological seminaries have begun to attach to themselves departments of higher religious pedagogy to fit for the new professions in religious and social service, and for special training of ministers and young women who expect to engage in foreign or domestic mission work. We thus have colleges, or, rather, universities of religion.

While other theological seminaries are thus broadening out their work, we may take as an example Hartford Seminary, because of its large scheme and plans. It is not the only one, by any means, that now has a special department of foreign missions, but it will there be put on a firm and permanent basis, and attached to it is the School of Religious Pedagogy. The Hartford Theological Seminary itself needs no present further endowment, but for these two newer departments Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy has given \$250,000, and promised as much if a third \$250,000 is secured. Already one anonymous giver has offered \$100,000, and the remainder will doubtless be secured, and Mrs. Kennedy will give yet \$100,000 more for a building to house students. Beyond doubt gifts of land and buildings will raise the total immediate sum to \$1,000,000, and for a full endowment as much more is to be sought, and other departments are in mind. The plans provide that there shall be interdenominational schools—since polemic theology has gone out of fashion—for the training of young men and women not only for foreign missions, but for the new professions that have arisen during the last fifty years in Christian service and philanthropy, in the fields of religious education, social settlement work, charitable institutions, secretaryships in the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, as pastors' assistants and in music. There are thousands of men and women in these fields already, and thousands more will desire training of the most thoro sort.

We are learning—and it is taught us at home as well as abroad—that religion itself bears worthy fruit only as it is supported by the highest education. We are learning just now in both Turkey and China what education can do. It is the mission schools that are reforming or undermining the religions of India.

Over fifty years ago there arose the question about Boston whether the American Board was not wasting good missionary money in developing schools in the mission field of India instead of sticking to its first business of preaching the gospel. So the secretary of the board, Dr. Anderson, was sent to

India to investigate and report, as he was thought to be a very wise man. But he proved a very foolish man. He reported against the schools, and they were closed or reduced to mere primary rank. The result was disastrous, and it took a long while to restore the influence which was lost. A religion that is not backed by education will sink into superstition or worse. That lesson has now been learnt by all Christian statesmen, and the upheavals in Turkey, India, China and Japan have all been made possible by the increased number of young men whose education was fostered by these mission colleges. But we see that a Chicago denominational paper has forgotten, or never knew, what experience of a century has taught, and it is stirring up the churches to demand that the American Board should give up its higher institutions in foreign lands, and that the American Missionary Association should cease to press its Christian educational policy among the negroes of the South, on the plea that it is too great a burden on Congregational money to finance such colleges. It would have what money can be raised devoted to denominational church work, to organizing Congregational churches in cities and towns which are supplied with competing colored Methodist and colored Baptist churches. The one question to be considered is as to which method will have the larger influence for intelligence and Christianity among the masses of colored people. For our part we cannot approve the recrudescence of a long discarded and discredited theory of evangelism which would preach but not teach. The new movement teaches the teachers.



The Middleman in Science

WE hear much complaint nowadays of the middlemen in commerce. They are too numerous, it is said, there are too many links in the chain connecting producer with consumer. But in the scientific field the fault is quite the opposite. There are too few middlemen, not enough qualified persons engaged in the transmission of newly discovered truth to the masses. Writers of all sorts have multiplied amazingly and acquired unprecedented skill, with the exception of

writers of popular science. In this branch of literary art there is perhaps not an actual decline as compared with fifty years ago, but at least it may be safely said that it has not kept pace either with the advance of science or with the growth of scientific education.

There never was a time in the history of the world when scientific discoveries were so frequent or so sensational. There never was a time in the history of the world when so large a part of the population were educated to the point of understanding and appreciating such discoveries. Yet there is a widespread indifference, amounting sometimes to a positive aversion, on the part of the public, to a knowledge of the progress of science. Our literary magazines do not so commonly as formerly give space for a department devoted to science and invention. Once a theater might be filled with a fashionable and distinguished audience to see a watchspring burn in oxygen or a mouse perish for lack of it. Nowadays it is hard to get out a quorum for a demonstration of liquid air or radium. Recent discoveries in heredity are as startling and disconcerting to popular notions as gravitation or evolution, yet they attract little attention and arouse no heated controversies.

It is, of course, easiest to ascribe this popular indifference to the defects of our educational system. The schoolmaster has largely taken the place left vacant in our modern thought by the abdication of the devil. Teachers are nowadays held responsible for anything that goes wrong with either the individual or society. We shall not attempt here to relieve them of any part of the heavy burden of responsibility thrust upon them, for as a class they seem rather to enjoy it, perhaps because it is a tribute to their importance. But it seems to us unwarranted to assume that a distaste for science is due to the introduction of science into the curriculum, as it is also unwarranted to assume that the reason why people do not commonly read the English classics in after life is because they had to study them in the classroom. No; the difficulty is, in our opinion, due largely to the lack of a class of competent and zealous interpreters of scientific thought, and if our educational system is in any

degree responsible for this deficiency in our modern life, it is because it does not lay enough stress on training in the art of popular presentation.

Our universities cannot be expected to discover and train many Mendels or Galileos. The number of persons who can profitably devote their lives to research is relatively small in each generation, even tho it ought to be larger than it is now in this country. These professional investigators for the most part dislike to have people crowd around them and look over their shoulders as they work. We do not think it would hurt them so much as they think it would to give a popular exposition of their researches, but we recognize the fact that they are often incapable of making comprehensible to the lay mind the significance of what they are doing, and in any case it would not be profitable to take much of their time for this purpose from the labors for which they are peculiarly fitted. But here is a task, indeed a duty, for the large number of our graduates who have been trained in the method of science and inspired by its ideals and yet are not able, either for lack of genius or opportunity, to devote themselves to its advancement. They should constitute the middlemen of science, its spokesmen and popularizers. They might stand between the small group of research men, absorbed in their specialties, and the great mass of readers to whom the progress of science is of importance and would be of interest if pains were taken properly to present it to them.

It is not, of course, to be expected that people will follow with interest every step in routine of research, the steady, tedious march of the advance guard of science, ever onward into the unknown. But people are naturally interested in two features of scientific work, in its speculative and practical sides, its theories and its applications. In recent progress of the physical and biological sciences both these features have been present. The new theories are revolutionary and the new applications innumerable. The newspapers and magazines offer unprecedented opportunities for reaching the public, but these channels are insufficiently utilized. Occasionally a brilliant article appears in print

and proves that it is not impossible to be both accurate and popular. But for the most part editors have to sacrifice one or the other of these qualities when they publish a scientific article, and it is not to be wondered at that they often escape from the dilemma by ignoring the subject. But if our bachelors of science had a little more of the missionary spirit and a little more appreciation of popular needs and tastes the deficiency might readily be remedied.



The Case of Mr. Lewis We have received the following letter from the Attorney-General of the United States:

In *THE INDEPENDENT* for March 7th, I read a very satisfactory review of the controversy over the effort of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association to eject Mr. William H. Lewis from membership on account of his color. There is one error, however, in the article, which states:

"The case is that of Assistant Attorney General William H. Lewis, whom Attorney General Wickham nominated for membership. . . ."

I did not nominate Mr. Lewis for membership. He was nominated by the local council for the State of Massachusetts, and elected by the Executive Committee in exact conformity with the by-laws. My first connection with the case was six months later, when, altho he had been a duly qualified member for that period, the Executive Committee undertook to oust him on the ground that the previous Executive Committee did not know that he was a colored man when, pursuant to the nomination of the Massachusetts Local Council, it elected him to membership. I enclose a copy of the circular letter which I sent to members of the association, and which sets forth the facts of the case.

The only significance of the error which has crept into your article is that it might give a general misapprehension to the public and look as though I were endeavoring to secure the election of some one whom I had nominated for membership—whereas, I had nothing whatever to do with bringing Mr. Lewis' name forward as a candidate for membership, and only took up his case when, without the slightest color of authority in the constitution or by-laws of the association, the Executive Committee undertook to throw him out.

GEO. W. WICKERHAM.

The accompanying circular letter fully and admirably presents the facts in the case, and makes it impossible for the Bar Association honorably to withdraw the election of Mr. Lewis, or, rather, to expel him from membership because of his fraction of negro blood.

The Columbia School of Journalism If the country were to be raked over for a man to be put at the head of the new School of Journalism founded at Columbia University by Mr. Pulitzer's liberality, not a more competent man could be found than Dr. Talcott Williams, who has been chosen for the position. He is the son of a distinguished missionary in Syria, was graduated from Amherst College in 1873, of which college he is a trustee, and, after experience in journalism in New York and Washington, became connected thirty years ago with the *Philadelphia Press*. His recreation is in Oriental study, particularly of Arabic, and he has published papers on the dialect of Morocco. As a publicist and orator he has achieved much distinction, and is a sound and competent writer on political and moral questions. It has sometimes been made a question whether journalism can be taught as a profession, or whether its scope is so wide that it includes all branches of knowledge, science, law, politics and religion. Dr. Williams belongs to that elder class of scholars who do not specialize narrowly, but have covered a broad field of study, and know how to find the results which specialists have reached. Professor Cunliffe, of the department of English in the University of Wisconsin, is to be the associate director, and he is one of the most successful teachers in that institution. Whatever special field there may be to train men for a profession whose field has no limits we may be sure these men will discover it, and we believe it will come to be one of the most popular departments of the university.



The Starling Again A reader of THE INDEPENDENT writes that he thinks we have been too severe in our judgment of the starling. Possibly we have, but all that we intended was a caution against the importation of new and very aggressive birds, for fear we get another English sparrow. This little scamp has a few friends, especially in the cities where he does scavenger work; but out in the grain fields he is an unmitigated curse. They are just as anxious in England to get rid of him as

we are here, and the government has a systematic method of scattering poisoned grain along the streets to destroy him. We cannot afford to entertain any more such possible angels in disguise, for he needs the whole continent to himself. Our friend writes us that he believes the starling eats no more fruit than the robin, and no more grain than the blackbird, and that he certainly has an unerring eye for cutworms. To compare him with the blackbirds does him no good whatever, at least among the farmers; for if we have one native bird that outdoes another in mischief it is the backbird. Any one who has undertaken to protect his corn field from a dozen blackbirds has had his hands full. They know when they are safest, and for that reason select Sunday for their best meal. The writer has chased them back and forth with guns and imprecations for two hours at a time, unfitting himself for church service, while the blackbirds simply went from one side of the field to the other, scoffing and laughing. As for robins, we have an instinct for favoring that bird, and making an exception of him, at the expense of every cherry we have, and our raspberries thrown in. Robin it is, and one would be only half a Yankee who did not quietly consent to let the redbreast have at least half he can grow. But when it comes to blackbirds and starlings, we are not quite so generous. If the starling eats cutworms let him have them, provided he will let the grain alone, and will not take the cherries away from the robins and dig into the tomatoes. We quite agree with the correspondent when he tells us that he enjoys the cheery whistle of the new bird all winter long, while the robin and catbird have gone South.

"One starling near us imitates the cry of a soaring hawk to perfection; another has made a catbird's cry its own; and they all remind us that we have one faithful bird friend who fully earns what he claims."

We certainly have a deal of sympathy with our friendly critic; we are not quite so sure about the starling.



Songs in English We hear a good deal nowadays about the singing of the songs of all nations in English. Now that the Metropolitan Opera House in New

York is putting on Professor Parker's "Mona," with an English libretto by Prof. Brian Hooker, perhaps we shall hear more of it. Singers have at least two excuses for not preferring English. Few of them have been trained to vocalize English vowels as they are spoken or to attack the consonants with any address; consequently they are neither comfortable nor distinct in their articulation of English. The second reason against an immediate general adoption of English on the operatic and concert stages lies in the fact that most English versions of foreign songs are unmusical and nonsensical. Here is a selection from the English libretto of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro":

Darling vengeance! passion so dainty,
Banquet meet alone for sages;
Not to your injury's wages
Is a weakness both mean and base.
With discernment, cunning plenty,
Circumspection ne'er yet flouted,
I'll achieve it! the fact's undoubted."

Pen cannot highten or linotype improve upon the inanity of this version of a perfectly good lyric. In "Giaconda" we happen upon this tongue-twister, that might be adopted by worried wives as a test for husbands who return from the club after 11.30:

"Between twin tortures glistens
Thy porphyry ensanguined."

And many of the translations of the texts of songs are no better than these gems from the opera. The manly strength of German *lieder* is lost, even as the daintiness or sentiment of the French folk songs and the euphony of the Italian. Let us hope that we shall have better translations of foreign operas, ballads and lyrics before we are thrown upon English as the language of music.



Watson's Lament Did William Watson ever read Edmund Spenser's "Tears of the Muses"? He will there find more barrels of tears shed over the neglect of poetry, and that in the Elizabethan age, than he could draw gills of sympathy from the audiences to whom he has complained of the fact that "except for a certain vehement and voluble disciple of English imperial aggression, England's living singers have to content themselves

with a pecuniary compensation for their songs which would have seemed contemptible to Scott and Byron." Similar conditions, he said, prevail in this country. He complained that motoring and aeroplaning and social life and business take up energy that ought to be spared for literary art; and that, worst of all, there is the awful critic, an interloper between the poet and his readers. And then the novel! People will not read a poem if they can bury themselves in a novel. Mr. Watson at least admits that Mr. Kipling is a poet, only he does not like Kipling's subjects. We had poets that made a good living at their art a few years ago, and if he could only give us a few now of their rank we believe the people would appreciate them. In the old days Spenser complained of the neglect of titled patrons, and now Mr. Watson is shocked because no poet, and only one novelist, was officially invited to the Coronation of King Edward. The Muses are not attractive with handkerchiefs to their weeping eyes; let them earn their fame and food; and if their output lacks quality let them submit, as our grocers and druggists do, to the Dr. Wileys of the critical press.



Divorce Denied No one need be grieved that Count Boni de Castellane has been refused by the Papal Court an ecclesiastical divorce from his wife, who was Anna Gould, and is now the Duchess of Talleyrand Perigord. These titles do not count anything in the French Republic, however they may in aristocratic French society. The lady got a divorce from the French courts, and it was abundantly justified, and no one need waste any sympathy on the Count. The Church of Rome has its own laws, and has as much right to stick to them in her own domain as has a mercantile company or an oath-bound fraternity. It is very agreeable to observe that money has not purchased a dispensation for Count Boni to marry some other woman whom he can make unhappy. It has often been charged that money will buy anything at Rome, and the report is as old as Chaucer; but here is a case where it has failed. And yet the petitioner has appealed to a higher ecclesiastical court, with little chance of success, we presume.

Just now Americans visiting Italy, or sailing on Italian steamers, get a clear notion of the Italian point of view. Everywhere the war with Turkey is on the carpet. Like one man, those Italians see in the possession of Tripoli a source of wealth. There is no word of civilizing the Arabs; nothing of imparting the blessings of the Gospel to benighted heathen; nothing of uplifting humanity—only the bare statement that Tripoli will prove an Eldorado. On all sides, in bill posters, in the daily press, are similar statements; only made in the shape of various promoter's schemes—railways in Tripoli; steamship lines from Italian ports to Tripolitan; mining schemes. Maps even are published in the newspapers which divide off the conquered country into zones, viz., colonizing, agricultural, mining, and so on. The Italian heart is enthusiastic over the certainty that Italy will now, by means of the wealth flowing in from Tripoli, take her rightful place; that is, the old dream of the Roman Empire is before the eyes of the sons of the Cæsars.

It is a good story told of President Lowell, of Harvard University, who the other day came upon a herd of cattle being driven thru the streets to the abattoir, and when his dog, held by a leash, was attacked by a vicious looking bull, he stood his ground and beat the bull back by blows on its nose with his heavy walking stick. We will not be responsible for the implied fact that bull beef is marketed in Cambridge, but the story is supported by an older tale of a party of visitors driven from an English meadow by a vicious bull, whereupon the farmer walked up to the bull, beat it over the nose with his stick, and said, "Folk mek too much of bulls these days."

We do not know and do not care what Mr. J. P. Morgan paid for the Coptic manuscripts which formed the library of an ancient Egyptian convent, but the effort to show that they were not worth what he paid for them doubtless comes from some envious people who know nothing of the real value of these unique manuscripts which we have described. They have no essential value to Arabs, but are of very great value for biblical

scholarship, and whatever he paid for these fifty-seven volumes we are very glad they are in this country and that Professor Hyvernât is editing them.

Esperanto has seemed to us a harmless amusement, but we are enlightened, for we learn from the published proceedings of an Anti-Masonic Congress in Paris that Esperanto is a device of the infidel Free Masons of Europe to break down nationalities and God-created languages and overthrow the Church, whose common language is Latin. Esperanto was invented by a Jewish Free Mason, and in Rumania all the students of the new tongue are Jews. We henceforth transfer all our scant interest to the rival Ido, which was invented by Ostwald, who is not a Jew.

We do not take very much stock in the report that the farmers of Western Canada are so angry over the defeat of reciprocity by Eastern Canada that they threaten to secede and set up a separate Canada of their own. It will be easier to correct the hasty error, if our Western farmers do not object, as Mr. Roosevelt thinks they properly may.

Now, in Montenegro, emigrants who have returned from the United States are at the bottom of the movement to create a republic. In the late elections in Germany such voters displayed American flags and voted well the advanced parties. It is just so in Italy, in China, and over the world.

If the story is half true of the excavating of a new quarter in Pompeii composed of shops, we shall find very valuable archeological treasures. But what we more want is the excavating of the richer city of Herculaneum, which Italy is too poor to attempt, while she refuses to allow the work to be done by other nations.

Coincident with our publishing an editorial on the prevalence of pellagra, the United States Health Reports gave the description of over three hundred cases in South Carolina, where five years ago no one suspected the prevalence of a single case.

INSURANCE

Regulating Liability Expenses

THERE is a bill now pending in the Legislature of New York amendatory of the law regulating the transaction of liability insurance. The main object of the amendment is to limit the expense at which that business is done. The measure comes before the Legislature on the recommendation of former Superintendent Hotchkiss.

It is eminently proper and entirely consistent with the duty of legislators that the members of mutual insurance companies of all kinds be protected against the consequences of extravagant managements in their efforts to develop business, for all such burdens must eventually fall on the shoulders of the members, there being no one else to bear them. But this is not true of joint stock corporations. Their stockholders are held to strict accountability by the State. They must maintain ample reserves for every liability, immediate and contingent. They dare not impair their capital without inflicting grave injury on the very interests they are endeavoring to advance. When their reserves fall below the limitations set by law, stockholders are compelled to go into their pockets and make them good.

It is therefore not astonishing to learn that one of the large stock companies which is writing liability insurance—a company with over a hundred millions in assets and about ten millions of surplus—is opposed to the amendment. As a competitor for the class of business affected by the proposed law, it regards such a regulation as a clog on its enterprise and it cannot understand why the State should endeavor to prevent it from spending its own money in the legitimate development of its business.

The limitation of expense proposed in the bill is based on a percentage of the premium income. That is to say, a company will not be permitted to disburse for agents' commissions, management expenses, etc., a sum in excess of thirty-two and a half per cent. of its premiums. Now, how is a company to know in advance what the aggregate of its premium income is to be? May it not, for numerous reasons, fall short of the best cal-

culations it makes? These are questions which the company alluded to asks. In the case of companies writing multiple lines of insurance, as all casualty companies do—personal accident and health, liability, burglary, plate glass, fly wheel, sprinkler leakage, and others—how is an expense limitation based on a percentage of liability premiums only to be applied in cases where the service handles all the various lines the company writes? Then again, such a law in New York would place all the companies subject to it at a great disadvantage in the competitive field at large—in States, for example, where there was no such law in force. Companies in those States not doing business in New York would be unfettered as to expenses and could offer better terms to agents and brokers.

In short, it would seem that, as applied to joint stock insurance companies, such a law as the one proposed would have the effect of reducing competition and throttling corporate enterprise. No company engaged in transacting a legitimate business, and doing it in an upright manner, should be denied the right of investing its own money in establishing or enlarging its plant, and in developing its business. If its proprietors, the stockholders, are willing to forego all or any profits accruing from their trade income in furtherance of these objects, no one else should object.

The subject does not seem to be one for State regulation. Underwriters engaged in liability insurance are doubtless of the opinion that their expenses are too large. If that is true they should get together and reduce them. The task is one which properly falls to them, not to the State.

THE fire losses in the United States and Canada for February amount to \$28,601,650, and the total losses since January 1 to \$64,255,100, which is nearly \$27,000,000 more than the losses for the first two months of 1911. William B. Clark, an experienced underwriter and for twenty years president of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, says that last month's losses were the heaviest for February since the Baltimore conflagration.

FINANCIAL

Railroad Rates and Wages

THE unsuccessful application of the railroad companies for permission to increase freight rates was made mainly upon the ground that expenses had been largely increased by grants of higher wages. Figures relating to the cost of higher wages are published by the Bureau of Railway Economics. Wages paid in the fiscal year ending with June last amounted to \$1,005,277,249, which exceeded by \$41,868,822 the sum which the wage rates of the preceding year would have required, and by \$69,297,678 the amount which would have been called for by the wage rates of 1909. In 1911, with 2,108 more miles of road, the number of employees was reduced by 31,037. With a slight increase of gross revenue, net earnings were less by \$40,988,539. In the calendar year which ended with December last, however, according to returns compiled by the *Financial Chronicle*, gross revenue showed a decrease of \$30,024,000, and the comparative loss of net earnings was \$24,288,000, or about 3 per cent. This decrease of gross revenue followed increases of \$239,000,000 in 1910 and \$282,000,000 in 1909, these changes marking revival from the panic depression of 1908. It was reported last week that the movement of engineers for a further increase of pay had suggested to the companies another application to the commission for permission to raise freight rates. The president of the New York Central said he had heard of no intention to apply again, altho an increase of expenses would make it necessary to add something to freight charges.

New President of Liberty National Bank

SEWARD PROSSER, formerly vice-president of the Astor Trust Company of this city, was recently elected president of the Liberty National Bank to succeed Frededick B. Schenck, who resigned to become chairman of the board. Mr. Prosser was born in Buffalo in 1872, attended a public school in Brooklyn, and when

fourteen moved to Englewood, N. J. For ten years he was with the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, and for the next ten or eleven years was in the employ of the Equitable Life in this city. In 1907, at the organization of the Astor Trust Company, he became its vice-president. Mr. Prosser is still a director and one of the executive committee of the Astor Trust Company and is also a director of the Astor Safe Deposit Company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company and the Bankers Trust Company.

The Liberty National Bank was organized in 1891 with a capital of \$500,000, which was increased ten years later to \$1,000,000. Dividends at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum have been paid during the past few years. In addition to its capital of \$1,000,000, the surplus and undivided profits now amount to \$2,741,571, the deposits to \$22,405,084, and the total resources to \$26,636,355. Mr. Schenck was elected president in 1907. Other presidents have been Henry C. Tinker, Henry P. Davison and E. C. Converse. The vice-presidents are Daniel G. Reid, of the Rock Island Road, and Zoheth S. Freeman, who was formerly vice-president of the Merchants National Bank. Charles W. Riecks is likewise vice-president as well as cashier. He was the paying teller when the bank was organized twenty-one years ago.

....According to reports of the Canadian Labor Department the cost of living in the Dominion now has an index number of 131, to which it has risen from the standard of 100, fixed in 1890.

....In the United States 717,875 automobiles are registered. Allowance being made for duplications, it is estimated that about 677,000 are in use. For registration fees \$3,985,848 was paid in 1911.

....It is announced at Newburgh, N. Y., where the official appraisal is nearing completion, that the value of the late Edward H. Harriman's estate is about \$100,000,000. The transfer tax will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

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Survey of the World

Bills Before Congress The Democratic excise tax bill was passed by the House of Representatives, March 19, by a vote of 252 to 40. The 40 were all Republicans, but twice as many members of the minority voted aye on the final call. It is now the Senate's duty to pass upon the measure, which is expected to make up for the reduction in customs receipts if the free sugar bill becomes law.—Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, opposes free wool because he thinks the revenue loss, about \$21,000,000, could not be raised by putting a duty on raw silk and raw rubber, as is proposed. On March 21 he introduced a bill providing for a duty of 20 per cent. on raw wool; a 50 per cent. reduction. The new bill is approximately the same as that passed by House and Senate at the last session, and vetoed by the President, whose chief objection was that there had not then been a report on the subject from the tariff board. Last summer's bill originally carried a 20 per cent. duty, but this was raised to 29 per cent. in order to secure passage by the Senate. The duty on combed wool is set at 25 per cent. by the new bill. The duty on yarns, knit fabrics, blankets, flannels, braids, carpets, etc., varies from 30 to 45 per cent. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill of their own on March 22. This is framed in accordance with their interpretation of the report of the tariff board. The Republican bill reduces the duties on wool and manufactures of wool about 40 per cent., and the duty on raw wool is about 35 per cent.—Further trust legislation

is necessary, in the opinion of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. A bill to meet objections to the Sherman law, and to strengthen it, is being drafted.—Senator Cummins introduced on March 18 a nation-wide Presidential primary bill.



The Democrats The Democrats of Maine held their State convention on March 19, to select delegates to the national convention. Senator Johnson presided. Maine never instructs her delegates, but seven of her twelve votes are claimed for Governor Wilson. Wilson workers allege that there is an understanding between the Harmon, Underwood and Clark forces by which their issues are pooled against Governor Wilson. The Hearst newspapers have quoted from the New Jersey historian's book on "The American People" passages criticising the quality of our immigrants, especially those from Poland, Hungary and Italy. New York newspapers published in Hungarian and Italian have communicated with Governor Wilson on the subject, and his explanations have been accepted. Dr. Wilson has himself denied the assertion that he did not vote for Bryan in 1908 and was consequently not a regular Democrat. Mr. Bryan said at the banquet at Lincoln, Neb., to celebrate his fifty-second birthday (March 19):

"I have purposely avoided expressing any preference among the candidates of the Democracy for President. . . . I want the party to tell me whom it wants and not to ask me to tell it whom to choose. What I know is that there are many Democrats who can poll more votes now than I can. Give me a

progressive to fight for and I will show you how well I can fight."

The banqueters, who represented every section of the country, passed resolutions naming Governor Wilson as their first choice, Champ Clark as their second choice, for President.—The Indiana delegation to the Baltimore convention has twenty-six votes, which will be cast on the first ballot for Governor Marshall, of Indiana, who asserts that "there is but slight demand for the initiative, referendum and recall."



Mr. Roosevelt's "Fundamentals" The most sensational political speech of the week was Mr. Roosevelt's, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, March 20. The ex-President told a big audience that

"The great fundamental . . . issue is, Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not. . . . I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tyranny of minorities. . . .

"I do not advocate the recall of judges in all States and in all communities. . . . I am not proposing anything in connection with the Supreme Court of the United States or with the Federal Constitution. I am not proposing anything having any connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals. . . . I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a State court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the Legislature for the general welfare, the question of the validity of the law . . . be submitted for final determination to a vote of the people."

Mr. Taft's criticism of the proposal to recall unpopular judicial decisions is, said Mr. Roosevelt,

"less a criticism of my proposal than a criticism of all popular government. . . . How can the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion be better and more exactly ascertained than by a vote of the people? . . . Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our Government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate definition of an oligarchy. . . . I prefer to work with moderate, with rational conservatives, . . . but when they halt and turn their backs to the light, and sit with the scorners on the seats of reaction, then I must part company with them. We, the people, cannot turn back."

On Friday evening the New York Republican Club indorsed Mr. Taft and by a unanimous vote denounced the new Roosevelt program. On Saturday, Mr. Roosevelt told an audience at Portland, Me., that Mr. Taft's scheme of government "would be a government of the people, for the people, by the bosses." The stage from which he spoke collapsed, but he was uninjured. "The platform broke down," he said, "but it wasn't our platform." A Democratic representative asked consent of the Maine House of Representatives to introduce a resolution:

"Whereas Colonel Roosevelt casts his hat into the presidential ring, and is a candidate for a third presidential term,"

etc., be it resolved that he be invited to address the Legislature at Augusta. The resolution was objected to. Mr. Roosevelt is now stumping the Middle West. It is the plan of his managers to contest the right of many of the Taft delegates to take their places at the Chicago convention.



The Republican Situation

Rumors of a movement to nominate Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court, as a compromise candidate for President have connected William Barnes, of Albany, and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, with the project. But Justice Hughes has reiterated his statement that he is not a candidate, and forbids the use of his name against Mr. Taft. The last week has been marked by Senator La Follette's characterization of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters as "soft-shelled progressives," and by his return to Washington, apparently restored in health and ready to work hard in his own cause. Tho it is impossible seriously to regard his Presidential chances, the Wisconsin Senator won a great victory in the North Dakota primaries, held March 19. By more than thirteen thousand votes he triumphed over Mr. Roosevelt, while the President scarcely figured in the count at all. The total vote cast in the Republican preferential primaries, the first to be held in the State, was about 48,000. In Wisconsin, Mr. Roosevelt is not making a contest for

delegates.—Mr. Taft now has ten delegates from Iowa; Senator Cummins, two. Mr. Taft has the six Hawaii delegates.—The President visited Boston last week, as also Nashua, Concord and Manchester, N. H. At Concord, "all the Administration wants is a square deal," he said, and was heartily cheered. The President's great effort was, however, his Boston State House speech, delivered on Evacuation Day. Mr. Taft has rarely spoken with such earnestness, or made so deep an impression upon an audience. All day he was the object of a warm demonstration, which his opponents say was given him by Democrats. Mr. Taft address the Legislature on the recall and the preferential Presidential primary, which he favors

"wherever full and fair notice of the election can be given; wherever adequate election safeguards can be thrown around to protect it; wherever the Constitution of the State permits it being made applicable to the present election."

This was the President's first personal reply to the challenge of Mr. Roosevelt's manager, Senator Dixon. He added that

"a volunteer primary outside the law—known for its informal character as a 'soap-box' primary—is worse than none,"

opening the way to fraud and violence. (Mr. Roosevelt has issued a statement expressing gratification at the President's position, and the hope that he will support primary legislation now before various State legislatures.) The President said, in the course of his Boston speech:

"This is a government based on popular control. We all concede that the operation of elections and the operations of government are not perfect . . . and that it is the part of patriotism to remove, as far as possible, the obstacles which prevent honest primaries, honest elections, and the honest administration of the government in the interest of the people, but the continued iteration and reiteration of the proposition, 'let the people rule,' if it has any significance at all and is intended otherwise than to flatter the people, is intended to be a reflection on the Government that we have had down to the present time.

"Now, in spite of all the corruption, in spite of all the machine politics, in spite of every defect in the operation of our government that can be pointed out, I do not hesitate to say that the history of the last one hundred and thirty-five years shows that the people have ruled."

Faint hopes of an escape from the expected coal strike on April 1 are held out, as we go to press, in the possibility of compromise at the joint conference of United Mine Workers and operators, scheduled for March 26 at Cleveland, and the probable passage by the House of Representatives of the Lee bill, amending the Erdman arbitration act. This bill would make possible Federal conciliation before an actual break occurs.—Hearings have been held by the House Committee on Labor on the Hughes-Borah bill to create a Commission on Industrial Relations, which John Mitchell declares to be "the next step necessary in obtaining a just industrial peace."—A Federal inquiry into an alleged "coal trust" is said to be in progress. So far it has proceeded no farther than the collection of evidence.—Several big Rhode Island textile mills have posted orders advancing wages, about 5 per cent., beginning this week. About 35,000 workers are affected. The Fall River mills have increased their advances from 5 to 10 per cent. and the union men have voted to accept this increase, tho they demanded 15 per cent. at first. The price of print cloths will be advanced to meet the increased cost of manufacture. Meanwhile, there have been declared strikes at the gingham mills at Clinton, Mass., and elsewhere in New England, as also at silk and worsted mills in Hudson County, N. J. Machine stitchers in the shoe shops of Lynn, Mass., demand an increase of wages. The firemen of the Lawrence mills have gone out, but the mills are in operation again. The strike at Barre, Vt., has come to an end, a compromise having been agreed upon.—Eighty-four bodies had, up to March 22, been removed from the mine of the Sans Bois Coal Company at McCurtain, Okla., where an explosion of gas, followed by fire, occurred on March 20.

Secretary Knox's Tour

Secretary Knox arrived at La Guayra on the 22d and at once proceeded to Caracas, where the Venezuelan Government had prepared an elaborate program of entertainments. A holiday of three days had been ordered. Business was suspended. It is

said that never before had the Government paid so much attention to a distinguished visitor. There were parades, banquets, balls, illuminations and fireworks. The statue of Washington was appropriately decorated, and Mr. Knox placed wreaths on the statue of Bolivar.

—Letters received at New Orleans on the 20th from Nicaragua asserted that Mr. Knox narrowly escaped death in that country, and that forty men in prison would be tried for conspiring to kill him by wrecking the train which carried him to the capital from the seaport of Corinto. After the train had passed, it was said, a bridge was destroyed by a bomb, and thirteen infernal machines were found under the track at another place. Because the wire connection was defective, these had not been exploded. Acting Secretary Wilson, at Washington, says investigation has proved that the story is not true.

—In Nicaragua the Secretary was urged to hasten, if possible, a ratification of the pending loan treaty. He sent to the President a long telegram, in the course of which he spoke of the earnestness of the appeals addressed to him by the Government, which asked the United States to help it to maintain peace. The treaty, he said, was opposed only by a few anarchists and friends of the deposed Zelaya. He had been most cordially received. "Rumors of unpleasant incidents connected with my visit are false." Nicaragua's Congress has authorized the Government to borrow \$725,000 in addition to the preliminary loan of \$1,500,000 from the New York bankers who have consented to loan \$15,000,000 (under the treaty) for reforming the currency, paying the foreign debt and building a railroad. A new currency system has been planned by two American experts, and the customs revenue is now collected under the supervision of another American, Colonel Ham, formerly collector at Manila.

—President Manuel Bonilla, of Honduras, is suffering from an incurable disease, and has not long to live. His death, it is said, will be followed by another revolution.—A majority of the House committee at Washington having reported a Panama Canal bill providing for no discrimination in favor

of American ships, the minority, in which both parties are represented, has submitted a report urging that free passage be given to American ships in the coastwise trade, and saying that exaction of tolls from such ships would allow the transcontinental railroads to add an equal amount to their freight charges.



The Rebellion in Mexico

As Orozco's forces slowly moved southward, last week, several Federal garrisons surrendered, and a large majority of the soldiers joined his army. There were 150 at Baca, 300 at Parral, and sixty at Rosario. On the 23d General Sanchez, at Ojinaga (across the river from Presidio, Tex.), with 200 men, gave up without a fight, and Sanchez became a supporter of the rebellion. Madero had complained that our Government's new law prevented the shipment of arms to Ojinaga's garrison. Rojas, who, while in command at Juarez, robbed a bank of \$20,000, had been called to Chihuahua by Orozco. Upon his arrival he refused to go southward, whereupon Orozco put him under arrest and disarmed 200 of his men for mutiny. On the 22d the two armies were only 30 miles apart, north of Torreon. There was an inconclusive engagement of the vanguards. This was followed by a battle in which Madero's forces were worsted. Orozco captured two machine guns and thirty prisoners. The Federals, about 2,000, were moving northward in three railroad trains, preceded by an armored train devised by Diaz. Orozco placed forty boxes of dynamite on a locomotive and started it on a down grade. It struck the armored train and demolished it, killing sixty men. By a flank movement he had burned bridges behind the Federals, and 2,000 of them were partly surrounded. Among the wounded was their commander, General Salaz, recently Secretary of War.—Orozco has ordered the execution of Madero, if captured, and has warned Americans that contracts with Madero's Government will be void if the rebels win. The Chihuahua Legislature, under his control, authorized a bond issue of \$1,200,000. At first it was said that the bonds would be taken by the local Creel bank, but this has since

been denied by Enrique C. Creel. By threats of violence, subscriptions of \$200,000 were forced from merchants and others.—There were conflicting reports about the situation in the south. Zapata, driven from Morelos, went to the State of Puebla, where he captured several towns. Many Federal soldiers have joined the rebel forces. At the beginning of a special session of Congress there were many foes of Madero in the galleries. When a nephew of Diaz cast his vote for Speaker, the galleries cried "Long live Diaz!" and "Death to Madero!" There were several fights and the police were kept busy. But the Government's candidate was elected, by a vote of 106 to 74. De la Barra is on his way home from Paris, despite the cabled warning of several prominent Maderists. It is said Madero prefers that he should remain in Europe.

The British Coal Strike

The Government has attempted to settle the great coal strike thru parliamentary action, but its success is yet doubtful. A minimum wage bill was duly introduced and there is no difficulty about passing it, but it is questionable whether it would be accepted by either party. It was at first thought that the Unionists would make a determined fight against the bill because Bonar Law, but recently made leader of the Opposition, gave way for the occasion to his more distinguished predecessor, Mr. Balfour. The latter, however, made it clear at once that the Opposition did not intend to attempt to force a dissolution on this issue, and Mr. Law, when he was interrupted in his criticism of the bill by the question from the Liberal side, "What would you do?" answered frankly, "I am thankful the responsibility does not rest on me." The House was crowded on March 19 when Premier Asquith arose to speak for the bill, which was presented in blank because there was not time to complete the details. He explained that the bill was intended merely as a stopgap and would be effective for only three years unless the coal industry wishes to prolong it. The miners would be guaranteed a reasonable minimum wage and the owners would be protected from slackness. The

details of the amounts and methods would be left to district boards to determine according to local conditions. In case any district lacks a recognized board after a fortnight, some person may be appointed by the Board of Trade to act in that capacity. Miners who fail to comply with the terms laid down in the measure would lose their right to the minimum wage. Mr. Law replied that the measure might prove to be worse than the strike itself and would very likely fail to settle the question. George Cane denounced it as "a sop to a syndicalist conspiracy" and declared that he "would use all the resources of the state and clear the decks for war. It would be better to fight it out now." Lloyd-George said that he did not consider syndicalism a real peril. There was, he said, a difference between socialism and syndicalism; the former was accepted by some of the greatest intellects of Europe, while the latter had no such standing. Balfour's proposal to postpone the consideration of the bill six months was voted down by the usual ministerial majority, 225 in favor and 348 against. The implied support of the Opposition enabled the Premier to resist the demand of the Labor members that he incorporate in the measure the scale specified by the miners, that is, not less than 5 shillings daily for an adult and 2 shillings for a minor, working underground. The bill therefore passed its second reading without serious alteration. Instead, however, of rushing it thru its third reading and sending it on Saturday to the House of Lords, which was prepared to pass it promptly, the House of Commons adjourned for the week end, supposedly in order to give the miners and owners another opportunity to come to an agreement and so obviate the necessity of legislation. Both sides agreed to a conference on March 25. The officers of the Miners' Federation declare that the passage of the bill will not stop the strike unless it specifies their minimum wage scale of 5 shillings for adults and 2 for boys. They also criticise it for not including any penalty for violation. The mine owners, on the other hand, assert that they cannot fulfil their contracts if they have to pay such high wages, and that they will refuse to open their mines



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VIEW OF THE PONTYPRIDD COLLIERY DURING THE STRIKE

to be run at a loss.—The strain of the situation is being felt by all classes. No excursion trains are run to resorts and races. The railroads have laid off 60,000 men, who are dependent for support upon the union funds. Foundries, cotton mills and potteries are closed or running on part time. The miners' unions paid out last week a million dollars in strike benefits and other unions half as much more. The union funds are still further reduced by the fall in the price of the securities in which they are invested.—The Government has taken action against the *Syndicalist* magazine for publishing an article urging British soldiers to refuse to obey orders to fire upon strikers. The publishers, Ben Buck and Charles Buck, were sentenced to six months imprisonment for inciting to mutiny and the writer of the article, Guy Bowman, to nine months imprisonment. Tom Mann was arrested on the same charge at Salford, near Manchester, where he as well as Upton Sinclair addressed a syndicalist meeting.

British and German Naval Programs Winston Churchill, in presenting to the House of Commons, March 18, his first naval budget since his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, created a sensation throughout Europe by departing from traditional diplomatic language in referring to Germany by name instead of using transparent circumlocutions. He regretted the necessity of mentioning Germany specifically, but said:

"The Germans are a people of robust minds, whose strong masculine good sense and high courage do not recoil from and are not offended by plain, blunt statements of fact if they are exprest with courtesy and sincerity. Nothing is to be gained by using indirect modes of expression. It is better that both nations should understand without ill temper or disguise the conditions in which naval competition between them must be carried on within the next few years."

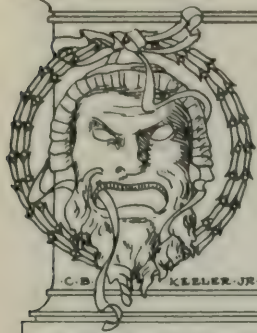
He said that it would not be necessary for Great Britain to maintain the "two to one" standard, altho it might possibly become so. "The two-power standard

has been extended by some of its supporters to include the United States, and by this means it has lost both good sense and reality." A 60 per cent. superiority in battleships and battle cruisers of the Dreadnought type as compared with the German navy would be a convenient basis for the next four or five years. On account of the decline in relative value of vessels of the pre-Dreadnought type due to the new ships of Germany, it would be necessary for Great Britain to construct four and three Dreadnoughts every year alternately for the next six years. "If we are now, as it seems, to be confronted with the addition of two new German ships in these six years, we propose to meet the addition upon the higher ratio of superiority by laying down four additional ships in the same period." Mr. Churchill added that any retardation or reduction of German construction would be promptly followed by a proportionate measure of reduction in Great Britain. He illustrated this point by supposing that both countries took a holiday in the year 1913. If Germany did not build her proposed three ships she would not only save \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000, but her action would automatically wipe out no fewer than five British super-Dreadnoughts, which would be more than Germany could hope to do in actual warfare.

"This is our position—that the Germans will not be gainers in naval power by any increases they may make and will not be losers from the basis I have laid down by any diminutions. Here is a perfectly plain plan and arrangement by which, without diplomatic negotiations, without bargaining, without the slightest restriction of the sovereign freedom of either Power this keen and costly naval rivalry can at any time be abated."

Mr. Churchill asked for appropriations for next year amounting to \$220,427,000, a decrease of \$1,535,000 from the amount of last year. His program involves the building of twenty-one Dreadnoughts in the next six years. He also announced the intention to construct a large number of submarines, destroyers, and a new type of small, swift, light-armored cruisers for coast defense. This force will be under the

command of an "Admiral of Patrols." He expected that before many months every squadron would have its regular flock of naval aeroplanes. He also anticipated the increased use of oil as fuel, perhaps in the form of internal combustion engines, thus multiplying the efficiency of a warship three or four fold. The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty was greeted with applause from papers of all parties. The *London Times*, which was sharply critical of Mr. Churchill when he was in the Home Office, calls it "the best exposition of a naval policy which has been made since Lord George Hamilton's famous statement of 1889. It is not only vigorous and clear, but the policy it discloses is firm, intelligent and statesmanlike." In Germany, on the other hand, it aroused universal indignation and wild rumors of impending war. The announcement that the Kaiser had postponed his departure for Corfu on account of "difficulties in the sphere of internal politics" increased the apprehension, for the coal strikes in Germany had mostly collapsed. It was commonly believed that the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and his Foreign Secretary, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, were about to resign and that Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, was to assume the chancellorship, with a big navy as his policy. But the Kaiser left for his Corfu palace on time, after all, and the only change in the Cabinet was the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury Wermuth, who represented Germany at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. Whether in accordance with the hint of Mr. Churchill or on account of the opposition of the Socialists to increase of armament, the naval plan, when presented to the Reichstag on March 22, called for only two Dreadnoughts a year for the next five years, instead of the three that had been contemplated. The bill, however, calls for an extra battle squadron, for which three additional battleships and two cruisers are to be constructed before 1920. The military program calls for an expenditure of \$84,500,000 during the next three years for increasing the army.



Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

[Mr. Meltzer is one of New York's best known critics and playwrights and has already contributed many articles on musical topics to THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]



WHILE some were dreading that pure melody was dead, a new composer—young and full of life—has convinced them they were wrong.

In Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari lies the proof. A year ago he was known to most Americans only as the inventor of an exquisite cantata, "*La Vita Nuova*," which had been sung with great success here once or twice. The production of a charming "intermezzo," as he called it, under the title of "*Il Segreto di Susanna*," by the Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, threw a new light on his art. It showed him as a composer of pure opera-buffa, dainty and rare, and sparkling and melodic. "*Il Segreto*" was an epigram in music, worthy of a Rossini or a Mozart.

This season the composer of "*Il Segreto*" and "*La Vita Nuova*" has been very prominent in America. Besides the two works I have named, he has given us two more operas. He has been praised and lionized. A year from now, maybe, he will have replaced Puccini in our affections. And he has not yet done his best or highest work.

Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, whom I have met and talked with often, here and abroad, was born in Venice six-and-thirty years ago. He is the son of a Venetian Catholic mother (a woman of the people) and of a German father. But, tho still little known and sung in his own land, he is at heart and of his nature all Italian. His father, who is living, has reputation and some merit as a painter. It was his hope that young Ermanno would devote himself to his own art. He sent his son to Munich to learn painting. But from early childhood Ermanno had longed to be a com-

poser. A pianist (not a man of much importance) had taught him the rudiments of music. In Munich Rheinberger, a more famous man, grounded him in counterpoint. Before he was twenty he had composed music for the concert room and planned out an opera.

At the outset of his career he became enamored of Bach. But little that he did contented him—among the more pleasing of his qualities is modesty. Nor did the production of "*Cinderella*" at the old Fenice Theater in Venice do much to encourage him. The work was soundly hissed. Despairing of success in his own country, Wolf-Ferrari went to Germany, where, at Bremen and at Breslau, "*Cinderella*" was received with much applause.

He settled down in Munich. There he composed and saw the first triumph of his "*Vita Nuova*," a very lovely setting of the tale of Dante's love for Beatrice. To many this still seems the finest effort of his youthful genius. It was succeeded by at least four operas, among them "*Le Donne Curiose*," which enchanted us this season (Wolf-Ferrari was twenty-eight when he created it), and "*I Gioielli della Madonna*," as to which our critics seem to be at variance.

Meanwhile, for five long years, without much joy, the composer had acted as director of the Venice Conservatory. He found, like many others, that teaching music was not helpful to invention. So, for the second time, he bade farewell to Italy and gave himself up heart and soul to creative art. Meanwhile, too, he had married an American singer whom he had met in Germany—a woman of a strange, old-fashioned kind, who, for her husband's sake, renounced ambition and became a simple housewife.

While working, Wolf-Ferrari lived plainly—even poorly. Not that that vexed him much. He does not care for show or vain rewards. All he asks is to be rich enough to have peace of mind, without which, to a man like him, art is at best a tortured ecstasy.

When I first had the privilege of meeting him, Wolf-Ferrari was boarding with his family in one of the most modest Munich hotels, respected by his friends (for Munich is quite free from snobbishness), but little known to the great outer world. His personal charm, his unpretending ways, the unusual buoyancy of his temperament, the philosophy of his attitude toward men and life, at once won my sympathy. He spoke without pride of what he had achieved and without bitterness of his competitors. And he was frank withal, making no secret of his aloofness from the artistic tendencies of Richard Strauss, admitting that he did not much admire the style of Claude Debussy, and adding that, for his part, he believed good music, even in these latter days,

might be composed without enormous orchestras. But nothing that he said upon this point committed him to the simplicity of Mozart. He told me that he wrote the music which seemed fitting to his subjects. The employment of loud brass in dealing with the light comedy and light characters of Goldoni would have offended his fine taste. Yet when, in his most recent opera, he was handling passion, lust and crime, it seemed right and proper to him to employ a full modern orchestra. What could be saner?

Wolf-Ferrari is somewhat broadly and heavily built; smooth shaven and with a touch of the clerical in his appearance. But for his thick black hair, which he wears parted in the middle, and unbroken by the tonsure, he might be taken for a Catholic monsignore. There is also just a touch at least of the Semitic in his look; tho, as he assures me, he is not of Jewish origin. His grandfather, indeed, was a Protestant minister. The most pleasing features of the composer's face are his kind, frank, observant eyes, his broad forehead and his large, humorous mouth.

That mouth of his explains much that delighted us in "Il Segreto di Susanna" and "Le Donne Curiose." The humor (and the wit) which marked the music, no less than the dialog, in both those works, set Wolf-Ferrari in a class apart. Humorists are rare in music. Haydn played jokes in certain of his symphonies, and Strauss was gay and prankish in "Till Eulenspiegel." But as a rule musicians of high rank are rather serious. The orchestration of "Le Donne Curiose" and "Il Segreto" provoked smiles and laughter. It expressed many quips and quirks which amused one in the libretto. With other qualities, Wolf-Ferrari has an amazing and inestimable sympathy with comedy and drama. In his early operas he was drawn to comedy. But in his latest work, "I Gioielli della Madonna," he made it clear that he was quite in touch with tragedy. Of him it may be said some day, as it was said of a great poet (and of the "Sapho" of Alphonse Daudet), he had "toute la lyre." Whether he will ever stand in the front rank of the composers of his land, with Verdi and Rossini, it



ERMANNOWOLF-FERRARI



Photo. by Matzene

AMADIO BASSI IN "THE JEWELS"

This three-act opera had its first production last December, in Berlin, and was given its American première by the Chicago Grand Opera Company, January 14, 1912. The libretto, by Zangarini and Golisciani, tells a terrible and passionate story of Neapolitan life, with the Cammorists playing a baleful part in it. The first scene shows the workshop of the blacksmith, Gennaro, interpreted by Amadio Bassi.

is still too soon to tell. At present I believe he is in a transitional stage. He has not yet wholly "found himself." The exquisite delicacies of "La Vita Nuova," in which he came near to making heavenly light seem audible, were not always quite original, tho they were always individual. Hints at Verdi, Puccini, Rossini, Mozart and Saint-Saëns are noticeable in his operas. Yet very seldom, if ever, could Wolf-Ferrari be taxed with plagiarism. The most original of his achievements seems to me thus far his "Vita Nuova"; the least original, "I Giojelli della Madonna." All that he does, or nearly all, enchants one by its taste, its fitness, its discretion. But, in "I Giojelli," the composer was unquestionably haunted by "Carmen,"

and had, let us say subconsciously, followed in the steps of Bizet, Mascagni, Verdi, Ponchielli and Saint-Saëns.

When I last saw Wolf-Ferrari, on the eve of his departure from New York, he was dreaming of a new opera and meditating the invention of a score to serve as a setting for a small thing of my own, a short "dramatic symphony, with dances, choruses and soli." Wolf-Ferrari has an instinctive love of dancing, which he looks on as a great art in its infancy.

"Years before Isadora Duncan and her imitators thought out those classic dances which are now so popular," said the composer to me lately, "I had conceived them all in dreams."

He added that some day a great musician would be born—another Wagner—who would also be a dancer, and interpret marvelous dance music.

Wolf-Ferrari thinks that dancing has till now been only tentative; a groping, as it were, toward a higher and more noble form of expression. The dancers of the day (the "classic" dancers) have, he believes, been handicapped. They have had either to resort to trivial music, or to use music (like the symphonies of Beethoven and the creations of Chopin) which was not written for their purposes. In several works he has already shown his fondness for the higher kinds of dancing. Did he not in his lovely "Vita Nuova" write that wonderful "Dance of the Angels"? The final minuet in "Le Donne Curiose" and the maddening "Tarentella" in "I Giojelli" are still ringing in our ears. These helped (and very largely) to assure the popularity of the three works in question. The gracious measures of the "Angels," above all, were full of beauty. In nothing that the composer has yet done has he seemed more inspired.

The modesty of this new light in music does not exclude audacity. It was a bold thing, in this day of Strauss and Debussy, for a composer to revert, as Wolf-Ferrari did in his earlier operas, to the simplicities of Mozart. It was a bolder thing, maybe, after he had won our admiration by the success with which he had continued Mozart's style, to venture on the realism of "I Giojelli."

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Third Term

BY HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE Presidential canvass of 1912 is now rapidly passing thru its first phase and soon will reach the second. The determination of the specific candidate for each of the great national parties will be attained by the end of June, and thereafter the contest before the country will be between these two. There seems at present little likelihood that there will be other candidacies of any moment before the electorate in November.

The question in the Republican party is apparently narrowing down to a choice between the President and the ex-President, and the lines on which the choice will be made are now quite clear.

The renomination of the President, it seems to me, ought to be made, for some quite cogent reasons.

It is a question whether any preceding President has been so painstaking and so wise in selecting Federal judges as the present chief magistrate. He has made his choice solely on the ground of character, legal learning, and judicial temperament. This alone is a great service to the nation, and one whose benefits we shall long enjoy.

For the first time in our history a rational plan for the enactment of a protective tariff statute has received the weight of the executive approval, and has been tested in practice. Of course if the tariff tax is laid solely for revenue it does not matter what may be the facts as to cost of production at home and abroad. But so long as the protective principle is followed it is far better to pass on one schedule at a time with full public knowledge of the facts on which action is taken, than to continue the old method of log-rolling with no accurate information.

A wise achievement of the Administration was the reciprocity arrangement with Canada. Had our neighbors on the north considered this measure on its separate merits it seems not unlikely that it would have gone into effect. However that may be, there was in the plan a large

vision of international policy going quite beyond the immediate economic effects to be anticipated.

The peace treaties with Great Britain and France were a long step in the direction of lessening the likelihood of wars. That they might have had some slight amendment in the interest of defining their scope and their method may easily be. That they should have been so drastically modified as to make them probably futile was a proceeding which can hardly be defended unless on the ground of petty politics. One remembers the factious opposition to President John Quincy Adams on the matter of the Panama Congress. The attempt to defeat the plan failed in the Senate, whereupon one of the opposition is said to have remarked that it was a pity the President had not opposed the Congress, as then his (the Senator's) friends would have voted for it and so the President would have been defeated overwhelmingly.

On the above grounds, and setting aside any personal disappointments and antagonisms, it would seem clear that the President is entitled to a renomination at the hands of his party.

On the other side we are offered two inducements, the destruction of the independence of the judiciary and the third term.

Whether the courts are to be made subservient by the recall of the judges, or by having a lawsuit settled by a popular election, is practically immaterial. Either goes a long way toward undermining the guaranties of the rights of the individual and of minorities heretofore so sacred in all our constitutions. The American people will surely hesitate before sacrificing one of the chief bulwarks of civil liberty.

But the central question at issue is the third term, defended on the ground that it is not a third consecutive term. This is a departure from the unbroken traditions of the republic so startling that surely it should be examined with care before adopting it.

The President of the United States has more power than any constitutional monarch. That he does not speedily grow to be a monarch is due to the limitation on his term of office to four years. The people are then free to re-elect him for a second term of four years, and then successively thereafter thruout his life. This is about what was done in Mexico in the case of President Diaz, his incumbency being finally terminated only by revolution. With prevision of such possibilities it was early settled by practice that the people would re-elect for one term only, thus limiting the Presidency of a single man to a period of eight years. This was what the late President so aptly designated, in his statement of 1904, as "the wise custom which limits the President to two terms."

Now we are told that so long as the third term is not consecutive with the second there can be no objection, inasmuch as the candidate for a third term is thus deprived of the great power of the Presidency in seeking a renomination. In so far as the candidate is without this great power—and if the policy of seeking a third term once becomes established, as is certain to be the case if the existing custom is once broken down, there can be no assurance that arrangements may not be made by which a President may use his power in favor of a third term for his immediate predecessor—still, in so far as a candidate in fact lacks the power in question, the objection to a third term is to that extent lessened. But objection remains very serious nevertheless; so serious that the mere question of consecutiveness becomes a trifle.

In the first place there can be no doubt that as soon as the custom of two terms only is broken down every President will expect and will seek a third term. This is what happened as to a second term. Every one-term President, perhaps with the exception of President Hayes, has desired a second term, and has been greatly disappointed in failing to get it. Exactly the same will be the case as to a third term. We may expect then at once a new series of political combinations looking to that end, with a possible alternation of the succession so that there will be only two different Presidents in a twenty-four year period. This is no mere

fanciful conjecture. • Knowing human nature and politics as we do, and being guided by the light of the past, we can expect nothing else.

But this is not all. When once the two-term-only tradition has disappeared we may next expect that the intervening of an intercalary term will soon be flouted as a mere superstition, and will not long endure. A President uses his power to secure a second consecutive term; why not to secure a third consecutive term? If a third term at all, why not a third consecutive term? The third term principle once settled, we may be very sure that the "consecutive" limitation will vanish into thin air in company with the two-term-only limitation.

But why stop with a third term? The same reasons will apply for a fourth term, or for any number of terms. Indeed, the continuous Presidency already has its advocates. *The Outlook*, of the 17th of February, 1912, quoted approvingly its former editorial of April 16, 1879, in which it was said: "There is no objection to three terms, or thirty terms, if the man is a good one." . . . "Indeed, a good Presidency that should last twenty years would be a great boon to the country." Here we have the doctrine of the continuous Presidency frankly proclaimed. Obviously the "good" President would be one who could contrive to secure continuous re-elections. He would be "good" in the eyes of his adherents—and we have already built up a governmental bureaucracy which is able to intimidate members of Congress, and which with the extension which new legislation may easily bring will be a powerful support of the continuous Presidency. It may be that the best government is that of a benevolent despot. But experience has shown that after all it is safer to get along with less efficient government than to risk a despotism.

Of course the only real justification of the continuous Presidency is that there is only one man in the republic who is capable of administering the government wisely. This was just what was so often asserted with reference to President Diaz. Perhaps that judgment was correct as to Mexico. Are we prepared to believe that such a judgment is correct as to the United States? Are we pre-

pared to enter on a path which leads directly towards the Mexicanization of our country?

But, we are told, if the people want a continuous Presidency why should they not have one? At any quadrennial election he can be defeated. Possibly. Has it been so easy to unseat a political camarilla in all the States? Has it been so easy to choose reliable legislatures and efficient city governments? *Facilis descensus Averno*. The easiest way to pre-

vent an undesirable continuous Presidency is to stop where we are and to maintain the "wise custom which limits the President to two terms."

I am convinced that the American people will think long before they cast aside one of the wisest traditions of the republic. Perhaps the New York election of 1910 may throw some light on the way in which this grave possibility will be regarded.

CHICAGO, ILL.



The Narrow Skirt

BY CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

THE prolonged popularity of the glove-fitting skirt apparently is due to the fact that this mode classifies as an aid to beauty. It enables many women to appear beautiful without the assistance of a face, and others, who have faces, to appear doubly entrancing. As a costume for standing on the corner and waiting for a car it is unexcelled. Any attempt at motion, however, quickly reveals the hobble's weakness. For walking it is impractical, and for climbing stairs impracticable. That is, for any but contortionists. It is easily conceivable that many a home has gone to wreck because the impossibility of climbing stairs in a modish hobble has rendered all of the house tenantless except the first floor.

In a more serious and literal sense, the glove-fitting skirt has been arraigned recently as a wrecker of homes in America and on the Continent.

"Lay the blame on every woman who wears a narrow skirt."

A quarter of a million jobless men and women in American textile trades have heard this message from manufacturers. In France, affairs are reported to be much worse than in America; business in French loom towns is in a panic, and hundreds of families are having a taste of famine. The government has tried to force Paris into wearing fuller skirts, to set a good example, but the golden days of Louis XIV, when a mandate could control the fashions, appears

to be too long past to be successfully recalled. For spring and summer there is no word of anything but hobble and sheath; while only a suspicion of a rumor exists that there will be any saner mode in the autumn.

Manufacturers make the argument that narrow skirts require $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 yards less goods than former styles; in consequence, twenty-five per cent. of the looms must be stopped and a like proportion of operatives left idle. In the train of this, 100 out of 175 of the American mills that in 1910 were weaving petticoat fabrics have been closed in the last two years, because with form-fitting skirts the fashion of wearing petticoats has gone into rapid decline. For a last count, the manufacturers declare that because the narrow skirts require extraordinary suppleness and strength of material, a more costly variety of textile has come into demand, and thus the wearers of glove-fitting skirts have contributed another item to the increased cost of living. Of course, if women made their own clothes, they might be saving money on the skimpiness of the present style. Ditto for men if *they* made their own clothes—shoulders are being cut so much narrower these days, and rah rah trousers having gone out! Statistics show, however, that most people nowadays prefer to buy their clothes ready-made or from tailors.

NEW YORK CITY

One of the Immortals

BY CLIFTON C. PUTNEY

ONE Sunday, when I went up to see Minnie, as usual, she met me at the door, acting just as if there was a funeral going on in the house, and she kissed me as if her mind wasn't exactly on what she was doing. I guessed what was up before she told me.

"Uncle Jasper is here," she says.

"So?" I says. "Let's see the old cuss."

She giggled, subdued like, but she got sober right away, and took me into the parlor, where he was sitting up in his chair holding a tin trumpet up to his ear. It was the first time I ever saw him, tho, of course, I had heard enough about him, like everybody else. He was a little, dried up man, with a big hook nose and a pair of boiled eyes.

"Howdy, Uncle Jasp," I yells into the tin trumpet and gave him a grip I intended he should notice. But he didn't. He was just as tough as he looked.

He scowled at me. "So you are going to marry Minnie?" he says, after he found he couldn't stare me out of countenance.

I allowed that he had made a good guess.

"Minnie's a good girl," he says.

"Best that ever chewed gum," I yells back at him.

He scowled worse than ever. Then, "Does Minnie chew gum?" he squealed.

"I never caught her at it," I says.

"Then what did you say that for?" he shouts, mad as fury.

"Got to say something," I says, keeping up a cheerful smiling all the while.

"Humph!" he says, and he didn't say anything more for quite a while. But finally he shot out another question.

"Where do you work?" he says.

"Over to the saw works. Toolmaking."

"Ho!" he says. "Toolmakers get pretty good pay."

"I don't," I told him, and he scowled further.

"Got any money saved up?" he asked.

"Not a cent," I says, cheerfully. It

was cheerful lying, too; but I knew that he wouldn't call what I had anything.

"You must begin and save," he squeals. "That's the way I done."

"Look here, Uncle Jasp," I says; "I wasn't thinking of marrying you. Just Minnie."

He scowled pretty black over that for awhile, but finally he put on a kind of a crooked grin.

"You're a pretty smart young feller," he says, and then he took down his tin trumpet, which was a way he had when he didn't care to pursue the subject. I concluded that I hadn't made much of a hit with him.

I saw quite a little of him after that. He was in the habit of coming over from the county seat where he lived every month or so, and snarling around and bullying those two women just as if he was at home. It made me a little hot until I found out that both of them enjoyed it first rate. Minnie's mother was that kind of a woman. I guess Minnie must have just followed her mother's lead, because she hasn't shown any symptoms of that kind since she was married. Not so you would notice it.

After that I wasn't so much surprised when I found out that both of them thought a good deal of the old rascal; and it wasn't all his money, either, altho they talked a lot about that, too. Minnie's mother would say: "It does seem as if he ought to leave us a little something. We are the only ones he ever goes to see, and he seems to like to come. I don't care for my own sake, but I would like to see Minnie get something, if it's only a little."

"He'll never die," I used to tell her. "He's too mean. That kind don't die until it won't do anybody any good." I didn't sympathize much with her ambitions for Minnie, tho, since the children began to come, I have seen things a little different.

We got married right away, that spring, and Minnie took charge of my

pay envelope right from the start. That was the first real boost I ever had. How a girl who had worked in the suspender factory every day since she was fifteen knew enough to stretch my little twelve dollars a week over so much ground is something that surprises me yet. My second boost came about in this way.

Along toward the end of the second year after I was married I got hold of the fact that there were going to be big doings over at the Point. It don't make any difference how I got wind of it; I didn't get the whole thing at once, anyway; but I mulled over it for a week, then I took all the money I had and went over and got options on as much of the Point as I could. You know the Point is about as poor land as ever lay outdoors, all sand and rock; so I secured a good deal of it.

It wasn't long before the big fellows behind the improvements heard what I had been doing; but after they had looked me up and found out I wasn't worth anything, they decided not to bother with me. They just made trades with the owners of the land and sat down to wait for my options to expire. Which would have done very well, if other people hadn't come to hear about it, too. Before my options were within a month of running out I had offers which were good for ten times what I needed. I had about decided to hitch up with Ethan Rumrill, as square a man as ever stepped, besides having been by way of being a friend of my father's; but Minnie said I ought to give Uncle Jasper the first chance. And seeing that she had fought, tooth and nail, against my ever going into the business and was only half reconciled then, I decided to do as she said; notwithstanding the fact that I had never made any hit with Uncle Jasper, any more than I had at first. I told Ethan what I intended to do and his eyes opened like saucers.

"Old Jasper!" he says. "Lord, boy, he'll skin your eye teeth."

I allowed that was a chance I'd have to take.

"Well," he says, "if he won't go in, or if you have any trouble with him, come to me"; and I said I would. "Wife's uncle, hey?" he goes on. "She ought to get some money, same time."

"No, she won't," I says. "He's too mean to die."

Which Ethan allowed might be so.

And I certainly had a pleasant interview with Uncle Jasper. I hadn't more than started yelling my business into the tin trumpet when he turned around on me with the pleasantest expression I had ever seen on his face.

"You're a pretty smart feller," he squeals; then he laughed outright. "Ho, ho, ho," the first time I ever heard him. "I knew you'd sing small some day, just like all the rest of 'em. Young man," he goes on, shaking his finger at me, "young man, I've had just fifteen chances to set every one of my relations up in business; and I hain't accepted one of 'em. Not one of 'em. D'ye understand? And I ain't goin' to accept this one, either. D'ye understand that? Do you, hey?"

He was having such a good time over it that I had to laugh myself.

"Hold on, Uncle Jasp," I says. "Don't get excited. I told Minnie I didn't think you'd come in, but she thought I ought to give you the first chance. I guess me and Rumrill can get along all right."

His eyes opened a bit at that.

"Rumrill? Ethan Rumrill?" he squeals.

"Sure," I nodded. "He told me to come to him if you didn't care to invest."

"You are a lyin' to me," he yelled.

"All right," I grinned. "Have it that way if you want to. We'll talk about something else."

But that wouldn't do at all, and for two solid hours I explained and described until I judged I'd earned all he would ever put into it.

"Well," he says, finally, "have your options made over to me and I'll attend to the business and when it's all settled up I'll do what's right by you."

I got up and reached for my hat.

"Goodbye, Uncle Jasp," I says. "Come over and see us when you feel like it."

But he was on his feet as soon as I was, catching hold of my arm, and explaining and fussing until I sat down again. Then I told him short and sharp just what I would do and what I wouldn't do. And I pulled out my watch and gave him five minutes to take

it. Which he did, after more squirming than I thought could possibly be put into that space of time.

And we made money, a good deal of it as we were bound to. Which you might think would have made Uncle Jasper a little sweeter on me. But it worked just the other way. You see, I had fixed it so that I had the whip hand all the time, and I don't think he ever hated me the way he did when I insisted on doing somewhere near what was right by the fellows whose land we were dealing with.

And that is the story of a number of other deals that I got interested in with Uncle Jasper. When we helped young Simonds with that little machine he invented, the old rascal argued for two days, trying to get me to agree to sell the boy out and leave him high and dry. And he could find chances for that sort of thing that nobody else would dream of. The time we hooked up with Jimmie Hogan for a little while I sort of laid myself out to fix it so Uncle Jasp wouldn't have a chance. But the hole was there, big as a barn door after he'd pointed it out; big enough so we could have got the saw mill and Jimmie's share in fifteen million feet of lumber, besides. I laughed so when I finally saw how it was that Uncle Jasper just looked ugly and didn't say another word.

It was with the kitchen stove that I finally made my hit with him. Of course, he was too shrewd and careful to buy one from a dealer in his own town that he knew was half honest and had a reputation to keep up. He felt safer trading with a traveling agent who sold him as nice-looking a stove as I ever saw, with a printed guarantee which was as strong as language could make it, underlined in red and with gilt filigree all around the edge. It was as pretty to look at as the stove itself, and I guess that's why Uncle Jasper put so much faith in it.

But when the widow woman who had kept house for him for forty years, more or less, tried to run that stove, she found out that she couldn't bake anything except with a brand-new fire. Things just dried up, she said. Which was no great matter in warm weather, but when it got to be winter, and folks wanted to keep fires all the time, it began to be annoy-

ing to the widow woman and more to Uncle Jasper. He had a notion that it takes more coal and consequently costs more where you are building new fires right along. Which may be so and may be not so; but you can probably guess that Uncle Jasper took his knowledge pretty hard.

Well, he wrote the stove people a letter, and more letters after that; and he got answers, nice, polite ones. But pretty soon he came to the conclusion that that was all he was likely to get, and he certainly made a noise. You would have thought he stood to lose his last dollar. Minnie's mother allowed that *she* could run that stove and I could see that Minnie had a pretty good notion that *she* could, too. Neither of them thought very highly of the widow woman, anyway. But they both had to give up beaten, after trying it. I drove Minnie over and Uncle Jasp was so regularly crazy about the business that I wasn't surprised any when he came over, a few days after, and wanted me to take him to a lawyer.

"An honest one, if you can find him," he snarled.

He never stuck to one lawyer for any length of time, for reasons which I didn't know, but didn't have any trouble in guessing. I heard that he had had rows with all of them over to the county seat. So I took him to Brownlee, a young fellow that I had got advice from at one time and another; one of these easy-going, moderate sort of fellows that will never get rich. But he knew what the law was and would tell you if you kept at him sharp enough.

I don't see as there's much you can do," he told Uncle Jasper, after he had heard the whole story.

The old fellow went completely off the handle then.

"Why not?" he squeals; "why not? Didn't I buy that stove of 'em, and ain't I got a guarantee?" And so on and so on for about half an hour, while Brownlee sat and grinned and I tried not to, for Minnie's sake.

"Who signed your guarantee?" Brownlee asks as soon as he had a chance.

"Why, that Backlog Furnace Company. Can't you read?" squeals Uncle.

But Brownlee shook his head. "That's not a signature," he says. "That's printed, or, rather, engraved, like all the rest of it. Oh, we could prove it on them, undoubtedly. But did you ever stop to think how much it would cost?" Then he went on and explained how Uncle Jasper would probably have to sue in another State, where the stove factory was, and how he'd have to summon witnesses and pay carfare and hotel bills, to say nothing of his lawyers. Altogether, Brownlee thought it would cost about six times what he would get out of it and maybe more.

Uncle Jasper got worse than ever.

"You're all alike," he yells, shaking his fist. "Ye're all in together. Ther' ain't an honest lawyer in the country. How much is the stove company payin' ye?" And so on, while Brownlee sat and grinned, nice as a basket of chips.

All the while a sort of an idea had been working in my head and while Uncle Jasper was talking I picked up a pencil and wrote a line or two on a piece of paper and handed it over to Brownlee. He read it, grinned harder than ever, and passed it over to Uncle Jasper.

"That may work," he told me. "They are doing a lot of business in this county just now."

Uncle Jasper scowled at the paper, black as thunder, but in a second or two he began to grin, and finally he laughed for the second and last time in my experience of him. At last he turned round to me.

"Nephew, you're a smart man," he says, still chuckling; and from that day on he never called me anything but "nephew," which he had never done before. He was so tickled that he offered Brownlee a dollar without being asked. But Brownlee wouldn't take it, for all that I kept telling him, down low, not to let that kind of a chance get by him.

Two nights afterward when I picked up our local paper I found the ad. just as I had written it:

"For sale; a Backlog kitchen range, almost new. Will not bake except with a brand-new fire and no reasonable offer will be refused. A good chance for any one who can use that kind of a stove. I can't. Apply to Jasper Whicher," etc., etc.

Within three days I found the same thing in most all the papers that circulated in the county. About the same time I got a hurry-up message from Uncle Jasper for me to come over to the county seat. He had telephoned Minnie while I was away and had reversed the toll.

I went, of course, and he met me at the door, cheerful and friendly.

"Nephew," he says, "the man from the stove company is coming, and I thought perhaps I better have a witness. He came this morning, but I wouldn't see him."

He had no more than said it when the stove man came, a nice-looking, slick dressed young fellow, and Uncle Jasp met him just as friendly as he did me.

"Sorry I wasn't here this morning," he says, grinning away. "I suppose ye've come to settle about that stove. But I guess ye're a little late. I've advertised it for sale and I guess I can work it off on somebody."

"I didn't come to settle," the young fellow answered, right off peart. "I come to see about that ad."

"Ho! You want to buy?" says Uncle Jasp. "What'll ye give?"

"No, I don't want to buy," the stove man said, sarcastic like. "I came to tell you that that ad. is libelous and you've got to take it out."

"Pho! Libelous?" Uncle Jasper's eyes opened as if he was surprised. "It ain't libelous, either. I've got a right to sell my own property."

"But you describe it in a libelous way," the young fellow answers. "We've got several agents in this county."

"Nothing but the truth." And they thrashed it out for a long time, Uncle Jasper just as smiling and innocent all the while, and the stove man finding out little by little that he had a hard time ahead of him.

He got up finally. "I'll sue you before dark," he says.

"Well," says Uncle Jasp, "I've made a good deal of business for lawyers in my life, and it's always been the other feller's fault, and I guess a little more won't make much difference. Nephew," he says, turning to me, "nephew, can't you give the young man a cigar? It ain't his fault he works for such people."

So I pulled out my case and Uncle Jasp took one, too, and the young fellow sat down again, all of us smoking. After a little more talk he wanted to see the stove. So we went out into the kitchen and the widow woman told him about all the trouble she'd had, and I spoke up about Minnie and her mother's trying it. Finally he offered to replace it with a new stove. But Uncle Jasp shook his head very decidedly.

"Don't want any more of 'em," he says. "This one has given me all the trouble I want." And they went at it again. I could see that the young fellow was getting pretty tired of the whole business, to say nothing of his voice being all frazzled out with hollering into the tin trumpet. Finally he asks Uncle Jasper what he will do, anyway.

"Well," says the old cuss, considering like, "I'd about giv' up the notion of settlin'; but if you'll pay me for the stove and giv' me, say, a hundred dollars for my trouble, I'll call it square."

The stove man nearly jumped out of his chair.

"I should say you had given up the notion of settling," he yells. But, knowing Uncle Jasp, I could see that the fun was most over. They dickered for half an hour more, but the result was never doubtful. Uncle Jasp got a check for what he was out of pocket and the promise of a new stove; and he gave the stove man authority to stop the ads. and a signed paper stating that the matter had been settled to his entire satisfaction. It didn't surprise me any when Uncle Jasp included in his bill the dollar that Brownlee wouldn't take and the telephoning that he had had charged to me; but I did notice that he didn't say anything about the cigars I had passed around that afternoon.

He came back, rubbing his hands, from seeing the stove man out; but he didn't say anything and I didn't either. Pretty quick he dug up a couple of cigars from somewhere and offered me one, which looked to me as if he was breaking up. But I decided to smoke my own.

"Nephew," he says, after we had smoked a little while; "Nephew, I'm gettin' to be an old man. Sometimes I think I won't last much longer."

"Forget it," I says. "You ain't the dyin' kind."

He grinned back at me real pleasant, not exactly catching my drift.

"Yes, I'm tough," he squeals; "but I've got to go some time." He didn't say anything more for a minute; then he started again. "I've got to go some time, and I don't know what to do with my property. I've got together a good deal of it, nephew."

He looked up at me so innocent and so surprised that he had done so well that I laughed outright.

"Take it with you," I told him. "I don't go so much as some on this melting business."

For just a minute he didn't look just pleased, but it wasn't long before he was grinning away, friendly as ever. I wouldn't be certain that he didn't cackle over it once or twice. But he didn't say anything more about his money then, or afterwards either. Perhaps that's one reason why we always got along so well together after that.

And I guess that is what he means to do, take it with him. Oh, yes; he's still living, over to the county seat, with the widow woman keeping house for him, and he's getting tougher and richer and meaner every day. As I say, he ain't the dyin' kind.

WESTBORO, MASS.



Campaign Fund Publicity

BY PERRY BELMONT

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND PUBLICITY ORGANIZATION.

AFTER more than six years of effort, an effective law was enacted, August 14, 1911, requiring the publicity of campaign funds—contributions and expenditures. That enactment marked the most progressive step taken in the United States, or in any country, toward the abolition of secret party funds used to influence elections or to promote interests affected by, or dependent upon, political power.

At the moment public opinion in the United States, thus reflected in the action of Congress, had reached that degree of development, in which the Publicity Law Association had been an important factor, the writer received two letters, one from a great English political leader, the other from an American Senator, which illustrated, in a remarkable manner, the progress made in our country as compared with existing conditions in England.

Our Publicity Law of 1911 was enacted during the political crisis in England, when the exigencies of party politics threatened the creation of a large number of new peers. Upon receiving a copy of our Campaign Publicity Law of 1910, which had been sent to him at his request, the English statesman referred to wrote as follows:

"I think it quite possible that some such movement as that which has produced legislation on your side of the Atlantic may make itself felt here. At the moment, however, I should conjecture that public opinion was hardly ripe for it."

The Senator's letter was as follows:

"Some of the Republican Senators, who are really opposed to the publication of campaign contributions, voted for the primary amendment in the hope that it would defeat all legislation on the subject, and other Republican Senators voted for it because they wanted to make the bill as obnoxious as possible to Southern Democrats, and thought that the best way to do it. The Democrats who voted for the amendment were controlled by the fear that the people would think they are not as radical, on the subject of the publicity of contributions, as their Republican adversaries.

I assume that the House will disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference, but I am rather inclined to believe that the House will be compelled to accept this amendment or else allow the bill to fail."

One letter contained the information that public opinion in England would not justify any attempt to secure legislation from Parliament on the lines of our Publicity Law of 1910. The other announced the passage thru the Senate of a much more progressive bill, which became law at the extra session of the present Congress.

Large secret party funds continue to be tolerated by public opinion in England, and are at the command of the leaders of the two great political parties. It is generally conceded that peerages, baronetcies and knighthoods, known as honors, are purchasable, while it is insisted that places in the public services are not. The distinction, however, is not so clear in the case of peerages, which convey legislative power. There are political writers in England already violently attacking the secret feature of the party system. It is preferable to endeavor to suppose that they are not as bad as Mr. Hillaire Belloc, with evident sincerity, describes them in his recently published book, "The Party System," but he must be considered as speaking with the authority of personal knowledge and experience, after a membership of five years in the House of Commons, when he says:

"It is characteristic that the most important fact about English politics is the fact that nobody mentions. The two party organizations of which we have spoken are supported by means of two huge war-chests. Money is urgently needed at every point in the modern political game, and money is found. Whence does that money come? Whither does it go? These are questions that cannot be answered with any certainty. This is our whole case, that they cannot be answered, . . . but briefly it may be said that they are subscribed by rich men who want some advantage, financial or social, from the Government, and that they are spent in paying the expenses of Members of Parliament. . . . Any

one who has had the good fortune to fight an election, with the party organization at his back, knows that he has only to ask and to have. As a matter of fact, there will never be any lack of funds from any party, so long as each has its fair share of power and patronage. . . . The effect of paying a man's election expenses out of a secret fund at the disposal of the party organizers is that the member becomes responsible not to his constituents but to the caucus. . . . Not one man in thirty knows that there are such things as secret party funds. Not one man in a hundred has the faintest idea of how they are raised and spent. Not one man in a thousand realizes that they are almost the most important factor in English politics. A deliberate reserve is observed on both sides concerning the whole subject. . . . Many rich men subscribe secretly to the party funds, in order to get a measure of control over the machine which governs the country, but often more simply to promote their commercial interests."

These and more pointed criticisms might be cited as evidences that public opinion in England may, before many years have passed, insist upon the adoption of publicity legislation following the lines of that already enacted in the United States.

Our American Campaign Publicity Law undoubtedly assists in the effective operation of what are called corrupt practice laws, but is not a penal statute, as is a corrupt practices act. It is another form of legislation founded upon a different principle, involving the ultimate abolition of secrecy in respect to every use of money for political purposes. Corrupt practices acts are so called, probably, because such laws enacted in our country were modeled upon the Victorian Corrupt Practices Act of 1883, and may be classified as laws to prevent bribery at elections. English corrupt practices acts are drastic and enforced with the greatest severity.

In the French Republic, founded upon universal suffrage; in the German Empire, where a more restricted right to vote exists, though ever extending with the progress of liberalism, under the Imperial Government of Austro-Hungary; in the Kingdom of Italy, in every country of Europe, where varying forms of constitutional government and different degrees of voting privileges prevail, the ballot is protected, more or less successfully, by laws intended to prevent bribery at elections. But, owing to the gen-

eral extension of the suffrage everywhere proposed, or actually carried into effect, and on account of the increasing number of important questions to be decided by popular vote, there is a corresponding and general tendency to larger political expenditures. Secret party funds are considered necessary; their employment is, therefore, tolerated or approved on the Continent of Europe, as in England.

It is a matter of pride that the United States has taken the lead in applying the remedy for an evil everywhere accompanying democratic progress and harassing the onward march of the organized forces of democracy wherever they may be found engaged in a struggle for the recognition of popular rights. The abolition by a Federal statute of the secrecy of party funds during our Presidential and Congressional elections is an accomplished fact, but in order that our country should maintain its pre-eminence, a vigilant enforcement of the law must be demanded by public opinion.

The secret use of money interfering with the free expression of the will of the people at the polls is a menace to representative government, and its preservation largely depends upon the further development of the publicity principle in its relation to political expenditures. This would involve the exposure, discontinuance and dissolution of the alliance between tariff monopolies or other trust combinations and any political party.

The Republican party has remained continuously in power, with but a short interval, since the period of the Civil War and the redistribution of wealth inevitably resulting from conditions following the re-establishment of the Union. That distribution has been fostered by its chief beneficiaries thru the instrumentality of an excessively high protective tariff, maintained by Government favor and political power. During the four years of President Cleveland's first administration, the Senate remained Republican, and for two years only of his second administration were the House and Senate Democratic, and even then a Democratic President and House were not able to secure the desired tariff legislation.

The movement for a Federal campaign publicity law, to be supplemented by similar State laws, originated early in the Presidential campaign of 1904. The propaganda among Democrats then carried on culminated in the charge made by the Democratic Presidential candidate that the trusts were contributing to the Republican national campaign fund. Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican Presidential candidate, declared that Judge Parker's assertions were "monstrous." He denied that the trusts had contributed to his campaign "for the purpose of purchasing immunity," and that he was "unhampered by any pledge." He denounced the charges as "slandrous accusations" and as "unqualifiedly and atrociously false." The reply was framed in a violence of language which has frequently served him on occasions when not desiring to meet the questions at issue.

The issue, then, was that secret contributions had been made to the Republican National Committee by corporations and trusts. Fidelity to excessively high protection and stubborn disinclination to reduce the tariff, even when known to confer special privileges, had given to the Republican national organization and to the trusts all the mutual advantages of a formal alliance. Pledges or formal agreements were therefore unnecessary. In contrast to those transactions the Democratic National Committee had already, at the request of the Democratic Presidential candidate, refused to accept such contributions, and, in addition, the proposition was made to publish all contributions received. The charge that the Republicans had received corporation contributions was not refuted. The subject was avoided and the suggestion in regard to publication was ignored, but this issue, created after the adoption of the platforms, outlived the election.

At the close of the campaign the agitation continued, and public sentiment demanded legislative investigation of the secret contributions by the great insurance companies. The property of policy holders and stockholders in such institutions had been secretly diverted from legitimate channels to political purposes without their knowledge or consent, and

against their own candidates and convictions, if they chanced to be of different opinions from those of the managers of the corporations. Laws prohibiting such contributions were enacted. Upon the initiative of the New York Publicity Law Association, the Albany Legislature of 1906 enacted an effective State publicity law. The bill received the support of both political parties and of the labor organizations of the State. The movement for a Federal publicity law was also non-partisan, but owing to the hostile attitude of the Republican Party represented in the Senate and House, and in its National Convention of 1908, the enactment of the law became a Democratic achievement.

The further development of the publicity principle, in its application to political expenditures, apparently rests with the Democratic party, but at no time in its history has it failed of advocates among leading Republicans. Before his nomination, during the Presidential campaign of 1908, and after his election, Mr. Taft urged the subject upon Congress and upon his party, advocating publicity of contributions and expenditures after, but not before, election. The law as enacted provides publication both before and after election. Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, an influential Republican, presented and powerfully supported the bill in the House. Ex-Senator Chandler is one of the most active and important members of the national publicity law organization. Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, whose resolution presented to the Chicago Convention of 1908 to include campaign publicity in the Republican platform was defeated, and other members of the party have given the movement valuable assistance. The development of public opinion upon this subject has been so great as to especially affect the insurgent or progressive members of the Republican party in its favor.

Altho distinct progress has been made, much more remains to be done. To have inserted in the bill, in which this subject was first presented, every purpose the Publicity Law Association had in view as its ultimate object, would have been to attempt more than was expedient at the time. The immediate and

pressing necessity is to render the enforcement of the existing Federal law more effective by a provision similar to that contained in the New York law, which has done so much to insure its observance. The New York statute provides for a summary inquest to be held, if necessary, during election. Such inquiries have been undertaken in New York with great benefit. A bill has been introduced in the present Congress having a similar object in view, and it is to be hoped that it will pass before Congress adjourns and the Presidential campaign commences.

It has become a habit of the people of the United States to proclaim their faults from the house tops and in the glaring headlines of their newspapers. They have adopted such methods because of their insistence that laws shall be enforced upon the loftiest standard of honorable dealing in political as well as in commercial and business relations. In no country in the world is the standard held as high as it is in America; and the fact that public sentiment has been aroused in regard to our electoral practices—rather than to our system—does not indicate that politics in America are more corrupt and less inspiring than in other countries, but that the American people insist that their politics shall be *less* corrupt and *more* inspiring.

The appreciation of this fundamental fact is necessary to a clear understand-

ing of the important events now affecting the political and financial interests of the country. It is the reason public sentiment in the United States, in regard to secret party funds, has reached a point so far in advance of other countries, and it is assurance that it will carry on the work to its completion.

Tho deep-rooted, it is not a very long-established evil against which we are contending. As in the countries of Europe, the enormous increase in political expenditures is a matter of recent years. The amount subscribed to Mr. Lincoln's campaign was only about \$100,000, while a single contribution to the Republican fund in 1904 was more than double that amount. The possibility of ultimate control which might thus be obtained and exercised over trade and commerce, and over political organizations and party policies, is incompatible with the healthy commercial and political life of the nation.

A new standard has been established, by which all subscriptions for political purposes are held to be intended for public purposes, publicity being the test of their propriety. Every patriotic American should add his individual effort to secure the perfection of the law and its effective administration. It concerns the rights and the honor of every citizen and demands the active co-operation of all.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Crowd of Witnesses

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

THEY are withdrawn—and they are near;
No eyes—they see; no ears—they hear;
They speak together, without sound—
They Who Look On, while Time runs round!

I know not where their place, their stand,
Nor of the distance that is spanned,
When they their influence impart—
They Who Look On and ease my heart.

They ease my heart, for they can take
From Life all fever, all heart-ache;
In any crowd or turmoil rude,
They Who Look On make Quietude.

And sweetly do they send reproof
To turn me from world-pride aloof;
Nor any scorn can strike, nor hate—
They Who Look On so guard my state!

Not safer was the hero caught
In the bright veil Love round him wrought
To bear him from the press of foes—
They Who Look On thus round me close.

I deem they will abide with me,
Perchance, apparent they will be
When I shall breathe my last of breath. . . .
They Who Look On have looked past Death.

NEW YORK CITY.

Our Monetary System

Part III. The Proposed Plan of Reorganization

BY NELSON W. ALDRICH

SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

THE financial interests of this entire country depend, today, in times of trouble, upon what is popularly known as "Wall Street." Those critics who express fears that any plan of reorganization of our monetary system will in some way permit of encroachment and future domination by New York seem to lose sight of the fact that the domination by New York is an absolutely assured fact, today, under our present system; that we are now staking the safety of all of our banking resources on the patriotic character and business ability of the bank managers of New York, even while their hands are tied in emergencies by the restrictions of a defective system and unwise laws.

As a matter of fact, it is this very domination which it has been one of the great efforts of the Monetary Commission to absolutely eradicate. The responsibilities of continuing this control are too enormous, the costs of failure too great, for the condition longer to be tolerated. And in my judgment the only effective remedy for this dangerous condition will be found in the organization by the National Government of an association along the lines in the suggested plan, called the National Reserve Association, with branches which will be relief centers at various points thruout the country, each with local self-government, which will have for its first and prime purpose to place the banking business of the country in such a condition that there can be no general suspension of banking institutions and no general suspension of their credit functions.

Further than this, it was evident from the first that we could not and should not adapt to our use an organization like the central banks of Europe, or like the Second Bank of the United States, now famous in history. We cannot afford to overlook the prejudices of the past or of

the present. There must be no possibility for transactions of the character which wrecked the Second Bank of the United States. And it is only one who has never studied the proposed plan, who has never absorbed enough information on the subject to comprehend its meaning, and who has no adequate knowledge of the nature of the defects of our present system and what we must do to cure them, who can say that this is a matter to be decided from a political standpoint or for the advantage of person, clique or party.

The plan suggested provides for the organization of all the banks in contiguous territory into local associations, then of the local associations into district associations, and of the district associations into the Reserve Association. In each district association there will be a branch of the Reserve Association. These separate organizations are quite analogous to our political divisions into counties, States and the United States. Each has distinctive functions unlike in their character, and the form of all is based on the idea of securing representative self-government to each. In the local association each individual bank is the voting unit. A majority of the individual banks, without reference to their size or to the stock they hold in the Reserve Association, elects three-fifths of the directors. The majority of the stock interest elects two-fifths.

This form of organization and method of election is, so far as I am aware, quite novel in corporate government. It is more democratic in form, more liberal, than any other that I know of. If advantage accrues to any it is of course to the smaller banks, because it will be possible for them to elect a majority of the directors in every local association in the United States.

The organization suggested is a co-

operative union of all of the banks of the country. It is not an organization to do a general banking business, but a federation of banks for purposes strictly limited to two functions which are clearly defined. One of these functions is to hold a portion of the cash reserves of the banks of the United States with provisions for their mobilization and use for specific purposes. The other is a grant of power for the issue of circulating notes under strict governmental supervision and regulation. Everything else is incidental and collateral to these two main objects, and the business of the Reserve Association is absolutely confined to these two, with the exception of the Government's relations to it as a depositor, and the receiving and paying out of Government funds.

It is proposed that the Reserve Association, thru its branches, shall forward its circulating notes free of cost, upon the request of any subscribing bank, and these notes in the hands of the bank are to be counted as part of its legal reserve. This cannot fail to protect and give vital efficiency to the reserves of all subscribing banks. The very knowledge of the existence of this unfailing source of assistance and support will do more than anything else can do to create public confidence and allay excitement in periods of depression and distrust.

These branches of the Reserve Association, scattered over the country, are to hold the reserve balances of the banks in their district, to rediscount the paper that is offered in various prescribed forms, and to distribute the notes of the Reserve Association free to all the banks of their district, upon application. These are the only functions of the branches of the Reserve Association. They are to serve neighbors, not the whole country. They have no customers except the banks—the banks in their locality. They cannot compete with banks because their functions are not along competitive lines. They are not in any sense branch banks. They are simply branch offices of the Reserve Association.

The incalculable benefit to rural banks of membership in the Reserve Association is the absolute assurance that their reasonable demands for credit and currency will always meet with immediate response—a benefit which under some

conditions has meant the difference between solvency and bankruptcy. It is the benefit which will arise from its insured ability to take care of its customers—those who are entitled to be taken care of—at all times and under all circumstances. It is the benefit which will arise from a knowledge on the part of the public of the existence of a supreme, unfailing resource with the power and the obligation to conserve and protect the best interests of the banks and the depositors alike.

The proposed organization is, in effect, an extension and an evolution of the clearing house plan modified to meet the needs and requirements of the entire country, to maintain the integrity and independence of existing banks, State and National. It is outside of and in addition to the existing system. Both in ownership and business it is confined strictly to banks and the Government. It accords equality of privileges and advantages to all banks, great and small, wherever located. The Reserve Association will have the right and power to fix the rate of all rediscounts—a rate of discount which will be uniform thruout the United States. So far as the Reserve Association is concerned and its control over the matter, every local bank in the country will be entitled to the same rate of discount as the largest bank in Chicago or New York. And this is as it should be. The farmer, the producer in every part of the country, is entitled, thru his local bank, to equal facilities and equivalent rates, in so far as the great national organization is concerned, to those afforded the most favored class in any community. The tendency of this enforced uniformity will be to insure greater steadiness and reasonableness of rates everywhere.

This plan absolutely takes away from New York and other large cities which have enormous accumulations of capital the power to say to the smaller city banks and the rural banks what rates they shall pay for the rediscounts of their paper or whether the accommodations that are so essential for their existence and development shall be granted at all. It puts into the hands of friends and neighbors in each community the power to say how the great mass of cash reserves shall be used. It is a combination and con-

centration of reserves that will be available for every member of the association, wherever located. It will enable the banks of a community to keep the surplus money of the spring and summer—the money which now must find its way to New York, and there, as a business necessity, must be loaned out on the Stock Exchange—it will enable communities to keep it and invest it at from 3 to 4 per cent. in commercial paper based upon the products and industries of the locality. It will result in having foreign bills drawn in dollars and cents as against the bills which are now drawn in the money of France, Germany and England. It will put the securities growing out of our local industries where they belong—on a par with the best foreign bills now sold in London, Paris and Berlin. It makes Chicago, Kansas City and every other locality essential parts of a complete system worthy of this great country of ours. In this way the Reserve Association will do more than can possibly be done in any other way to give every section of the United States an equality which is vital to development, industrially, agriculturally, and in every other respect.

I do not believe that the New York banks are especially anxious for the reserve deposits which now are thrust upon them; but they are obliged to take them and then do something with them—and the only course lying open to them under existing conditions is to loan them on stock exchange collaterals, usually at a very low rate of interest. There are few bankers who will not be better satisfied, and better off, with the assurance of being able to invest their funds at a steady rate, much lower than the inflated rates which in many cases are now current.

The organization is of a form and character which will effectually prevent the control of its operations by any external influence, political, personal, local or national. It is pertinently an enlargement of the clearing house idea, and I have never known politics or differences of opinion growing out of the size of a bank or its location to enter into the selection of the management of a clearing house association. In fact, this is not at all a political question. It is simply and purely a business question. The governor of the Reserve Association should

be appointed by the President from a list submitted to him by the directors, but the deputy governors and all the other officials should be elected by the directors, who are themselves elected by local votes from every local district in the country. I believe that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Comptroller of the Currency should be ex-officio members of the board of directors of the Reserve Association, to secure a proper recognition of the vital interest which the public has in the management of the institution. It is of course a corporation of private stockholders, but it is proposed to make it the principal fiscal agent of the United States and the depository of its funds. The more important functions of the organization and its principal powers are of a public or semi-public character. It is not only the custodian of the Treasury balances, but the chief reason for its existence is found in its ability at all times to sustain the public credit; while neither the President nor any of its officials, from the inherent character of the institution, could possibly use its functions for personal or political purposes.

According to the proposed plan, the banks are to be the sole owners of the organization, holding the stock in proportion to their capital and circulation, with State banks and trust companies admitted to membership on equal terms, under provisions which co-ordinate the conditions of membership of all banks in each locality, with a system of thorough examination by local expert examiners of each district, uniform as to all banks, which I believe will insure better results in the ascertainment of actual conditions than can now be obtained thru either national or State requirements. The publicity required will prove a basis of public confidence, and a great advantage to well managed institutions. Some of our banks now have to submit to three or four examinations a year, which is not only burdensome but unnecessary and expensive. We propose to concentrate these examinations so that they will be more effective and of recognized value to all concerned.

While the banks are to be the sole owners of the Reserve Association—with no one else allowed to hold stock in it—

they can receive but five per cent. on the investment. All profits beyond this will revert to the Treasury of the United States. And as the result of close computation made by experienced bankers, it is estimated the Government will receive at least fifteen millions per annum, from the start, as a contribution to the revenues of the country. In connection with this point it is pertinently asked: "What would New York, or any other part of the country, do with the institution, even supposing that control of it could be secured?" They could not make any money out of it, because all of the profits over five per cent. go to the Government. They could not control the discounts because they are controlled by the district organizations. The only way that control of the cash reserves of the country could be obtained would be by gaining control of every local organization and of every district combination of organizations, and then of the Reserve Association itself, which would mean the outlay of the larger portion of five or six thousand million dollars—and as a matter of fact could be of no possible benefit if obtained, taking into consideration the distribution of functions and limitation of powers provided.

The proposed plan also authorizes the organization of banks in foreign countries to assist in the extension of our international trade, which will be invaluable to our commercial interests. The methods by which our credit operations are now conducted abroad are crude, expensive, and unworthy of an intelligent people. We are the first country in the world in financial resources. We have natural resources vastly greater than any other country. We pride ourselves on the intelligence and energy of our people. It is humiliating to think that we who have accomplished so much should be still clinging to these antiquated methods, which have long since been rejected by every other great commercial nation of the earth and that we should be paying millions of dollars a year to foreign banks to transact for us our financial operations.

The third function of the Reserve Association, the issue of notes, is the one which makes directly for our internal prosperity in the prevention of finan-

cial disturbance and panics. It is proposed to adopt the same system with reference to the basis of note issues and to their redemption that is adopted everywhere else in the world—in all other countries. Instead of having notes issued by individual banks, as they are now, based upon Government bonds, it is proposed to stop the issue of bond-secured currency entirely. As a matter of fact, it will have to stop soon in any case, from natural causes. We have practically exhausted all of the available bonds.

I have already explained how defective the system has been in that it has never responded automatically, by expansion and contraction, to the business needs of the country. It is an absolute necessity to our safety in business that we have a currency which will so respond, and will be based upon gold or other lawful money, and upon commercial paper of a proper character, and that will be redeemed in gold or its equivalent at all times and at every branch of the Reserve Association thruout the country. We propose that these notes shall be sent free of cost to any individual bank upon its balance with the district branch of the Reserve Association. So that there will be hardly a bank in the United States which will be twenty-four hours away from a positive supply of notes at any time when they are required. These notes will be guaranteed, first, by a first lien upon all of the assets of the organization; second, by the deposits of gold or other lawful money; third, by short-time commercial paper. I believe that this is universally considered, in all countries of the world, by all economists and students and practical men, to be the best possible basis for note issue.

Thus the issue of notes will be confined to one institution, whose function it is to issue, not to hoard them; where now it is exercised by seven or eight thousand individual national banks over the country, each with its own private interests at stake, and upon an absolutely inelastic basis. Instead of having the notes issued by the individual banks, they will be issued by the banks collectively—by the co-operative organization of banks, for the mutual good of all, including in its basis the cash reserves of all the banks with every element which the ex-

perience of the world has shown to be necessary as the basis for an absolutely sound currency, positively preventing money panics and all the disasters and losses following in the wake of financial disturbances.

It is well worth the while of every citizen of the United States to take personal

interest in this matter, to study and understand our present deplorable condition, and to avail himself of every opportunity to add his influence to the effort to accomplish a reform of our methods; for his own safety and prosperity and for the good of the whole country at home and abroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Privilege Becomes Property Under the Fourteenth Amendment*

II. The Consolidated Gas Decision

BY JESSE F. ORTON, A.M., LL.B.

[This is the latest in our series of articles begun by the publication on April 18, 1908, of an article by President Hadley, of Yale University, entitled "The Constitutional Position of Property in America." We comment on this article in the editorial pages.—EDITOR.]

IN THE INDEPENDENT for October 12, 1911, I discussed one feature of the Consolidated Gas Case,¹ showing how the United States Supreme Court confirmed the company's right to earn dividends on \$7,781,000 of "franchise value." There are two other points in the decision of even greater importance, involving the right of the company to receive an income on more than \$13,000,000.² It was claimed that this was part of the company's "property," on which the State could not, by regulation of rates, prevent the making of a reasonable profit. In other words, it was alleged to be property of which the company could not, under the Federal Constitution, be deprived "without due process of law."

Some preliminary explanation is necessary. As the courts construe the Federal Constitution, State legislatures and commissions and city councils must allow public service corporations to charge rates yielding a fair return on

the property "devoted to the public use." The method of determining the value of a company's property used for a public service has, therefore, been a matter of prime importance. Was this "property" the total amount of securities issued by the company? Was a corporation entitled to charge rates yielding an income sufficient to pay interest on its bonds and a fair dividend on its stock? This theory, tho put forward in some early cases, received no permanent recognition. The absurdity of making the people pay dividends on whatever paper a company had seen fit to issue was soon apparent, in spite of the plea of "innocent purchasers."

Next came the "original cost" or "actual investment" theory,³ according to which an income might be earned on the amount invested in cash or in equivalent property. There were strong arguments in support of this method. It allowed an income on what individuals had really parted with, and no more. It had the advantage of simplicity and certainty, provided the books of the company were correctly kept; for the books would show the amount of money paid in and the cost of the various items of property. And if a public utility enter-

¹Consolidated, 1912, by Jesse F. Orton.

²197 Ind. Rep. 846, 212 U. S. 19.

³The exact amounts of the two items making up the total were not determined by the court; and the company presented little evidence for the purpose of showing the amounts. The figures used here are taken from the brief filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the city by its Corporation Counsel, Francis K. Pendleton, now a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, and ex-Judge Alton B. Parker. They seem to be sustained by the evidence in the case, and are more conservative than those contended for by other eminent counsel representing the defendants.

³Cost and investment are the same thing, of course, if the money paid in by stockholders is neither stolen nor wasted but is invested in property or services.

prise were launched judiciously and conducted properly, the payment of rates yielding dividends on "actual cost" would seldom be an unreasonable burden.

But many public utilities were not launched judiciously or conducted properly; and the total of so-called "actual investment" was often far above legitimate capitalization based on value. The "investment" was often excessive, even when the management had been fairly efficient and free from speculation. An illustration will make this plain.

Suppose that a gas plant has been built at a cost of \$1,000,000; that annual repairs require 1 per cent. of the cost, or \$10,000; that there is a further annual depreciation of 2 per cent., or \$20,000; and that the income of the company, after paying operating expenses, is 10 per cent., or \$100,000. Under proper management, of course, 1 per cent. would be expended each year for actual repairs; 2 per cent. would be set aside in a "depreciation fund," to be used for rebuilding the plant when worn out and for replacing certain parts from time to time; and not more than the remainder of the net income, or 7 per cent., would be used in paying dividends. But the practice of many public service corporations has been to pay in dividends not only the 7 per cent. really earned, but also the 2 per cent. required to offset depreciation and sometimes part or all of the 1 per cent. needed for current repairs.

Years afterward, when a new plant must be built or the old one be brought to a state of efficiency, the cash is obtained by selling more bonds or stock. Thus the security holders may have "actually paid in" \$2,000,000, altho the plant is still worth only \$1,000,000, the explanation being the payment of unearned dividends equal to \$1,000,000. If the business is unprofitable, as a result of unwise planning or dishonest or inefficient management, the same result may be reached without the payment of dividends, new capital being required to provide for repairs and depreciation in the absence of income available for those purposes.

It became clear that, under conditions often prevailing, the amount of money

"actually invested" was a wholly unjust measure of the income deserved, and that this standard, as a hard-and-fast rule, was an impracticable one by which to limit the power of the State to regulate rates. It was also perceived that, so far as depreciable property was concerned, like buildings, tools and fixtures, it was usually impossible to tell what the "original cost" had been, impossible to draw the line between new capital legitimately supplied for improvements or extensions and that improperly applied to repairs or replacements.

In view of these objections to "cost" or "investment," it was proposed to adopt the "present value" of the company's property as a standard, to be found by appraising the property on the basis of the cost to reproduce it and then deducting a suitable amount for "accrued depreciation." It was not clearly seen that "original cost" is in many ways the best standard obtainable, and that if it could not be retained as a fixed and invariable rule, it could and must still be used, to prevent gross injustice, in fixing the value of certain kinds of property for rate-making purposes. Public service corporations were not slow in seeing the advantage to be gained by insisting on a strict application of the "present value" standard; and the tendency of many courts has been toward its adoption as the sole "property" test of the constitutionality of rate regulation, altho in the leading case of *Smyth vs. Ames*⁴ the United States Supreme Court said that several other things might be considered, including "original cost of construction."

We now take up the two points above mentioned, arising in the Consolidated Gas Case: (1) as to the valuation of land, and (2) as to the valuation of pipes under street pavements.

1. *Valuation of land used for a public utility.* The "present value" standard was expected to save the public from fraud and injustice in fixing the capital value of buildings, machinery, railway tracks, water or gas pipes—in brief, property subject to wear and tear. The application of the rule to the valuation of land was wholly unnecessary; land does not wear out or have to be re-

⁴169 U. S. 466.

paired, and if it becomes unsuitable for use by a public utility it can be sold for another purpose.

The original companies whose franchises passed to the Consolidated Gas Company in 1884 began business at various times from 1823 on. It appeared in 1906, according to the findings of Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court, that the value of the company's land was \$11,985,435. But this land appears to have cost the gas companies, at the times of purchase in earlier years, a total of not more than \$4,118,267. \$7,867,168 had been added to its value by the growth of New York in population and industry.⁵ Were the gas consumers required by the Federal Constitution to pay such rates as would yield dividends on nearly \$8,000,000 which the company had never invested? They are now paying such rates, and both Judge Hough and the United States Supreme Court say they must continue.⁶

The question was not whether the company should be recognized as the owner of this value and entitled to sell the land for its market price whenever it discontinued the gas business. The question was, Shall the people of New York, after creating this value by their presence and industry, be required to pay to those who have not created it an annual income upon it in the form of rates for a public service?

Governments exist for the performing of public services; they occupy the position of trustees for the benefit of the people, bound to furnish or secure the desired service at the lowest practicable cost. Certain services are inherently public because they at once require the use of public property, inevitably become monopolies in private hands, and are universal necessities. Such are the services furnished by street railways, gas, water and electric plants, telephone systems, etc. As to these services, the government may adopt either of two courses; it may provide the service itself

and make a charge sufficient to cover the cost, or it may license private parties to provide the service under the control of government and make a reasonable charge therefor. What is a reasonable charge? The only possible answer is, the lowest charge that will secure the desired service; the government is a trustee for this very end and is recreant to its trust if it permits a private purveyor of a public service to impose a higher rate.

It is clear that dividends on any increase that may occur in land values are not necessary, in order to attract capital for the furnishing of gas or other public utilities. The reasons are obvious.

(a) The fact and the extent of such increases are largely fortuitous; at least, any great increase is seldom certain when the land is purchased and business begun.

(b) Without any dividends on increase of land value, a public service corporation derives as great a benefit from the general industrial fact that land values may increase as is derived by private business enterprises. The courts uphold public utility rates yielding an income equal to the percentage generally obtained by successful private enterprises of a similar character *upon their original investments*,⁷ and the general fact of possible increases in land values will certainly be reflected in this customary rate of profit. To allow this percentage to be reckoned on a capital greater than the amount invested in a public utility would be to place the utility corporation in a position more favorable than that occupied by the ordinary private enterprise of a like character.

(c) By denying to a public service corporation profits on the increase in the value of its land the court would not prevent it from receiving a great advantage from such increase. It would be the owner of that value, the taxes thereon being paid each year by its customers

⁵See note 2.

⁶The statement by the Supreme Court may be considered an *obiter dictum*. The suit of the company, sustained by Judge Hough, but reversed and dismissed by the Supreme Court, might have been dismissed without any statement as to the valuation of land. But this dictum will be followed by many inferior courts until the higher court makes a contrary ruling.

⁷Judge Hough, after stating that "an interest in the gas business" of New York "is as nearly a conservative investment as any private manufacturing enterprise can furnish," decided that a "prudent man acquainted with business," if offered such an investment, would take it on a 6-per-cent. basis, and would be legally entitled to that rate in spite of legislative regulation, because that "is the return ordinarily sought and obtained on investments of that degree of safety in the City of New York." The Supreme Court affirmed the decision with reference to this point on the reasoning employed by Judge Hough.

as a part of its operating expenses. To make the people pay dividends as well as taxes on a value which represents a pure windfall to the company and is a result of the whole community's growth and industry,⁸ cannot be considered necessary in order to secure the service which the company furnishes.

In support of his holding that the people must pay profits on money which the Consolidated Gas Company never invested, Judge Hough says:

"If fifty years ago, by the payment of certain money, one acquired a factory and the land appurtenant thereto, and continues today his original business therein, his investment is the factory and the land, not the money originally paid; and unless his business shows a return equivalent to what land and building, or land alone, would give if devoted to other purposes (having due regard to cost of change), that man is engaged in a losing venture, and is not receiving a fair return upon his investment, that is, the land and building."

The reader will see that Judge Hough ignores the vital and controlling feature of the case, the difference between purely private enterprises and public services. The "return" must be "fair" to the people as well as to the corporation; and anything above what is necessary to attract the needed capital is unfair, a special favor conferred by government, in violation of its duty as trustee for all the people.

It is sometimes said that a company should be allowed to earn an income on the appreciated value of land because it may be required to accept a return on a depreciated value not only for land, but also for buildings, machinery and other similar property. Thus Judge Hough says:

"Nor can it be inferred that such government (any American government) intended to deny the application of economic laws to valuation of increments earned or unearned, while insisting upon the usual results thereof in the case of equally unearned, and possibly unmerited, depreciation."

In case land has decreased in value since its purchase and the deficiency has not been made good out of earnings, of course the original cost should be taken as a basis in determining reasonable rates, provided the purchase was proper and made at a fair price. The resulting

public losses would be rare and comparatively insignificant. As to other property, the argument will be seen to have no foundation if it be remembered that the company is allowed not only to make repairs out of income, but also to set aside a sum equal to the annual depreciation from such causes as can be foreseen, all in addition to receiving a fair return. If there are any dangers of loss that cannot be foreseen, any risks which make the investment less safe than a good mortgage, for example, the company is allowed a percentage of profit large in proportion to the risks assumed. In this case Judge Hough made an allowance for "depreciation," to be taken out of income as a part of the expense of the business; and he named 6 per cent. as the proper rate of return in view of the risks incurred by the company.

The Supreme Court seems to uphold Judge Hough's ruling as to the increase of land value shown in this case, while not committing itself as to such increase in all cases. The court says:

"We agree with the court below in holding that the value of the property is to be determined as of the time when the inquiry is made regarding the rates. If the property, which legally enters into the consideration of the question of rates, has increased in value since it was acquired, the company is entitled to the benefit of such increase. This is, at any rate, the general rule. We do not say there may not possibly be an exception to it, where the property may have increased so enormously in value as to render a rate permitting a reasonable return upon such increased value unjust to the public. How such facts should be treated, is not a question now before us, as this case does not present it."

The *amount* of the increase in land value would seem to be immaterial, except that the public hardship would be greater in case of a large increase. And the increase in this case is not small, a matter of about \$8,000,000, nearly one-seventh of the company's property as reduced by the Supreme Court.

Thus, without vouchsafing any reason for "the general rule" or any practical clue to the possible "exception to it," and with nothing but a cursory reference, the Supreme Court dismisses the subject. Whether its language amounts to mere *dictum* or is settled law, the State and City of New York, and all other States

⁸The Consolidated Gas Company's counsel, in speaking of the increase in the value of the company's land, said: "It is due to Divine Providence and the growth of the City of New York." (Printed Record, p. 2833.)

⁹See note 6.

and municipalities, are practically given notice that they must allow the earning of dividends on capital amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, which no company ever invested or produced.

2. *Dividends on cost of city pavements.* It often happens that a gas, water or electric company places its pipes or wires under streets before they are paved or while they are paved with a cheap material. In due time the city paves or repaves the streets, laying down perhaps "asphalt over concrete" or "granite block." If the company were to lay the pipes or wires over again, removing and replacing a costly pavement and having to contend with a greater accumulation of fixtures under the street surface, the cost would probably be much greater than the original cost of putting them in, or the present cost if the original conditions still existed. In other words, the "reproduction cost" of the company's property has been vastly increased by expenditure of the taxpayers' money.

Shall the gas-consuming public pay dividends to the company because the people have covered the company's pipes with good pavements? It is difficult to see how the proposition can be taken seriously; yet it has been boldly argued by companies' lawyers and has received the approval of judges.

It appeared that the reproduction cost of the Consolidated Gas Company's mains and service pipes would be greater, by \$5,555,761, on account of the changed conditions in the streets, chiefly new paving.¹⁰ These improvements did not belong to the company, and it had paid nothing on account of them. Nevertheless, Judge Hough decided that the people must pay dividends to the company on this immense sum. He said:

"If it be true that a pipe line under the New York of 1917 is worth more than was a pipe line under the city of 1827, then the owner thereof owns that value, and that such advance arose wholly or partly thru difficulties of duplication created by the city itself is a matter of no moment."

Shall the standard of "present value," after being used to prevent injustice in one direction, be allowed to become the instrument of equal or worse injustice in another direction? Is it a "matter of

no moment" that the people are taxed to lay pavements, and then pay an extra gas rate equal to 6 per cent. or more on the value of the improvement? They also pay, as part of the company's operating expenses, any incidental increase in the cost of repairing mains and pipes under the pavements.

The United States Supreme Court did not either repudiate this doctrine or give its express approval. It said, as already quoted:

"If the property, which legally enters into the consideration of the question of rates, has increased in value since it was acquired, the company is entitled to the benefit of such increase."

While there is room for argument that when the court used the words, "property, which legally enters into the consideration of the question of rates," it did not refer to such a value as that arising from improved pavements—yet this language of our highest court is constantly being urged, by counsel for public service corporations, upon courts and commissions throughout the country, as an undoubted approval of the holding of Judge Hough. In certain quarters it may be accepted in that sense, and the people interested will have to take their case to the United States Supreme Court—if, indeed, they can get it there—to find out what that court meant.

Judge Hough thought the 80-cent rate would produce a net income of about \$3,000,000, slightly more than 5 per cent. on the value of the company's property and franchises, placed by him at nearly \$60,000,000. He held the rate unconstitutional because it would not yield 6 per cent. The old rate, \$1 per thousand, was yielding nearly 10 per cent. Curiously, enough, Judge Hough, as he himself tells us, allowed "nothing for increase of sales due to cheaper prices." Why did he not make allowance for this? On appeal, the Supreme Court said:

"A reduction in rates will not always reduce the net earnings, but on the contrary may increase them."

Even tho the reduction from \$1 to 80 cents might not actually increase net earnings, it was certain that the lower price would cause an increased consumption of gas and thus offset, in whole

¹⁰See note 2.

or in part, the loss of income due to the reduction.¹¹

The Supreme Court cut down Judge Hough's valuation of the company's franchises from \$12,000,000 to \$7,781,000. This left the total investment less than \$56,000,000, on which the net income anticipated by Judge Hough would be nearly 5½ per cent. While agreeing that the company was entitled to 6 per cent., the Supreme Court reversed the Judge's decision and compelled the company to make a trial of the new rate, to see whether, with the increased consumption of gas due to the lower price, it would not yield 6 per cent. It has undoubtedly yielded 6 per cent. or more; the company has made no attempt to reopen the case and show that it found the rate insufficient. The Supreme Court was also influenced by a doubt whether Judge Hough, relying upon the testimony of expert witnesses furnished by the company, had not fixed the value of the tangible property at too high a figure.

If the court had eliminated from the total of the company's investment (1) all franchise values, (2) the increase in the value of the company's land, and (3) the alleged increase in the value of mains and pipes due to better pavements, these items amounting to more

than \$21,000,000, the capital would have been reduced to about \$34,500,000, on which even Judge Hough's estimated net income would have been 8.79 per cent., with a still higher percentage to be earned thru increased consumption.

The rate should be further reduced to a figure that will yield no more than 6 per cent. on the company's fair capitalization.¹² The Supreme Court should have another opportunity to pass on the franchise value supposed to have been authorized by the Legislature of 1884. It should have a chance to reconsider "the general rule" as to increase in land values, and, incidentally, to say whether an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 is not "enormous" enough to make payment of dividends on it "unjust to the public." It should also say definitely whether the people must pay dividends on value created solely by the expenditure of taxpayers' money in the laying of pavements.

In the Supreme Court the opinion was written by Justice Peckham and received the concurrence of all the other members, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, White, McKenna, Holmes, Day and Moody.¹³

ELMHURST, N. Y.

¹²It should be noted that 6 per cent. on the entire value of the property is equivalent to 7 per cent. for the stockholders, if they have issued bonds at 5 per cent. equal to half that value. No opinion is here expressed as to the propriety of 6 per cent. as a rate of return in this case.

¹³Since the decision of this case the court has lost five of its members, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Peckham and Moody. Justice White has been made Chief Justice and Justices Lurton, Hughes, Lamar, Van Devanter and Pitney have been appointed.



The Sun

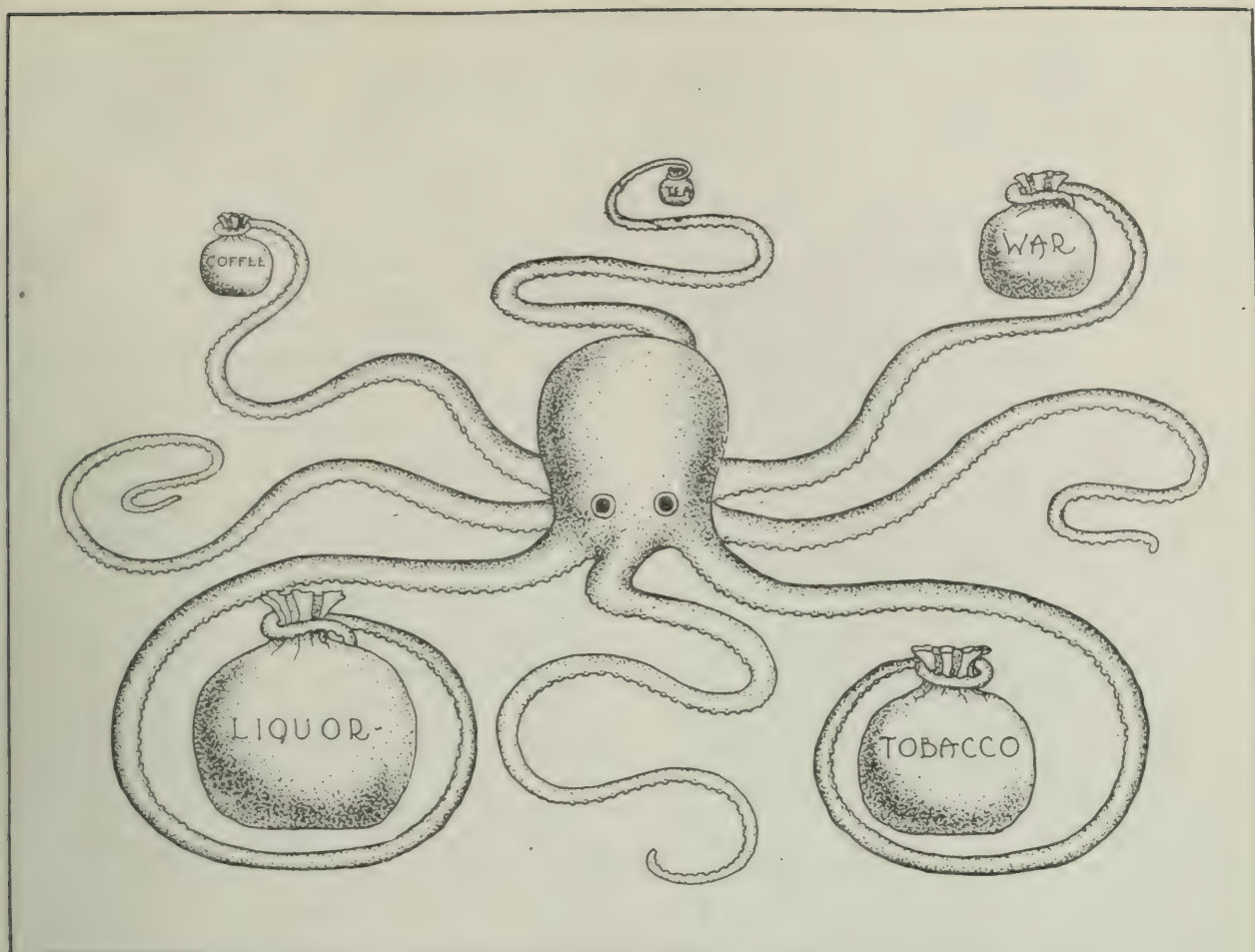
BY THOMAS E. BURKE

Who cometh up from Edom dyed in gore,
From Bosra with apparel hectic red,
Why drip thy stately vestments even more
Than robes of them that in the wine-press tread?

"Behold I come all garmented in blood
And thru the pathless blue I take my way,
To consummate upon the western rood
The sanguinary sacrifice of Day."

NOTRE DAME, IND.

¹¹This is shown by the experience of the company since the eighty-cent rate became effective by the Supreme Court's decision (January 12, 1909). Under the dollar rate the consumption of gas, from 1905 to 1908, showed an average annual increase of only 366,000,000 cubic feet. Under the eighty-cent rate the consumption increased 937,000,000 cubic feet in 1909, and there was a further increase of 726,000,000 feet in 1910.



Waste

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.

WE take great pride in the fact that we are the richest nation in the world, and it has been only within comparatively recent years that we have taken a serious interest in the conservation of our resources. By forest fires, wasteful mining and unscientific agriculture, we have destroyed untold wealth. The preventable waste thru sickness reduces the earning capacity of our people by hundreds of millions of dollars annually. But there is another form of waste which does not receive the attention which it deserves. This is the expenditure of vast sums of money for purposes which leave us in a worse condition than before this money was spent. The expenditure of our Government in preparation for and as a result of war amounts to about \$400,000,000 annually. In addition to this we expend nearly \$3,000,000,000 a year upon intoxicating liquors, to-

bacco, coffee and tea. It is almost impossible to obtain accurate figures for our expenditures upon these articles, but from figures furnished by *The American Grocer* and from an estimate made independently for the expenditure on tobacco we obtain the following:

Liquor	\$1,600,000,000
Tobacco	1,100,000,000
Coffee	194,000,000
Tea	33,000,000

The unfortunate part of this expenditure is that not only is this vast sum unprofitably consumed when it might be expended for articles which are needed by our people, but the money spent upon these items reduces the power of resistance to disease and brings an incalculable amount of misery in its train. In our campaign for conservation the personal habits of the people should not be overlooked.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Literature

Evolution

MOST biologists accept the view that the conditions suitable for the origin of life existed ages ago when the earth had cooled to a certain temperature, but that such conditions do not ordinarily recur in nature, and that they have not been reproduced artificially. Dr. Bastian,¹ however, has spent much of his energy during the past forty years trying to convince the biologists that life is constantly arising anew. Earlier experiments led to the conclusion that our simplest microorganisms do not arise "spontaneously" in solutions of nutritive matter; Pasteur, Tyndall and Koch settled no doubt for all time, the principle of "sterilization," upon which so much of our surgical and sanitary practise today depends. But Dr. Bastian goes on with his experiments, unperturbed by the rebuffs of scientific societies or the criticisms of his colleagues, with a devotion that is admirable, tho misguided. He places various mixtures of inorganic compounds in flasks, with water, heats these to a temperature far above that generally acknowledged to be sufficient to destroy all living matter, and allows the sealed preparations to stand for weeks, or months. Upon opening the flasks under conditions that guard against the entrance of organisms from the air, he finds organized bodies that strongly resemble certain lower forms of plant life. Granting Dr. Bastian all that he claims for the precautions against the invasion of his cultures and preparations, and granting him all that he claims for the appearance and structure of his new discoveries, his story is far from convincing. His preparations contain no carbon; the "organisms" which arise "spontaneously" in his preparations contain silicon in place of carbon. From all that we know of living things, life depends upon the ability to liberate energy through the oxidation of carbon

compounds. Now, if Bastian's organisms oxidize silicon compounds instead of carbon compounds, the product of this oxidation cannot be eliminated, and the "life" of the organism is "self-limited" in a way that is just the opposite of what we find in ordinary living things. Dr. Bastian writes with remarkable clearness and simplicity, and his books—he has written several on this subject—must impress the layman very favorably. The plates are good reproductions from photographs of the "organisms" as seen thru the microscope, and some of them certainly have a startling similarity to organisms that originate in the orthodox way. It is likely that the final value of Dr. Bastian's work will lie in leading scientific men to recognize that what we term "life" is but a special phase of a whole class of phenomena; that other types of life and metabolism are possible, at least theoretically, and that they do not exist upon this earth because our atmosphere and temperature cycles and chemical environment are what they are.

All evolutionists assume the early origin of life upon this earth, or at any rate its early arrival upon this earth; their chief concern is with the forces that have brought about the transformations in the species of organisms that have peopled the earth from time to time. The late Dr. Bernard, for many years curator of corals at the British Museum of Natural History, gave much thought to some of these problems, but his manuscripts, in which his views were put down, were not prepared for publication until after his death. The present book² was edited by his daughter. Of the neglected forces in evolution to which Dr. Bernard calls our attention the first is his "protomitomic network," which is offered as a substitute for, or a supplement to, the cell theory. Years ago Dr. Bernard had found that the structure of the retina of the eye did not

¹THE ORIGIN OF LIFE. By H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., F.R.S. 8vo. Pp. iv+119, with ten plates. The Science Series. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

²SOME NEGLECTED FACTORS IN EVOLUTION, AN ESSAY IN CONSTRUCTIVE BIOLOGY. By Henry M. Bernard, M.A., F.Z.S. Edited by Matilda Bernard. 8vo. Pp. xxi+489. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$3.

agree with the current idea that every tissue is a composite of cells; others had about the same time been impressed with the "inadequacy of the cell theory," and Bernard generalized his observations into the view that the protoplasmic network is continuous thruout the organism. Many other biologists have made similar observations and generalizations. The best formulation of this point of view is perhaps DeBary's dictum, "The organism builds its cells, not the cells the organism." The nuclear network, extending thru the organism, divides its material frame into convenient cells.

Bernard's second principle is that evolution proceeds in a given plane up to a certain stage; further evolution means action in a new plane. Concretely, new types of units arise from the integration of units of a lower type. Thus, the chromidial units form cells; cells aggregate into units of the "gastræa" type, made famous by Haeckel, and represented in the animal world by such organisms as hydra, corals, sea anemones and jelly-fish. The gastræal units form colonies of the "worm" or annelid type, and evolution here continues up to the crustacea and insects. The back-boned animals are the extreme products of this plane of evolution. The next stage would consist of colonies of organisms of the annulate or vertebrate type, and we have the beginnings in colonies of ants or bees, and in human society. We cannot see that this factor is anything different from Spencer's principle of integration, followed by differentiation. To call it by the name of "colony formation" may simplify it for the general reader, but can not make a new principle of it.

In the course of the ages thru which living beings have tried to live in this world, there have occurred many coincidences. It must have happened many times that an area became gradually flooded, or dried up; that animals have had to depend upon a new type of food; that insects have adopted the water as a convenient breeding place for their young, etc., etc. Dr. Willey³ has

gathered a number of instances of "convergence," or the evolution of similar structures or habits by organisms of different types or origins. Thus the mongoose has a horizontal pupil, like the whip-snake or the horse; other nocturnal animals have vertical pupils; whereas the typical pupil is circular. The most remarkable convergences are perhaps shown by the social insects, of which the termites or "white ants" have no genetic relationship with the true ants, yet resemble the latter so closely in their general appearance and modes of life. To the lover of natural history, as well as to the trained scientist, this book offers a wealth of interesting information. The philosophical introduction is rather disappointing, and may deter many from reading the rest of the book.

There is a real need for a book that states concisely and simply, and at the same time soundly and authoritatively, the present status of the doctrine of evolution. Dr. Crampton's new book⁴ furnishes excellent reading, is crammed full of interesting examples, and is scientific and scholarly as far as it goes. To many people it will furnish just the introduction to the study of evolution that they need. The popularity of Dr. Crampton's lectures in New York City, where he has repeated practically the same series several times each season for five years, would indicate that they fill a real need. But the printed book does not come up to its title. A third of the book is given up to introductory matter and "evidence" of evolution. Less than ten pages are given to the questions that engage most of the time and thought of the active workers in the study of evolution today, and the treatment is such as to leave upon the reader the impression that after Darwin there is little left to do but readjust a few trifles here and there. "The many-sided struggle for existence" and the "elements of the selective process" do *not* enable us to understand what has happened and what is happening in the world of life, as Dr. Crampton would have his readers believe. The researches on Mendelism and mutation

³CONVERGENCE IN EVOLUTION. By Arthur Willey, D.Sc., Lond.; Hon. M.A., Cantab.; F.R.S., Professor of Zoology in the McGill University. 8vo. Pp. 874. With illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1915.

⁴THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION, ITS BASIS AND ITS SCOPE. By Henry Edward Crampton, Ph.D., Professor of Zoölogy, Columbia University. 12mo. Pp. ix+311. New York: The Columbia University Press. \$1.50.

have already yielded sufficient fruit to entitle them to a rather full recognition in a new book on "The Doctrine of Evolution." A good index would double the value of the book.

Sailor and Author, Too*

Un puissant rêveur, a French critic has written of him; yet, in his own words, "perhaps not such an unconditional dreamer as all that." As Mr. Conrad writes a little further on:

"Even before the most seductive reveries I have remained mindful of that sobriety of interior thought, that asceticism of sentiment, in which alone the naked form of truth, such as one conceives it, such as one feels it, can be rendered without shame."

Some there are who find this sober—and somber—sailor-author the most notable man among all those who are to-day writing English prose. Others, not denying the miracle that has given a foreigner, "who never wrote a line for print till he was thirty-six," wavering even then between French and English, the power to create "The Mirror of the Sea" and "Under Western Eyes," yet hold Mr. Conrad to be as much overrated by the few as slighted by the many. In any case, there can be no question but that this man from inland Poland has had, in rare degree, understanding of the ocean, and the ability to call up in his readers' imaginations sea and ship and seamen. And, whatever one's opinion of his other books, these same readers must inevitably take pleasure in the reminiscences and reflections of the vaguely mysterious author of "Youth" and "Typhoon." It is not an altogether orderly autobiography, but, while far from deficient in literary quality, it is an uncommonly modest one; quite free, also, from all literary affectation. The writer is naturally reticent. He tells more about Nicholas B., an equally taciturn kinsman, who served most honorably in the Grande Armée, than of his own youth in Ukraine, tho he describes a visit paid to his uncle's home there many years after he took up a life of seafaring. Something he tells of a brilliant and unscrupulous stepfather, who cheated his grandfather of his father's

fortune. He writes with feeling of his family's part in the disastrous risings against Russia. Of his father, he tells us at least that he translated into Polish "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Toilers of the Sea." He tells us of his friendship with Stephen Crane, "that energetic, slight, fragile, intensely living and transient figure"; and of the dog "with a black head on a white body and a ridiculous black spot at the other end of him," a present of Crane's to his little son. He tells us, too, of the writing of "Almayer's Folly," spread over a long period of time.

Mr. Conrad is a slow worker indeed; he "wrestled" with "Nostromo," he tells us very simply, "for twenty months." One of his rewards is an unsullied literary conscience; and in this *Personal Record*, a book composed in a minor key that contrasts strangely with the stridency of most contemporary literature, there are exquisite pages.

Even as mariner, Joseph Conrad never "went into steam."

Tante. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New York: The Century Company. \$1.30.

The thoroly selfish woman has been variously depicted; nowhere better than in that clever play of two seasons ago, *The Mollusc*; but in *Tante* Miss Sedgwick gives a remarkable study of egoism. It is the self-centered musical artist, "the most famous of living pianists," who is the subject of this skillful dissection. Madame Oraska has lived in an atmosphere of adulation until her whole nature has become perverted, and her beauty and genius are sorry substitutes for the endearing small virtues of less Olympian characters. It is not difficult to see how such public entertainers live in an artificial world where incense takes the place of fresh air. They cannot breathe without what they call "sympathy," but which is in reality flattery, and woe to the luckless wight who is too clear-headed or too honest to turn acolyte and swing with the censer! The character of Tante is a triumph of clever and discerning delineation, and that of her adopted daughter Karen scarcely less so. Karen, too, has a rare talent, a genius for gratitude. Her adoration for her guardian is charmingly natural; yet

*A PERSONAL RECORD. By Joseph Conrad. New York: Harper & Bros. Pp. 226. \$1.25.

we wonder why so fine a nature did not feel the unreality and selfishness of the other? It is not often, in fiction at least, that a high-minded hero has to struggle against the exacting jealousy of a foster mother-in-law to keep his wife's affection, when his feminine rival is not satisfied without all of it. There is something quite diabolical in the ingenuity expended by Tante in her efforts to separate husband and wife, because it is a part of her hideous egoism to be wretched without the exclusive adoration of everyone about her. We have known her—the woman who must be first, who flinches if another is praised in her presence, and whose ego is an all-devouring possession, a veritable demon of unrest and self-seeking. She is never nobly generous in appreciation; never at peace, except on the crest of a compliment. Adulation is her native air, and she asphyxiates without it. She makes an exacting friend, a tyrannical mother, a jealous wife and a mischief-making mother-in-law. In *Tante* she is drawn with finished art.

Literary Notes

....*The Boy Fancier*, as its subtitle says, is a "complete manual of all matters appertaining to domestic pets." As necessary to a country boy as a cook book is to his mother. (Dutton; \$2.)

....From E. P. Dutton & Co. we receive a charming variety of Easter cards. The sentiments which these express are in some cases borrowed from so excellent a writer as Thomas-à-Kempis and the choice is wide enough to satisfy all tastes.

....Our Puritan ancestors in New England, besides subduing the country and establishing our institutions, invented a distinctive cuisine. Helen S. Wright in *The New England Cook Book* (Duffield; \$1.50) has collected a large number of recipes characteristic of New England, some of them copied from manuscript cook books more than a hundred years old. There is an astonishing variety and suggested toothsome-ness in these old time recipes.

....A new Supplement (the second) to the monumental *Dictionary of National Biography* is announced for publication this spring by Messrs. Smith & Elder, and, in this country, the Macmillan Co. The first Supplement, issued eleven years ago, completed the record as far as the death of Queen Victoria. The new Supplement includes memoirs of persons

who died between that date and the end of 1911. The editor, Sir Sidney Lee, has had the collaboration of nearly three hundred expert contributors. The re-issue of the *Dictionary* in a twenty-two volume edition (instead of sixty-six volumes) is also announced.

....Part Three of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania is the thirty-eighth report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics (1910), published at Harrisburg, 1911 (pages 477). Pages of especial interest at the moment discuss the problems of the coal fields, and summarize industrial accidents and fatalities. There is a certain irony in the fact that a section entitled "Pennsylvania's Great Wealth as shown by Personal Property Valuation" follows hard upon this last.

....Mr. Isaac N. Stevens's story, *An American Suffragette* (Rickey; \$1.20), has a meretricious interest from the fact that the heroine has been identified as Miss Inez Milholland, a young lady of New York, a Vassar graduate and a leader among the more militant of suffragists, but it is otherwise negligible. The author makes a curious mistake on page 31, in the assertion that Silvia Holland was "a graduate of the law school at Columbia." Women are not admitted to the College of Law at Columbia.

....A new volume in *The Musicians' Library* contains twenty-seven *Songs from the Operas for Baritone and Bass* (Ditson; paper \$1.50, cloth \$2.50) edited by H. E. Krehbiel. The songs are given in their original keys and arranged chronologically. They cover the whole period of opera writing from the time of Handel to the present, and represent various schools and developments in the art. Mr. Krehbiel's introductions are apt and suggestive and will prove valuable in helping the amateur to understand and interpret the music.

....During the last few months of Dr. Amory H. Bradford's long pastorate, when he felt physically unable to deliver the regular morning sermon, he prepared and printed, and frequently read from the pulpit, what he called a *Prelude*, in which he gave expression to his personal Christian experience and faith. These messages, written in the clear and simple language of the heart, are now gathered into a little volume, full of assurance, comfort and sympathy, entitled, *Preludes and Interludes* (Crowell; \$1).

....It is doubtful whether there was any real need for another book devoted to outlining the plots of popular operas, the number of such compilations already being legion, but J. Walker McSpadden's *Opera Synopses* (New York: T. Y. Crowell Co.; 75 cents) at least has the merits of brevity, of clearness, and of

cheapness. Among the sixty and odd operas whose "stories" he tells with exceptional conciseness and compression he includes not only last season's novelties in New York but even the Metropolitan's prize opera by American authors, "Mona."

....Gelett Burgess' new novel, *Find the Woman* (Bobbs-Merrill; \$1.25), is dedicated to Scheherezade and Baron Munchausen among others, and it is extravagant enough to justify the dedication. A series of wild adventures in the streets and houses of New York thru which the hero seeks the answer to the question propounded in the first sentence: "Who was Belle Charmion?" leads the reader a breathless chase and keeps him entertained in much the manner of the moving-picture play. There is the same swiftness of action and violence of transition from one scene to another. Much of the story is told by the device of a series of short tales related by the different members of the "Liars' Club," but all bearing upon the plot.

....While there are several books dealing with the instruments commonly used in the modern orchestra, so far as we are aware the first volume in English devoted exclusively to the very different set of instruments employed in the military band is Arthur A. Clappé's *The Wind-Band and Its Instruments: Their History, Construction, Acoustics, Technique and Construction* (Holt; \$1.50). The author has been a teacher of music at the Royal Military School of Music in England and also at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and his book is the result of many years' practical experience. It is a thoroly good and useful compendium of information about band instruments, treating each in detail both as to its individual utility and its value in combination with its fellows.

....One of the best of the monographs thus far issued in that excellent series of little books on big subjects, "The Home University Library"—best because most interesting and stimulating to further study—is J. L. Myres's *The Dawn of History* (New York: Holt; 50 cents), in which Oxford's Professor of Ancient History, by the application of "geographical criticism to history, historical criticism to geography, and biological to both," provides an illuminating sketch of the beginnings of those peoples whose doings have most affected the course of human history. It is a brilliant study in the evolution of earliest civilizations; is scholarly without being pedantic, taking account of the latest archeological discoveries in Egypt, Babylonia, Asia Minor, and the Eastern Mediterranean; is delightfully straightforward, clear and simple in style, and in its picture of life in "Minoan" Crete fairly rises to poetic beauty of diction.

Pebbles

AS POETS MIGHT HAVE VARIED IT.

Thema Missouri, Opus 23

Every time I come to town
The boys keep kickin' my dawg aroun';
Makes no difference if he is a houn'
They gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'.

Variation, after Tennyson.

Kick him no more—thy feet are iron heeled;
He strove against thy blow, but all in vain;
Leave him in peace upon the street called
Main;

No more, dear love—one touch and wrath will
yield—

Kick him no more!

After Thomas Dunn English.

Oh, don't you remember my houn' dawg, Ben
Bolt,

My houn' dawg whose hair was near-brown,
Who whined with delight when you gave him
a bone

And howled in his fear at your frown?
Down the old Main street in the village, Ben
Bolt,

In terror my houn' dawg has flown;
They have got to quit kickin' my houn' dawg
aroun'—

They must let my old houn' dawg alone.

After Whitman.

I celebrate my dog, and sing my dog,
And him I shall not kick, nor shall you kick,
For every dog belonging to me, as good be-
longs to you;

He loafes and invites your sole;
He sits and loafes at his ease, nor heeds
Your kick as you pass.

After Poe.

Helen, my hound dog has to me
A sweet Niewan bark—his snore
Floats gently o'er Missouri's lea,
And he, on whom I set such store,
Shall be kicked no more!

After Edwin Markham.

Bowed by the fleas of centuries, he stands
Upon his ear, and grovels on the ground,
The agony of ages in his face
And on his back the pests of all the world.
Who roused him, not to rapture but despair—
A thing that howleth, and that quickly lopes,
E'en tho half stunned by brother to the ox?
Who loosened, and let drive that awful kick?
Whose was the foot that landed on my dog?
Whose toe did what it dassn't do again?

After Bret Harte.

"I kicked your dawg," the stranger said.

Said the old man. "Say no more,
And darken not my Ozark home,
Lest I hurl you to the floor.

"What did my dawg, my noble dawg,

That you should plant your boot
Against his side and send him off,
You nasty old galoot?"

"I was goin' to say," the stranger said,

"I kicked your dawg's one gate
And busted it—and here's four bits;
Now let me go—I'm late!"

—*Denver Republican.*

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A Leading Issue

In their treatment of an issue which has had great weight with the American people for three years past, the Democrats of the House have again taken up the schedule of tariff duties on wool and woolen goods. Bills revising the steel, chemical and sugar schedules have been sent to the Senate, and now the House is about to pass the wool and woolens bill which, as modified by a compromise with the Senate Progressives, was vetoed last year by President Taft. At the same time, the Republicans in the House propose a bill (relating to the same schedule) by which the position heretofore held by them is virtually surrendered. This may be shown by a brief comparison. While the Democratic Underwood bill makes an average reduction of 50 per cent., the Republican bill cuts down the duties by an average of 40 per cent. And this Republican bill is offered, in behalf of himself and his party associates, by Mr. Payne, formerly chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, whose name (with that of Senator Aldrich) is commonly attached to the title of the present tariff law.

Thus it is admitted by the Republican party in Congress that a reduction averaging 40 per cent. can be ordered in the wool and woolens schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909 without making the protection less than the difference between cost of production here and cost of production abroad. It is unfortunate for the party that this was not known by its leaders three years ago. They now have, it is true, a report as to these costs from the Tariff Board. They assert that the report warrants the reductions they propose. On the other hand, the Democrats say that the same report warrants their somewhat larger reduction. As the board found varying costs both in this country and in other lands, it may be impossible to measure the difference exactly, but it is clear that 40 per cent. can safely be cut off now, and could have been taken away in 1909. Why were the Republican leaders unable then to see that this could be done with due regard to the requirements of the protective policy? At least a considerable part of an excess so great could have been ascertained without the aid of a board of experts. The reduction proposed now simply emphasizes the blunders of that sham revision.

It is said that Mr. Taft will be embarrassed, in a political sense, if Congress shall lay before him now a revision of Schedule K substantially in accord with the revision which he vetoed last year, because the report of his own board will show that he was misled then and that now his signature should be attached. Probably a bill almost identical with the one he rejected will be sent to him in the near future. We expect that he will sign it, if he is convinced that it is warranted by the board's report. Embarrassment, if there shall be any, will be relieved in part by his criticism of this schedule in the past. He has repeatedly said that the duties in it were too high. We are confident that he will meet the requirements of the situation frankly and will act justly.

With respect to this schedule a board report has been completed and sent to Congress, but there is no report as to the duties of the steel, chemical and sugar schedules. It is asserted that for this

reason he will veto any one of the three bills, revising these schedules, that may be sent to him. This assertion may misrepresent his purpose. It seems to us that his action should not be determined wholly by the lack or by the presence of a board report. The requirements of the protective policy, as defined in his party's platform, permit reductions in the iron and steel schedule. There is proof of this in the export trade. There is nothing to be gained by refusing now to correct the blunders and wrongs of the revision of 1909.

The sugar bill, however, should not be classed with the others just mentioned, but must be considered by itself. By placing sugar on the free list, it surrenders \$52,000,000 of annual revenue and entirely withdraws the protection now granted. Coupled with it is a bill for a disguised income tax, which would yield, the authors of the measure say, about \$50,000,000 a year. The sugar bill was passed in the House by a vote of 198 to 103. In the affirmative were 24 Republicans, and on the other side were 7 Democrats (from Colorado and Louisiana), representing the domestic beet and cane sugar industries. All of the Democrats and two-thirds (80) of the Republicans voted for the excise or income tax bill, making a total of 250, against whom were only 40 in the negative.

Ought protection to be withdrawn from the production of raw sugar? Or ought the revenue yielded by existing duties to be given up? At the present time we admit raw sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines free of duty, thus discriminating in favor of these non-contiguous possessions and against the sugar of foreign lands. Removal of the duty would have an unfavorable effect upon the sugar industry in these islands. Porto Rico's House has already forwarded a protest. Again, in return for a preference of 20 per cent. given to the sugar of Cuba, that island grants to the United States preferences which have promoted and enlarged our export trade with the Cuban people. If the sugar preference should be withdrawn (as it would be if all incoming sugar should be free of duty), our recip-

rocal commercial treaty with Cuba would fall. Protection (which yields \$52,000,000 of revenue) has established in our own country the beet sugar industry, in which, it is estimated, \$100,000,000 is invested, and which, prominent producers say, would die if the duty should be repealed. There are seventy-three beet sugar factories, in sixteen States. By the protection of the duty the cane sugar industry in Louisiana and Texas has been maintained. With the duty repealed, this industry would languish. On the other hand, repeal of the duty would reduce, it is claimed, the cost of sugar to consumers by about \$100,000,000 a year.

If the accompanying income tax should be found to be unconstitutional, the loss of sugar revenue would be felt, especially if our pension expenditures should be increased by \$75,000,000, as proposed in the Sherwood bill. As for the excise or income tax bill which was passed by so large a majority, and which has some defects, we should prefer the kind of income tax which Congress would be free to impose under the constitutional amendment which thirty States have approved. Many expect that the additional States needed will express their approval within a year or two. Several Senators, we understand, who want an income tax, think that Congress should wait for adoption of the pending amendment.

It must be admitted, we think, that there is shrewd politics in the Democratic program which relates to the tariff and the cost of living, and that, in view of the 1909 revision, which displaced in the House a Republican majority of more than 40 by a Democratic majority of 66, it is put forward to the disadvantage of the party in power. To the masses it appeals with much force. It exhibits the Democratic policy and purpose. It confirms popular condemnation of the sham revision. It is concerned with what we must regard as a national issue that is dominant in the minds of a majority. Mr. Roosevelt says the great issue now before his party and the country is: "Are the American people fit to govern themselves?" We do not think this is an issue. But the issue to which

the Democratic legislative program relates is one as to which his attitude has not been defined, one with respect to which his position is not known, one that may make Republican presidential primaries, soapbox or otherwise, futile.



Criticism of Courts

WE ventured last week to criticize the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on a patent case, which allowed the manufacturer of a patented copying machine to require that those who bought it should use only the ink and paper which he sold. Our daring to risk contempt of court is accounted for by the stronger language of Chief Justice White in the dissenting opinion. We now have occasion to record the equally heedless attack on the decisions of our highest courts by Mayor Gaynor, himself of judicial antecedents. In an address last week before the new society to promote efficiency he said that "the judiciary of this country is the worst department we have"—he meant in efficiency, not in honesty. But here he said little more than President Taft has said more than once in his denunciations of the delays and expense of justice. The delays are a grievance, says the Mayor, and the appeals for the most trivial reasons are worse, and "the technicalities of the criminal courts are appalling." He says:

"American judges of the higher courts will now reverse a decision on a technicality of the law even if they think and confess that it is trivial."

Judge Gaynor even went so far as to instance cases in which decisions have been made that were quite technical and indefensible. There was the case when the Legislature passed a law to forbid children to be overworked in tenements making cigars, and the New York Court of Appeals declared it unconstitutional because it interfered with the "liberty" of tenement dwellers. The same court declared a law unconstitutional which regulated hours and conditions of labor in bakeries, because it interfered with this same "liberty." It interfered with the employees' "property right" to sell their labor. And the same court decided

that a law was unconstitutional which made employers liable for all injuries to employees at work because it "took away liberty without due process of law."

In the House of Representatives the other day, when the income bill, called a corporation bill, was up for discussion, Mr. Underwood, Democratic leader, and other speakers, attacked the decision of the Supreme Court that the previous income tax bill was unconstitutional. Said Mr. Underwood:

"When the Government had the right to tax wealth, we did not hear the socialistic cry of those less able to bear the burden of taxation. The spirit of unrest came when the Supreme Court abandoned its policy of a hundred years, and five justices to four said in effect to Congress that great wealth was to be exempted from taxation."

And after him Congressman Littleton, of New York, spoke in the same strain of criticism:

"I do not want to be understood as railing at the judiciary. I do, however, want to be understood as criticising the Supreme Court's decision of 1895 on the Income Tax law, which cut off at one stroke three-fourths of the taxing power of the Government."

Far be it from us to abuse our courts. We must have some deciding authority as to constitutionality, so long as we live under constitutions. But constitutions can be changed, and at times should be. There is an amendment now before the State legislatures which will allow the taxation of incomes by Congress as well as by States. The narrowest of margins by which the income tax law was annulled by the Supreme Court suggests that with its new membership the Court might reverse its very doubtful decision. At any rate, the fact that this new income bill past the House by the unanimous vote of the Democrats and by a two-thirds vote of the Republicans, proves that in some way the people are determined to get the authority directly to tax wealth denied to them by the Supreme Court. A more liberal interpretation by that court is the usual way of fitting legislation to the conditions of life at the present day. This is not straining or flouting the Constitution, but treating it as a human document, not as an iron fetter. That a more liberal interpretation is possible is shown in these cases in which the court was so nearly evenly divided.

Mr. Orton's Complaint

WE published in our issue of October 12, 1911, an article by Jesse F. Orton, Esq., criticizing the decision of the United States Supreme Court and a subordinate court on the right of a gas company to earn dividends on franchise values. We publish this week a second article by him on the principles involved as affecting the rates charged and the profits allowed by the courts.

In the first article Mr. Orton challenged the right of such a company holding a monopoly under a franchise to put any value on its franchise as a part of its assets. We are not disposed particularly to quarrel with him on this matter, altho it is far from clear that he had any right to blame a judge in an inferior court for feeling bound to accept the decision of the highest court that such franchise is property on which income can be received and dividends paid. This second article attacks both the company and the courts on two other points, and on neither can we agree with him.

His first contention is this: that because the company is operating under a franchise within the streets of the city, therefore it has no right to count within its dividend-earning property the present increment of value on the real estate which it purchased many years ago. Here we hold Mr. Orton to be in error. The real estate it has purchased and paid for it holds, just like any other purchaser, entirely apart from its franchise. If it increases in value and costs heavier taxes, that value must be counted in the business done. The franchise has nothing to do with it. In this case the land used for gas works, terminals and office sites cost many years ago some five million dollars, and is now worth some eight millions more. Mr. Orton would not have this increment appraised as value because certain other land, such as streets for pipe lines, is used under franchise. We fail to see how the holding of franchise as to streets affects right to appraise increment of values in land bought and paid for. Mr. Orton further says that this increment of value has not been created by the gas company, but by the increase of population. But the

company represents its part of the population, and so its part of the total increment of land value for the whole city; and its service has presumably given its share to create increased value.

The question is whether "the ordinary returns of business" cover the right to earn interest on the *increased value* of its plant; and whether, when that plant becomes worth more than it originally cost, such ordinary business does earn interest in that increased value. We do not doubt it does. If a merchant's land and buildings cost him originally \$100,000 and are now worth \$200,000, good business requires him to earn interest on that extra value. There is no question of this. And the fact that one is a "private enterprise" and the other a "public utility" has nothing to do with such property as is privately held and not given by franchise. The street franchise has no concern with property acquired by purchase, just as the merchant bought his.

Mr. Orton's other contention is as to the valuation of the franchise in the streets, and here also we fail to see that he is wiser than the courts. It seems absurd to Mr. Orton that the present value of the pipes under the streets should be measured by what it would now cost to put them down, rather than by what they did cost when the streets were unpaved and labor was cheaper. But the argument as to the present value of pipes under pavements is quite parallel to that of present value of land. The original cost, or the present cost to replace them, is no part of the franchise from the city, and was paid for in cash. The city did not put them down, but gave the right to put them down. The city did not pay for putting them down; the company did, and that is its property value. The value of the franchise is a different thing, and much may be said as to the valuation of the franchise pure and simple; and the franchise had its own separate value, and might have been sold, before a single pipe had been laid.

It is fair to add that Mr. Orton's representation that it is the pavements paid for by the city which give occasion for valuing on the reproduction rather than the original cost of laying pipes, is far from the fact. One would suppose from

this article that gas pipes were originally laid in open fields, with no other expense than digging in the soft earth. Nothing could be further from the truth. The major portion of the reproductive cost has grown not out of the paving, but out of conditions caused by the necessities of traffic and the increased cost of labor. To represent that the city by laying down pavements has, at its own expense, given to the gas company this reproductive value is not the fact, except to a comparatively insignificant degree.

As to the franchise itself, the courts have consistently and always given that a money value. Whether they should is something which one may properly question, altho the presumption is that they are right. But an inferior court is bound by the decision of the superior. It cannot put the superior court on trial. But this is to be remembered, that the United States Supreme Court, in very important cases, has lately refused to interfere to annul State legislation restricting rates. In 1909 it refused to declare such a rate confiscatory; in the Consolidated Gas case Judge Peckham gave a similar decision, to the effect that a court must wait until the company has tried the rate imposed by law and proved it confiscatory. These decisions are universally interpreted to mean that no company can hope to prevent reduction by law of its rates before it has first tried the reduced rates and proved them confiscatory. Here the Supreme Court is right and has proved itself the bulwark of the people.

Religious Education

THE public school cannot teach religion; the Church can. When our people were all of one religion we could allow the State to teach religion and to support it, but that is long past. Our public schools used to open with reading the Bible and prayer, and every one approved; but that was so bitterly attacked by Archbishop Hughes and others that it had to be stopt. The practise is still kept up in communities of a single faith where the State law does not forbid. Those who used to condemn the public school as sectarian now condemn it as godless. It is hard to suit some people.

It is no more godless than a factory, or a political meeting, or a picnic, or a lyceum. What makes a company godly is to have godly people in it. We call ours a Christian nation because most of our people are Christians. Only in this way is our nation more Christian than it is Jewish or Moslem or Buddhist. To teach in a public school Jewish children to sing Christmas hymns at the holiday season, as has been done in this city, is an utter wrong.

But religion should be taught to all children. It cannot be taught by the State with public money; that is clear. It can be taught by the churches, and, better still, by the parents. To be sure not all parents will teach their children; or can teach them properly. So the churches undertake to supplement their lack, and try to give better and more generally universal teaching. They try to take in those whose parents neglect this duty. Even so some will be overlooked, but nearly all will get a certain amount of religious teaching, and if the churches did their full duty none would be overlooked.

But what is it to teach religion? It is not to teach prayers; that is good. It is not to teach the Commandments or a catechism, tho these are good; nor is it anything else *about* religion, its forms or its formulas. Religion, so far as it is essential, under whatever form of faith, Christian, Jewish or Mohammedan, is love, honor, worship and obedience toward God, and controlling love and service for one's fellowmen. This is what is to be imprest and enforced first, last and all the time. This is what makes character, and only this. Reading and studying the Bible, committing to memory the Commandments, repeating of prayers, have incidental benefits, but they are not the thing itself; they are not religion. Religion is wholly of the heart, not of the hands or the lips. The teacher who goes thru a lesson and teaches this only fails lamentably in teaching religion.

Here is where our religious teaching is generally weak. Time is take up with lessons, lessons; with explanation of passages, with memory exercises, with the same kind of teaching as in the public schools, instructive, informational, in-

tellektual, but not reaching the heart. The wise teacher, but particularly the father or mother, in teaching the child to pray, should remember the first duty to seek the full commitment and consecration of the life of the child to that life which Moses taught and Jesus taught and lived. The child should be taught that Jesus died, but even more earnestly taught to follow the life of Jesus. If the teacher or parent misses this his teaching is vain.

We do not, any of us, Protestants, Catholics or Jews, give time and thought enough to the religious education of our children. We teach their heads when we should teach their hearts. When we have taken their religious education out of the public school we should all the more remember that God has made it the duty of the home and the Church. Catholic parochial schools are as much at fault as Protestant Sunday schools, and parents are even more at fault, if they think they can be discharged of their duty by the Sunday school or the parochial school. Fortunately, thru Christian teachers, the unconscious influence of the public school will be religious even on those whom religion meets in no other way. But if religious parents do their duty, and the Church does its duty, such untaught children will be very few. These the Church must seek and bring in from the highways and hedges.



The Country-Home Movement

It probably does more harm than good to stimulate the movement countryward with a lot of figures, showing the very large profits that are sometimes reaped in a very short time. When it comes to the ravishing stories from Florida and Colorado and California, where every one gets rich by simply buying waste land or swamp land, which somebody promises to work for nothing, it would seem that the reader would comprehend the fraud at a glance. Unfortunately thousands do not, and it is found possible to enrich land speculators at the cost of the very small bank accounts of washerwomen and day laborers of all sorts. A few of these projected cities in the mountains and ever-

glades are honest efforts to improve the land; most of them are not.

This is not the worst of the story. Thousands more are misled by the truth, the truth out of place in proportion. Our own Long Island reports between three and four hundred bushels of potatoes to an acre; at seventy-five cents per bushel. But the other side of the story is that such a yield can only be expected under the most intensive method of culture, at considerable cost of labor and fertilizer, and that it can be expected by only a very few of those who go out from our cities to till the land. Still more important is it that these people shall be told that when prices are high potatoes are scarce, and when potatoes are plenty the prices may fall off in proportion. That is the trouble just now, that the potato crop is so small that the farmer will hardly get compensation for his seed, fertilizer, spraying, planting and digging. Certainly those farmers who have not taken peculiarly good care of their potato fields this year will be out of pocket.

For several years extravagant tales came from the celery fields of Florida, and the misfortune was not that they were false, but that they were true; so true that buyers of celery lands could easily afford to pay one thousand dollars an acre; some paid more. But in 1910 the thing was overdone, and the markets were flat, and the growers had nothing else to do but to turn their celery under as fertilizer.

There surely are two sides to this country-home question, and altho THE INDEPENDENT is emphatically in favor of country life, it believes that we should be honest with those who inquire and that both sides of the story should be told. In the long run, figures show what the experience of skilled workers also shows, that horticulture pays. Any one with health and sound judgment can at least make a living in the country, and can do it off a very few acres. We are slowly learning how not to waste, and how to apply every bit of energy to production. Intensive farming rarely fails of making an industrious family at least independent. Around all our large cities the market-gardeners and truckers are easily found who are

worth from ten thousand dollars up to seventy or eighty thousand.

Those who live farther back from market are more liable to be the victims of middlemen, but the trolley and the telephone are coming to their aid, and the automobile is learning how to run to market thirty or forty miles in the morning. We believe the chances have been a good deal more than doubled within the last ten years for even an untrained person to make a fair living in the country as compared with the city. With the present opportunity for agricultural training in our schools it will soon be possible for any one to quit his town life and safely venture into agriculture.

But already in what we have said we have allowed a proviso for health, another proviso for training, another proviso for knack and skill, and still another for good years and favorable weather. So we shall have to allow that the man or the woman who lives in a city, without training that applies to land culture, without taste for country living, without that something which we call knack, and then again without a little capital to start with, must be helped over the ridge or they had better stay in the city. They will at least go home with a week's wages in their pockets, even if they die without ever seeing a bank deposit.

This dilemma, however, need not for the present disturb us. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, is only one of half a dozen who are authorized by their States to extend aid to genuine country-home seekers. It has become public policy to help break up the crowd and put the land under tillage. Meanwhile our agricultural colleges have moved steadily toward a method of education specially arranged to prepare such home-seekers with necessary information. Our experiment stations, supplemented by model farms conducted by our railroads, are working in the same direction. It is now proposed by some of our Western cities to establish schools for the distinct purpose of fitting the masses to disintegrate safely and rely upon individual initiative.

It seems likely also that a good deal more of our social energy will be spent

from this time forth on suburbanizing the crowd. Cities of all sizes and everywhere have been spreading out to take in surrounding districts, and this has proved to be a wholesome relief. For several years back this has been the drift, and it explains the apparent reaction from country home-making. The suburbs are counted into the cities and not into the country. As the old-time farming is going, so the old-time herding is passing away. The city, with its camel-track streets, its ill odors and its disease-breeding tenements are not essential parts of the modern idea of the city. The future city and the future country are likely to blend into each other, leaving a very large district that can neither be called one or the other. The auto suggests it; the ease of reaching market urges it, and civic ambition fosters it.

Still more are we to take into account the recent growth of home industries. This is a novel and unexpected reaction from the tense factory life that has controlled us for about seventy-five years. The farmer is getting to be also a manufacturer, as he was in the earlier days of American life. The factory became a necessity simply because it could command power—that is, steam power. Otherwise the cost of producing food articles and a good deal else in the home is less than it is in the factory. The farmer today is learning how to harness the little brook that runs thru his garden and compel it to do his barn work and his house work, to grind his waste products, to can his superfluous fruits and vegetables, to churn his cream, and to turn the lathe in his repair shop. Or he may have a gasoline engine at small cost hitched to his driven well, and performing the work of half a dozen hired men and women. At the same time this new power can drive a dynamo to light his cottage with electricity.

This new era opens socially as well as individually, and manufacturing is becoming a co-operative venture. Among notable instances is that at Asheville, N. C., where the log cabins manufacture rugs, furniture, harnesses, and much more. Canning waste garden products, the using of second-class apples for cider, such methods of adding

to the farmer's income, do not call, by any means, as they once did, for community canneries and cider mills; home outfits are growing common. Those who undertake to study the country-home movement cannot do it safely from the old standpoint; they must understand the new currents that are set in to affect the methods of country life.

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Our June Vacation Number

Since we announced our plans for this year's Vacation Number we have received a great many articles of the desired length (not over 800 words, 400 preferred) and a large number of photographs. Before April 10, however, that being the final date for the consideration of manuscripts and pictures, we hope to receive still more of both. It is needless to repeat the suggestions which we made in our issues of January 18 and February 15; where we announced, also, the first prize of \$15, the second prize of \$10, and the other prizes offered. As we stated, we want this Vacation Number (which will be dated June 6) to include as many fine water pictures as possible. Let us quote our earlier invitation:

For 1912 we desire water pictures. We do not say "marines," for inland waters will furnish innumerable subjects. . . . And any picture that has water in it—even a bath-tub scene or a water-wagon or an impression of Broadway on a rainy evening—will stand its chance of selection.

The "Vacation Letters," however—and these are a traditional part of our Vacation Numbers—should not be predominantly watered stock. The only essential is that they be not dry. With our readers' help we shall make this the best and most diverting issue that we ever published in the month of June.

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Philippine Independence

It is curious to observe how anxious some people are to get rid of the burden of responsibility and help for the people of the Philippine Islands. A Democratic Congressman has presented a bill, which some people think is likely to pass the lower House, to give the people of those islands entire independence nineteen years hence, with a previous interval of preparatory training. We have supposed that they were having a pretty

considerable training in self-government as it is, with their local self-government under their elected mayors, and so large a body of elected members in their general government. We may be pretty sure that the people of the United States do not wish to rule them beyond what they can rule themselves. Every other nation that has colonies thinks we have gone quite too far in trusting the people for self-rule, but we are anxious to go further. Yet just now we see what condition Cuba and Mexico are in; how we delivered Cuba and past over the government to her, and how we then had to send our army back to keep the peace, and have to keep warning Cuba that she must not compel us to go again; how anxious we are lest we be compelled to stop the fighting in Mexico; and this makes us anxious whether we could safely turn over the Philippines to a people so large a portion of whom are yet savages, and among whom there are sure to be rival ambitions if they are let alone. The bill before Congress kindly provides a constitution for the proposed Philippine Republic, but we cannot believe that our people will be willing in such an ungenerous and cold-hearted way to lay down the benevolent responsibility which we have assumed.

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Citizenship for Porto Ricans

It is a rosy report of conditions in Porto Rico which Mr. F. V. Brown, the Attorney-General of the island, brings back after two years of service in his office, which has brought him into close relations with the people. He declares that there is no anti-American sentiment, and no occasion for criticism of the courts there such as Mayor Gaynor has exprest about the courts here. But there is one complaint that is serious, namely, that Congress has not yet given citizenship to its people. Both President Roosevelt and President Taft have urged it upon Congress. A bill to that effect has past the lower House of Congress and is awaiting action in the deliberate Senate. The other day, says Mr. Brown, a rich Porto Rican bought a piece of property in this State, but found he could not get a title to it, as the law of New York forbids aliens to hold real estate, and he was considered

an alien. That is very unjust considering that, as a Porto Rican, his whole political and economic life belongs to the United States, that he is under the protection of the American flag, and that the people of Porto Rico are as loyal to the country as is any State in the Union. We might well learn something from Porto Rico as to the expeditious trial of cases at law. There no new trial can be allowed on a mere technicality, but only if some substantial error appears in the record. As in the English system, the judge is allowed to comment on the evidence and sum up the case; and perjury in court is made contempt of court.

The Right of Precedence

Probably to no other ecclesiastic in the country, unless he were a Cardinal—and we trust to no other Cardinal—would it have occurred to demand as his right that at a public meeting he should take precedence of the Governor of the State, as did Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, at the meeting of the Irish Charitable Society. The first toast was to the United States, and an address was made by the President. It was then arranged, so it is said, to give the second toast to the Commonwealth, and Governor Foss was to be present and respond; but the Cardinal demanded that he, as a Prince of the Church, should have the seat at the right of the chairman and should speak before the Governor. When this was told to Governor Foss he refused to attend. We can imagine that as this was a Catholic society the Cardinal claimed precedence over the Governor, but in this country he is no "Prince," but a plain American citizen, and one bound by the law of Christ to obey the command of our Lord to Peter and the other Disciples not to seek the highest seats. Cardinal O'Connell has learned too much from the ceremonious Court of the Vatican; and he is ruling his diocese with unusual rigor, and attempting to rule the rest of the country, we should judge from his late severe condemnation of unnamed Catholic journals. He could not have had in mind the three of his diocese, for if the two that are not owned by him are not particularly fulsome they are at least loyal and docile. He must have had in mind others

as far off as Milwaukee and St. Louis. With all its ceremony there is a worthy democracy in the Vatican, for Pius X is the son of a workingman, while Cardinal Gotti, head of the Propaganda, is the son of a dock laborer. The Catholic Church may be called theocratic, with a democratic disregard of rank. The priest may come from the humblest grade of society, and then become Cardinal or Pope; but never a Prince.



Free Churches In the Reform Jewish temples as a usual thing only men are counted as voting members, and none are admitted as members who cannot pay \$1.50 a month. We do not wonder that at the last convention of rabbis this was a leading topic of discussion. This is a reform quite as important as any other. The practice makes the temple a home for rich people. A clerk working at \$10 or \$12 a week, with a little family depending on him, cannot afford, or will think he cannot afford, to pay so much, and he will stay away. He does not want to be an object of charity in his religion. The same evil is being made a serious concern in Catholic churches since the Papal Delegate forbade the custom to continue in America of requiring the payment at the door of ten cents of those who come to mass. But the new rule is not obeyed. Priests and bishops fear that the removal of the money tables from the door of the church will in many cases leave it without support, and the new Papal Delegate may need to take drastic action even as to bishops. The evil in some Protestant churches takes the form of a tax on pews. No one can have the right in a pew who does not pay so much regularly. Those who do not feel able to pay, and who cannot afford good Sunday clothes, stay away from church, and the churches ask why their seats are empty.



Chinese Suffragets It is an amusing story which comes to us from Nanking, and a sad story also, that women, more successful than those in London, have stormed the new Chinese Parliament, taken possession of it and driven out the members, in protest against the restric-

tions of the law enfranchising them. The Assembly had the day before past a law giving the ballot to women who could pass an educational test. But that did not satisfy the women, many of whom cannot read that intolerable system of writing, and they showed their indignation by forcibly seizing the chamber. Let it be remembered that thousands of women have served in the revolutionary army, and they think they have gained some political rights thereby. We must also believe that with the multitude of new newspapers in China they have learned what their English sisters are doing, and the Western way appealed to them. Is it not amazing how swiftly an idea runs around the world, and with what quick avidity a people long belated grasps the principles of liberty and reform? China will apparently have female suffrage before New York or Massachusetts. The binding of women's feet to keep them at home will cease, but we hope they will not give up their style of dress and assume corsets. Perhaps they may discard their long hair, as the men have discarded their queues; and our own women might, despite St. Paul, do the same with a great accession of comfort and leisure.



A Moral Code for Japan We do not discover that the proposal of the Japanese Minister of Education, to call a conference of Buddhists, Shintoists and Christians, has any suspicious purpose or could have any harmful result. Apart from its announced purpose, it will make a certain difference in that Christianity will be recognized officially as a Japanese religion. Hitherto Shintoism and Buddhism have had such recognition, but not Christianity. But since 1667 no obligations or privileges have been attached to this recognition, beyond the matter of prestige, which counts for much in Japan. No other advantage or damage accrues or would accrue if Christianity also had this empty privilege. What the Department of Education is concerned with is that the effort to teach morals apart from religion has failed, and the two old religions and the new are asked to report how far they can agree to teach morals under the binding authority

of religion. Every religion must teach morals, and altho morals may be taught apart from religion, the aid of religion is of the greatest value, and Japan seeks it.



The Russian Church in America

We pay very little attention to the Holy Orthodox Eastern Catholic Church in America, and hardly know there is such a Church, and yet, in its various branches, it counts over 400,000 adherents, of whom 100,000 are Servians, 75,000 Greeks and nearly 250,000 Russians and other Slavonic peoples. No other religious body holds more tenaciously to its customs, rituals and doctrines than does this Eastern Church, which boasts its immediate descent from the Apostles. But it has no influence in this country, and that because it remains foreign and uses only the languages of its immigrant members. This is an English-speaking country, and can never be Russianized or Grecized. French, German, Spanish and Welsh people learn the English language and establish English-speaking churches for their children. But the prelates of the Eastern Church are very unwilling to follow this wise example. It is growing by the thousands in this country and in Canada by immigration, and the children are already talking English; but there is no provision in any cathedral or parish church to have the liturgy said in English, or the Gospel or Church doctrines preached and expounded in the language of the land, which is all the youths know. Only on great holidays do they go to their parents' church, for they say they cannot understand what is read and said. The children go to the public schools and talk English, but the priests still teach the catechism only in Russian. The prelates seem to be Orthodox overmuch. They talk only Russian, and are sent here for but eight or ten years, and then go back to be pensioned off in Russia. The Catholic Church is wiser in her methods. She does not try to Italianize America, but to Catholicize it. The Holy Orthodox Church holds that the Roman Church errs in that it uses Latin in its mass; yet she seems never to think of using English in her services

when her children are deserting her from lack of it. Thus the Roman Church grows, but the Russian Church can only die.



The women in some of the larger towns up the Hudson River controlled the elections last week, under a program reached after a careful investigation by the Municipal Research Bureau. It required that all estimates for expenditures be made in advance on a fixed plan clearly shown to the taxpayers, and with public hearings on all proposals to spend money; that all bills be paid annually, and none run over to "make a showing"; that all contracts be drawn so clearly that anybody can understand them; that reports be published promptly and an information bureau established; and that conferences be called with neighboring towns to take up, including congestion and communicable diseases, with a view to having the decisions mandatory. It would be well for women in other towns to communicate with the Municipal Research Bureau and learn how they can clean up corrupt local politics.



The settlement of the Lawrence strike relieves a most dangerous situation as to which those at a distance have had little likelihood to get a safe conclusion owing to the absolutely different reports made by those who visited the strikers. But of the doings of some outside parties there can be no question. An insulting address was sent to the President of the United States from the headquarters of the Socialist party, from which we quote:

"In your capacity as official representative of the capitalist class of the United States, etc."

They proceed to "demand" once and again that he take the action they desire, and they require of him "an imperative message to the Mayor of Lawrence and the Governor of Massachusetts" that these "atrocities may cease." They understand neither courtesy nor the principles of our government.



In the noblest and most useless of all the physical sciences, that of astronomy, the United States leads the world. It is the one science in which our *savants*

have reason to be proud. In the useful sciences they have been too busy inventing and in applying discoveries of others to make very many of their own. The Harvard astronomers have completed their immense task of mapping the sky, and their photographs give a million and a half stars. The maps if put together would cover more than five acres. These photographs, taken at regular intervals, give opportunity to study the movements of the stars, the appearance of new stars, and the discovery of asteroids. These studies, with the spectroscopic observations, are beginning to give us light on the constitution of the universe.



We wish Congress would, by the enactment of a law like the Sulzer bill, make binding on the President what he is in the main doing of his own good will, namely, prohibit the question of politics in the appointment of consuls and diplomatic secretaries and other such employees abroad, and that they be appointed to grades instead of to specified posts, and be promoted according to efficiency, with examinations of candidates for such service. We should be thus relieved of some sad scandals, and business would be carried on more effectively. Conditions are now vastly better than they were twenty years ago and less, but there is still room for improvement, and for the relief of the appointing power from embarrassment and suspicion.



We have received several little pamphlets entitled "The Drift of the Times," severely attacking the Men and Religion Forward Movement, on the ground of its apostasy from the Gospel truth. They come from the Gospel Missionary Union of Kansas City. We learn from them that Phillips Brooks was a "Unitarian preacher"; that the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association are no better; Professor Rauschenbusch is "antagonistic to the doctrines of redemption" and "a destructive critic"; that Professor Graham Taylor and other speakers are teaching false doctrine; and that the Forward Movement generally is conducted by foes of pure religion. The men of the Gospel Missionary Union are to be forgiven; they know not what they do.

Nothing can be plainer than the injustice which gives Florida one delegate to the Republican national convention for every 888 Republican voters, Louisiana one for every 448, South Carolina one for every 220, and Mississippi one for every 218; while in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and other States each delegate represents about 10,000 voters of the party. These rotten boros are easily manipulated or even bought, to the disgrace and real injury of all candidates concerned. We approve the plan rejected at the last convention, which gives four delegates to each State, and distributes the others on the ratio of the party vote cast at the last Presidential election.

It is hopeful to learn that Kentucky is finding out the reason why over 23,000 negroes have emigrated from the State during the past ten years. Knowing that this is a serious loss to the State, and discovering that a chief cause is the lack of educational facilities, Lexington, Ky., has just completed the finest public school for negroes in the South at a cost of \$80,000. It will provide for 450 pupils. This is better than lynching, a practice which negroes would seem to be unfortunately learning. A negro near Vidalia, Ga., was lately lynched by members of his own race for killing three men at a negro festival.

One of the Italian warships that without notice bombarded Beirut and killed a number of men was named "Garibaldi." In Trevelyan's "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy," pp. 294, 295, we read as follows:

"The power of this great national movement [the *risorgimento*] has fortunately been directed only to the securing of Italian liberty, and not to the oppression of others. No doubt the reason of this is the fortunate fact that no alien race dwells beside the Italian within the boundaries of the Peninsula. There is no one for the Italian to oppress . . . no one who can complain that he was enslaved in order that Italy might be free."

It is easy to discover another spirit in the sudden war against Turkey.

They used to call Archbishop Ireland the Consecrated Blizzard; but there is a more startling description given of

Father Bernard Vaughan, of England, now preaching in the various cities of this country. His oratory surprised an audience which heard him when once he preached before Pope Leo XIII in Rome. "He can't be an Englishman," said Cardinal Rampolla to the Pope. "No," said Leo with a smile. "Father Bernard was born in the crater of Vesuvius, and we only sent him to England to cool."

We trust that Congress will not fail to enact the bill recommended by the President in a special message and approved by the Federal Council of Churches and by many distinguished citizens of all political and religious faiths, calling for the appointment of a Federal commission on industrial relations, which shall study the causes of unrest and report to Congress within three years. The present unrest requires a thoro investigation of its causes.

It was a perfectly courteous and yet perfectly plain statement which Mr. Churchill made in the House of Commons, declaring that Great Britain would double all Germany's additions to the navy, but be glad to reduce in a corresponding way. Why will not Germany agree with England to cease this detestable rivalry? Germany announces enormous increases for the next eight years, and Great Britain will double them.

The desire for a reform of the spelling of English words is growing all over the world. We have received a request from a principal Anglo-American journal in China for a list of the simplified spellings adopted by THE INDEPENDENT, which it proposes to use.

Again the United States Supreme Court is filled, by the confirmation of Chancellor Pitney, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. It is an appointment worthy of President Taft's great care.

The chief plank in the policy of the Progressives seems just now to be the recall of ex-Presidents.

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Survey of the World

Strikes Tho Representative Lee, of Pennsylvania, has introduced an amendment to the Erdman act to compel arbitration, the probability of a cessation of work in the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania, beginning April 1, remains strong. This strike would affect 180,000 mine workers, and would follow the failure of the operators to accede to demands for greater wages, shorter hours, etc., and the expiration of the old agreement between the operators and miners. The operators say the increase in wages would cost them \$28,000,000 annually, and this, with the increase in the cost of mining anthracite coal, they cannot afford. The operators wish to continue the present agreement for three years more. John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who has, with fellow members of the union's conference committee, met the operators' committee at New York, says the membership of his organization is growing daily, and apparently the workers will not accept a compromise, even if it is offered.—The endorsement of the American Woolen Company's wage proposition by the Lawrence strikers on March 14 has been followed by a general return to the mills, tho not all the other mills have specified in detail the extent of their wage increase. On Saturday it was said that only 4,000 strikers were still out at Lawrence. The peace may prove to be only a truce. Meantime a strike on a smaller scale, but marked by riot, has taken place at Barre, Vt., another textile town. A second strike is on at Passaic, N. J. An advance in wages is expected at New Bedford, Ipswich and other New England

towns. At Fall River the textile operatives (who have not quit work) decline to accept a 5 per cent. increase, holding out for 15 per cent. Other announced increases were reported in last week's "Survey." Textile operators of Philadelphia will voluntarily increase wages 5 per cent., and reduce the hours of labor per week from fifty-eight to fifty-four, it is said; this would affect 100,000 workers. Some 175,000 workers in New England will, it is estimated, profit by increases.—Demurrers to indictments against forty-six defendants in the Government's prosecution of the alleged dynamiting conspiracy were filed at Indianapolis on March 12. Eight defendants were not present, most of them being under imprisonment or arrest. Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court, who is hearing the cases, ordered the thirty-two conspiracy indictments against the defendants consolidated into one.

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Mr. Roosevelt The Republican Split summoned last week, for conference at New York, his representatives in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, etc., and it seems to have been arranged that he should speak in the near future at the cities named, at Minneapolis and elsewhere. He will have the ten votes of the Oklahoma delegation to the Chicago Convention. President Taft will doubtless receive the twenty-four Virginia votes, and on the 16th his managers were claiming 135 votes, against fifteen for Mr. Roosevelt and two for Senator Cummins. The Roosevelt campaigners rejoice over the vote of the Massachusetts legislature for a Presidential prefer-

ence primary election, to be held April 30. One of them, Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, appeals to Mr. Taft to call off his political managers in that State, who

"are using every means in their power to prevent Presidential primaries from being held."

The Kansas State Central Committee has decided against Presidential primaries and has endorsed the President. Representative Anthony, of Kansas, has telegraphed to the President his denial of Governor Stubbs's charge that Federal patronage is being used as a political weapon in that State, stating that the only officeholders guilty of pernicious political activity are the Governor's officials, who have been "waging war on the national Administration for many months." Similar charges and counter-charges are being made at New York, where the Taft workers charge that names have been forged on the Roosevelt election petitions, while Roosevelt workers allege that Taft men have boasted that they will carry a certain district "by fair means or foul." The Union League Clubs of New York and Philadelphia, have denounced the recall of judicial decisions and other Roosevelt policies, and the Philadelphia club has committed itself to the President's renomination. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, made a speech in Indianapolis, March 11, praising Mr. Taft's work as a progressive President and denouncing the attitude of critics who have not raised a hand "to help lift the burden which the party, by their consent and approval, had assumed," but have, instead, "filled the air with nostrums"—which he explained to be the initiative, referendum and various forms of recall. These might be adapted to State and local uses, but Mr. Nagel inquired:

"Is it seriously contended that the whole people of the United States shall initiate legislation?"

"Is it contended that after Congress has enacted a law that law shall be submitted to the whole people of the United States for ultimate decision?"

One of the Secretary's questions in regard to the workings of the recall of decisions was:

"If the people of one circuit have reversed the court of that jurisdiction is the rule to be

good for that circuit only, or is it to be accepted as a precedent for people of other circuits, who may disagree?"

—Mr. Roosevelt's and Senator La Follette's forces have fought hard for the North Dakota delegation, which was to be chosen this week. Senator LaFollette gave out, at Madison, Wis., on March 13, a campaign platform reiterating his belief in the policies for which he has stood, including "the adoption of graduated income and inheritance taxes, the parcels post, government ownership of express companies, and government operation at cost," etc. He would have a commission created to investigate illegal actions on the part of trusts and combinations, with power to evaluate their physical properties. He favors the creation of a properly empowered tariff commission. He opposes the Aldrich currency scheme. He favors government ownership and operation of the Alaskan railways and coal mines, and of an Alaskan steamship line by way of the Pacific ports and Panama to New York. He opposes reciprocity with Canada. Senator LaFollette points out that during Mr. Roosevelt's Presidencies the total stock and bond issues of combinations and trusts rose from \$3,784,000,000 to \$31,672,000,000—"more than 70 per cent. of which was water." An issue of veracity has been raised between Mr. Roosevelt and Walter L. Houser, manager of the LaFollette campaign, in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's part in the LaFollette candidacy.



The Democratic State Convention in Kansas has instructed its delegates to vote for Champ Clark, with Governor Wilson for second choice. Governor Wilson's friends claim 800 delegates for him and assert that he will be nominated on the first ballot taken at Baltimore.—Tho the free sugar bill was passed by the House of Representatives, on March 15, seven Democrats, representing sugar cane and beet sugar districts, opposed it. The final vote was 198 to 103, twenty-four Republicans voting for the bill.—The general debate on the excise tax bill, providing a 1 per cent. tax on incomes of corporations, firms and individuals exceeding \$5,000 a year, was

to be closed March 18, and a vote taken next day.—The nomination of Mahlon Pitney as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed by the Senate, March 13. The vote was 50 to 26.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, resigned last week, and will, it is said, devote his time to editorial work and lecturing. Dr. Wiley is sixty-eight years of age, and has been in the Government service since 1883. He is eager to carry on the pure food propaganda from a base where he is entirely free, there having been friction within the Agriculture Department, where, in Dr. Wiley's words, the principles of the Pure Food law have one by one "been paralyzed and discredited." A housecleaning in the Department of Agriculture would not surprise close observers. Secretary Wilson has held his office for sixteen years, and of late his department has given the President more "cases" to explain than any other except the Department of the Interior under the Ballinger regime. Dr. Andrew F. Mitchell, of St. Paul, is Dr. Wiley's temporary successor. Dr. Wiley recommended for his place H. A. Barnard, Food and Health Commissioner of Indiana, it is said; but he is also reported to favor Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. There are many other candidates.—The New Jersey Senate decided against the expulsion of Richard Fitzherbert, of Morris County, by a party vote taken on March 13. His fellow Democrats are said to be urging his voluntary resignation. Rumors of other legislative scandals in New Jersey are in circulation. Meanwhile an Ohio State Senator, L. R. Andrews, has been found guilty of bribery by a Columbus jury.—More than 8,000 names were struck from the books of the division registrars in Philadelphia last week, by order of the new Director of Public Safety. Many of these names were used by the politicians in the voting of repeaters. This is one of the reforms of Mayor Blankenburg's administration.—A gang of mountaineers and moonshiners entered the court house at Hillsville, Carroll County, Va., on March 14, and did not take their leave till they had shot and killed Circuit Judge Thornton L. Massie,

the commonwealth's attorney, and every officer of the court. They also wounded several jurors and spectators—some of them mortally. The crime was committed because a member of their gang had just been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The murderers rode for the mountains when their work was done. Court was reopened next day, with a new judge, prosecuting attorney, etc., and indictments of six of the mountaineers were brought in. Four prisoners were promptly taken, and 500 detectives and deputy sheriffs pursued the fleeing mountaineers, who will defend themselves if overtaken in the Blue Ridge Mountains with courage and address. Governor Mann is considering the advisability of calling out the militia.—An electric bomb sent thru the mails to Judge Otto A. Rosalsky exploded in the hands of a New York fire inspector on March 16, severely injuring him and wrecking the library in the judge's apartment. It is this judge who, in 1907, sentenced De Foulke, alias Brandt, valet to Mortimer L. Schiff, to serve thirty years' imprisonment for burglary, and whose severe sentence has lately been the subject of a great deal of discussion. Brandt is now free on bail, and will be retried. Conspiracy had been charged, and it is supposed that the bomb was sent to Judge Rosalsky by some one who believes his sentence of Brandt in 1907 to have been manifestly unjust.

The hulk of the Burial of the "Maine" battleship "Maine,"

its deck covered with flowers, was towed out of Havana harbor on the 16th and buried where the sea is 3,600 feet deep. It had been escorted by two United States cruisers, Cuban gunboats and many steamships. These were grouped around the burial place when the valves in the wreck were opened. On the "Maine's" deck when she left the harbor was Capt. John O'Brien, her last pilot, formerly a well-known and daring commander of filibustering craft. There were salutes at the grave. The burial was marked by a dipping of flags in American ports and in many other parts of the world. Among the bells that were tolled was the one in Philadelphia's Independence Hall. The sea burial had been preceded by funeral

ceremonies over the remains of sixty-five of the "Maine's" sailors, lying in State in Havana's City Hall, surrounded by Cuban guards of honor. A funeral oration was delivered by Father John P. Chidwick, formerly the battleship's chaplain. The caskets were placed on the cruiser "North Carolina" to be carried to Washington.—The Cuban Veterans' Association asks Congress to inquire as to the sudden acquisition of wealth by President Gomez. He has been informed by our Government, it is reported, that it would be displeased if he should approve a pending bill granting a subsidy of \$1,800,000 for a railroad, to be built by persons said to be associated with him.

—General Acevedo, who attempted to start a rebellion in Cuba last summer, has been convicted and sent to prison for fourteen years.—Cuba's tobacco crop is the largest on record, and twice the size of last year's.—Porto Rico's House protests against the bill at Washington which removes the duty on raw sugar, saying the enactment of it would be ruinous in its effect upon the island's sugar industry.—In Hayti, Gen. Jules Coicou has been tried and condemned to death for his action in 1908, when he directed the execution of twenty-seven men, three of them being his brothers, whom he had betrayed and accused.

Mr. Knox's Tour Secretary Knox has been very cordially received in Central America. He did not go to the capital of Honduras, but was met at a seaport by members of the Cabinet and the Chief Justice, who made the two days' journey from the capital on mules. His visit in Salvador was very enjoyable. There and in Guatemala he was treated with as much honor as would have been given to a king. In Guatemala's capital arches had been erected in the streets, and he was welcomed by 6,000 school children bearing American and Guatemalan flags. The University of Guatemala conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In his addresses he emphasized his country's support of the Monroe Doctrine and assured his hosts that there was no justification for such prejudice against the United States as might have been excited by the malicious reports of unscrupulous persons. He

will not visit Mexico or Colombia. In Venezuela a dispensation has been granted, permitting Catholics to attend banquets and to dance (in Lent) at balls given in his honor.—There are drastic provisions in the bill agreed upon by the House committee at Washington which authorizes the President to fix tolls on the Panama Canal within certain limits, the maximum being \$1.25 per ton. No discrimination in favor of American ships is permitted. All railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce are forbidden to own steamship lines on competing routes. This applies also to railroads which now own steamship lines in Northern waters.

The Situation in Mexico

There was some improvement in Mexico last week, due partly to President Taft's proclamation against the shipment of arms and to the support of Madero by prominent bankers. Mr. Taft was firm in his determination not to intervene, and was convinced that the shipment of arms to rebels should be prevented. At his suggestion a resolution authorizing him to forbid such shipment was introduced in Congress and quickly adopted without debate. Then, on the 14th, he issued a proclamation making shipments to Mexico unlawful, to be punished by a fine of \$10,000 and two years' imprisonment. It had been ascertained that rich Mexicans, led by General Terrazas, had deposited \$4,000,000 in bank at El Paso, and that Orozco was drawing upon this fund, hiring soldiers at prices heretofore unknown in Mexico. The proclamation had a good effect at the Mexican capital. Madero said it was the best proof of American friendship and worth regiments of soldiers. Our cavalry will patrol the boundary, and the coast may be patrolled by warships. Many volunteers joined the army. To the German colony at the capital 1,000 rifles were loaned, to be used in defense, if necessary. There was said to be a conspiracy to promote the secession and independence of six northern States, with ultimate annexation. Orozco's men captured Santa Rosalia and Jiminez, thus clearing his path to Torreon, but a large Federal force awaited him there. In a proclamation he promised to put to death

Madero and the latter's relatives, if they should be captured. General Pancho Villa's aid, Major Aldana, fell into his hands and was shot. It was reported that Villa himself had been taken and condemned to death, altho he asked for permission to join the rebel army. The exodus of Americans has not been checked. A decisive battle, it is expected, will be fought near Torreon.



South America Colombia's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington has been authorized by his Government to deny the report that it has been negotiating with Germany for the establishment of a German naval or coaling station at a Colombian port. He asks that the Panama controversy be submitted to arbitration.—Brief dispatches from Paraguay say that the revolution there is ended and peace has been restored.—It is expected that at the national election in Ecuador, Gen. Leonidas Plaza will be made President. Gen. Julio Andrade, who commanded the Government's army during the Alfaro revolution, attempted to obtain control of the Government by an attack upon the barracks at Quito, but was defeated and killed. The President of the Senate, Carlos Freile, was engaged in the conspiracy with him.—Argentina has decided to exclude a shipload of Hindoo immigrants now on their way to Buenos Ayres.—The newspapers complain of the growing power of what is called the American Meat Trust, and ask for an investigation by the Government.—Uruguay is preparing to make all banking operations in that country a state monopoly.—The new railroad across the Andes, from Arica in Chili to La Paz in Bolivia, has been completed. Parts of it are 14,000 feet above sea level.



British and German Coal Strikes The coal strike which closed the mines of Great Britain on the first of the month still continues, and hope of an agreement between the men and the mine owners has been abandoned. The first half of the third week of the strike was occupied with a series of conferences between the opposing parties and between each of them separately and the Cabinet ministers, but these were altogether fruitless.

Premier Asquith then announced that the Government, having done all in its power to secure an agreement and having come to the conclusion that this is impossible, would now take such other measures as it deemed to be necessary. The official statement goes on to say:

"The Prime Minister stated that the Government would ask from Parliament a legislative declaration that a reasonable minimum wage, accompanied by adequate safeguards for the protection of the employer, should be made a statutory term of the contract of employment of people engaged in underground coal mines.

"As regards the important question how such minimum wage may be ascertained for any particular area, the Prime Minister, without pledging the Government to any precise form of machinery, indicated that district minimum should be locally fixed by a joint board of each district, consisting of representatives of employers and employed with a neutral independent chairman, who might be selected by the parties themselves, or if necessary by the Government. Such a body would, in the opinion of the Government, afford what they have always regarded as all important—a means for securing an end to the controversy between the employers and employed.

"The proposals of the Government will include provisions to secure promptitude in the presentation of cases of the parties and adjudication of them."

It is expected that the minimum wage bill, when introduced into Parliament, will be rushed thru both houses, because, notwithstanding the revolutionary nature of the proposal, the seriousness of the crisis is generally recognized by the public, and the Government has been criticised on all sides for its inactivity. The officers of the Miners' Federation will not advise any resumption of work until a satisfactory measure has been enacted. The bill will not be acceptable to the employers unless it provides penalties for breaking the agreements by a strike and for failure to do satisfactory work. But the men are opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration, because they believe that the tribunals will inevitably be packed in the interests of the owners. If, on this account, the labor members vote against the bill, the Unionists will probably rally to the support of the Government. Besides the million miners and mine workers the number of men thrown out of employment in other industries is estimated to be from 600,000 to 960,000. The Great Western Railway Company has shut down its construction works at Swindon, which employ 10,000 mechanics. Most of the Sheffield works

have been closed. The Paisley thread mills, employing 12,000 operatives, have suspended. More trains have been taken off during the week, and locomotives are being fitted with burners for the use of petroleum. The strikers and the unemployed are showing remarkable self-control and disorders are rare and unimportant, the most serious being in the Earlstown district of Lancashire, where a mob of strikers seized the pithead and was with difficulty dispersed by the police.—In Germany, on the other hand, altho only about a fifth as many men are involved, there have been dangerous disturbances. About half of the 400,000 Westphalian coal miners went out at the call of the leaders; part of them, however, went back after six days in order to avoid the penalty of deducting six days' pay from their back wages. The demand for a 15 per cent. increase of pay was refused by the owners, who declare that it would be ruinous to grant it. Attacks upon the miners who remained at work were frequent and at Hamborn led to conflict with the police protecting them, in which several on both sides were injured. At Bochum police escorting a body of miners to their homes were met by a mob and fired upon from the windows. The police charged with drawn sabers and did considerable damage. Three deaths have occurred and the strike threatens to extend to Lorraine and Saxony.

Italian King Escapes Assassination

When King Victor Emmanuel was on his way to the Pantheon to attend a memorial mass in honor of the birthday of his father, King Humbert, who was killed by the anarchist Bresci in 1900, a similar attempt was made upon his own life. As his carriage passed by the Odescalchi Palace a young man who had just arrived on a bicycle elbowed his way thru the crowd on the sidewalk and drawing a huge revolver fired three shots at the King. The carriage, contrary to custom, had been closed at the request of Queen Helena, as she was not feeling well, so he missed his first shot, and the second was caught by Major Langa, commander of the King's escort, who spurred his horse forward to protect his sovereign. The bullet struck his helmet,

driving a piece of metal into his skull, and he received further injuries in falling from his horse, but he was not fatally wounded. The King, as soon as he had quieted the alarm of the Queen, who had thrown her arms about him to protect him, ordered the carriage to go on, and both King and Queen sat thru the ceremony in the Pantheon without betraying any emotion. On their return to the Quirinal the crowds which had gathered, on hearing of the attempted assassination, greeted them enthusiastically. Their assailant is a stone mason, twenty-one years old, named Antonio Dalba. He declares himself an individualist anarchist and glories in his deed, which he asserts was inspired by a vision. The assassination of Humbert was planned among the Italians of Paterson, N. J., but Dalba, who appears to be a weak-minded, unbalanced character, either made the attempt on his own initiative, as he claims, or at the instigation of local anarchists.—The long continuance of the war in Africa is draining the funds of the Government and exhausting the patience of the people, and there is a strong demand for putting an end to it by a bombardment of the coast cities of European Turkey. The negotiations of the Powers to conclude peace have apparently failed.—It is reported that in an engagement at Bengazi, Tripoli, on the 12th a thousand Turks and Arabs were killed and as many more wounded. The Italians carried the two oases where the enemy was intrenched with a loss upon the Italian side of three officers and twenty-five men killed and seven officers and fifty-five men wounded.

The Morocco Controversy

The negotiations between France and Spain in regard to their respective interests in Morocco seem to have come to a deadlock. Premier Poincaré had gone so far as to express to Señor Caballero, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, his surprise at Spanish procrastination and obstinacy. In reply, the Spanish Ambassador is said to have called the attention of M. Poincaré to the fact that the French Government was unwilling to discuss the question until after the conclusion of the agreement with Germany, and that since then the conversations have been repeatedly

interrupted on the part of France, and further that so important and difficult a question as the establishment of suitable boundaries between the two zones cannot be settled within a few weeks. The territory claimed by Spain in the north of Morocco is regarded by France as excessive and unjustifiable. Spain refuses to have the proposed railroad from Tangier to Fez under a single management, preferring that each nation should construct and run that part of the road falling within its zone. The resistance offered by Spain to the French proposals is ascribed by some to the action of Great Britain in supporting Spanish claims. If the matter cannot be settled sooner, the French Government proposes without delay to put into execution of its plan for the reorganization of Morocco without regard to Spanish co-operation. M. Jonnart, formerly Governor-General of Algiers, has been appointed Resident-General of Morocco, for the purpose of establishing the French protectorate. Señor José Canalejas has for the fourth time in fourteen months presented to the King the resignation of his Cabinet, but King Alfonso assured him of continued confidence in his policy, and so Canalejas, after reconstructing his Cabinet, remains at the head of the Government.



Captain Amundsen Captain Roald Amundsen has changed his plan of starting out immediately for a trip thru the northwest passage in the "Fram." He will give some lectures in Australia and write a book in Argentina and perhaps also go on a lecture tour to Europe and America before rejoining the "Fram," July, 1913, at San Francisco, for his Arctic explorations. None of his scientific observations have been given out, but in supplementary cablegrams from Hobart, Tasmania, to the *New York Times* and allied papers he has added some further details of his experiences. The four Norwegians who accompanied him on his dash to the South Pole are Helmer Hansen, Oscar Wisting, Sverre Hassel, Olaf Bjaaland. No alcoholic liquors of any kind were taken on the sledge journey, altho while in winter quarters grog was served every Saturday night as a treat. Amundsen insists upon

naming the polar plateau after King Haakon, notwithstanding the protest from Sir Ernest Shackelton that this is the same as he named after King Edward VII. Shackelton, he says, was on an ascending plain when he turned back, while Amundsen, after reaching his greatest height, 10,750 feet, in nearly the same latitude, came to a plain sloping southward all the way to the Pole.



The Chinese Revolution Yuan Shi-kai has received the first instalment of the loan made by the Powers, so he can now satisfy some of his soldiers, but his position at Peking is still precarious, for none of his troops are to be depended upon even to maintain order in the capital, and a new foe has appeared in the field. Gen. Sheng Yuan, formerly Governor of the Province of Shen-si, is reported to be marching from the Province of Kan-su, at the head of 10,000 men with the object of occupying Peking and restoring the Manchu rule. Envoys sent out to meet him by President Yuan, in order to dissuade him from his purpose, have failed to check his march eastward. Manchus and Mongols have joined him, and the northwestern provinces, unreconciled to the new regime, are likely to undertake a counter revolution. Wherever Sheng's army passes republicans are killed and the country laid waste. In Peking and Tientsin thousands of executions have taken place during the past week and the bodies, beheaded by the swords of the police and soldiers, are left to rot in the streets. It is the rabble who suffer, while the guilty soldiers escape. In Canton street fighting is frequent and a brigand named Luk is the dominant power in the city. The financiers of Great Britain, Germany, France and United States, who had agreed to provide funds for needs of the Government, are indignant because Yuan secured a loan on the side from an Anglo-Belgian syndicate, and they have refused him further advances. Russia and Japan have been invited to join in the "Four Power" loans, but before doing so they are anxious to secure international recognition for the exceptional privileges they claim in Chinese territories, Russia in Mongolia and Manchuria, and Japan in Manchuria.

The Republican Presidential Nomination

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

IN accordance with the general custom of the Republican party, to say nothing of the special ground of a meritorious administration, President Taft is entitled to renomination for a second term. There are, however, some Republicans who oppose this just and natural consummation and who are endeavoring to prevent it by bringing about for a third term the nomination of ex-President Roosevelt.

To this startling alternative there are objections of the greatest weight. The people today are frankly discussing them and the Republican convention to assemble in Chicago will be compelled to consider and appraise them. It is of the utmost consequence not only to the party, but also to the nation that a right decision should be reached.

The education of public opinion in the meanwhile is the one sure way of bringing about that result. It is a time for every citizen, and particularly for every member of the Republican party, to say what he thinks. We want the full light of public opinion at its maximum intensity of illumination. The ostrich policy would be fatal. As Bishop Butler used to say, things are what they are and the consequences will be what they will be; why then should we wish to deceive ourselves?

"Things are what they are." On the 8th of November, 1904, President Roosevelt under memorable circumstances, solemnly made this announcement to the American people and to the world:

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

On the 26th of February, 1912, ex-President Roosevelt said:

"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me."

The latter statement is in absolute contradiction with the former. But apologists have arisen who tell us that President Roosevelt's pledge refers only

to a *consecutive* third term, and that when a man declines a third cup of coffee he is still free to take it tomorrow or the day after. But the main point is concealed under this wretched sophistry and juggling with words. Millions of men who refuse to drink more than two cups of coffee today take another cup on a subsequent day. And to decline a third cup of coffee this evening does not even suggest to anybody that you will not take it tomorrow or the day after. No one is deceived by your refusal. Indeed, it concerns nobody but yourself. It is different with the Presidency. That concerns 100,000,000 people. And as no mortal has ever been President of the United States for a third term, the man who on his election for a second term voluntarily and solemnly proclaimed that "under no circumstances" would he "accept another nomination," morally estopped himself, in the understanding and expectation of all mankind, from ever consenting to break the third-term tradition. And the people's belief in President Roosevelt's self-elimination from future Presidential candidacies gave him tremendous leverage during his second term, materially helped him to control the Republican national convention of 1908, and brought him universal praise (which Senator Lodge, the presiding officer, eloquently voiced to that convention) for his unselfish patriotism in following in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson.

But his own refusal is not the only inhibition on the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for another term. What he had in advance refused, the American people were in advance pledged not to offer him. The republic has never had the same man as President for more than eight years, and the anti-third-term policy has established itself as a part of our unwritten constitution.

The proposal to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for another term contravenes this

wise policy. At the beginning of the republic Washington and Jefferson declined a third term and established the custom. Grant wanted a third term—a non-consecutive one—but even the name and fame of Grant were powerless when arrayed against the enlightened political sentiment and sure political instinct of the American people.

The restriction of the President to two terms at most is the fundamental safeguard of the republic. If our democratic institutions are to survive, if the rule of the people is not to be supplanted by Cæsarism, the term of the Chief Executive must be rigidly limited either by law or by custom. One term of five or six years would probably be the best arrangement. But with us the practice of a century has sanctioned a maximum of eight years or two terms. If this limit is now removed, it is as certain as anything in the future can be that no other limit can be established. This is no guess, no baseless fancy. It is a truth demonstrated by human history. From a chief magistracy of more than two terms the nation would be insensibly carried, by the machinations of able and unscrupulous leaders, to a chief magistracy of several terms or to a life office. The power of the President, growing by what it fed on, would in this succession of terms easily transcend the limits fixed by the Constitution. And by a gradual and natural transition the Presidency would become a dictatorship or a Cæsarism.

We have seen all this happen in Mexico in our own generation. And the recent revolution in that country and the present insurrection are the blind gropings of the nation to recover its lost liberties. The same thing happened in Rome over two thousand years ago. The Roman Republic was destroyed by the removal of the ancient limit of the term of the Chief Magistrate. The proposal to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for a third term is an invitation to the American people to enter upon the career of modern Mexico and ancient Rome.

But would you limit the freedom of the people? If they desire Mr. Roosevelt for President, shall they not have him? Who is to say them nay? Shall not the people rule?

It is not the first time that liberty has been destroyed in the name of democracy. It is, indeed, in the people's power to choose whom they will for President. But having chosen, it is not in the power of the people to alter the consequences of their act. Whether we will or not, the removal of the two-term limit to the Presidency tends to transform republicanism into Cæsarism. Do the American people want this result? The way to avoid it is to retain the restriction which a salutary and approved custom has put upon the President's term of office and also the limitations which our noble Constitution has imposed upon his activities. The way to introduce Cæsarism is to lengthen the President's period of service; this will of itself lead to an increase of his powers and the establishment of a one-man rule. There are two courses open to the American people. They are free to choose either. But the laws of nature and history will force upon them the inexorable consequences of whichever alternative they adopt. Whoever votes for a third term by necessary implication votes for Cæsarism.

There is no other issue in our republic more fundamental than the maintenance of the present limited period of office for the Chief Executive. Hence, if the Republican party were to nominate Mr. Roosevelt next June in Chicago, it is safe to predict that the anti-third-term sentiment of the American people must inevitably lead to a split in the party. No other course would so certainly ensure the election of a Democratic President. At the same time the organization of the Republican party would pretty certainly fall into the hands of the radicals, who had secured the nomination for their candidate.

This raises the question of the place of radicalism in a Republican platform. In the past the party has not been radical. If it championed liberty it also enforced justice and protected property, and everywhere and always it revered the Constitution. Since the Civil War, with the exception of Cleveland's administration, the Republican party has been responsible for the government of the country. It has been a half century of orderly progress, of expanding liberty

regulated by law, of natural constitutional development with jealous regard to States' rights and watchful maintenance of the independence and efficiency, each within its own ordained sphere, of the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of the Federal Government. There has been a protective tariff intended to encourage business and safeguard the interests of the wage earners, the manufacturers and the farmers. The country has prospered beyond any other in the world. Since trusts have appeared laws have been enacted and enforced to protect consumers against monopoly and business rivals against unfair competition. The tariff, which has from time to time been revised, still needs to be better adapted to existing economic conditions. And the anti-trust law should be supplemented by further legislation providing for the Federal incorporation of large concerns doing an interstate business and determining more definitely the criteria of illegal practices, so that business men may know as clearly as possible just where they stand.

These are the problems to which President Taft has been addressing himself. He has been extraordinarily successful in carrying out the policies of the Republican platform. And with perfect fidelity to the principles of his party he is now facing the new issues, for the settlement of which he is splendidly equipped by his administrative experience, his studies in economics, and his mastery of the law. He is a genuine Progressive Republican, who sees the needs of the present and the approaching future and who is molding policies to satisfy them. The reactionary worships the past, the radical flouts the past, but the progressive, while retaining all that is sound and valuable in the past, also vitalizes it with the living ideas of the present, and creates new institutions for our day and generation. Is there, I ask, in America a better exponent of progressive Republicanism than President Taft?

The issue, then, is very simple. Shall the Chicago convention in its platform renounce progressive Republicanism and declare its adhesion to radicalism? If so, President Taft would not be the proper candidate. And it is altogether

improbable that he would accept the nomination. But if the platform of principles adopted by the Chicago convention is in harmony with the Republicanism of the past and is hospitable to evolutionary and progressive development in response to the best aspirations, the soundest ideas and the wisest policies of the present, the party has a man foreordained to be its candidate, and that man, of course, is President Taft.

In my opinion, radicalism will not prevail in the Chicago convention. And for that reason, along with the third-term difficulty and the solemn pledge of 1904, I do not expect to see Mr. Roosevelt nominated. His radicalism has alarmed the country too greatly. The so-called "new nationalism" promulgated in his Osawatomie speech of 1910 was a scheme of highly centralized government, in which States' rights were menaced, and Congress and courts subordinated to the Chief Executive, who alone was regarded "as the steward of the public welfare," while business was put under the interdict that no man could make money unless it could be demonstrated (of course to government inspectors) that his prosperity was a benefit to other people. Obviously "new nationalism" meant Cæsarism in government and bankruptcy in business. The voters of New York, to whom Mr. Roosevelt commended it in 1910, responded with a Democratic victory, Republicans in great numbers staying at home or voting the Democratic ticket. (The Republican gubernatorial candidate received in 1910 only 622,000 votes, as compared with 804,000 in 1908.)

The country had not recovered from the shock of the radical program of "new nationalism" when Mr. Roosevelt launched a still more radical proposal. The history of civilization shows that when the courts are subordinated to the sovereign—whether the sovereign be a monarch or the people in their entirety—justice disappears from states and the rights of individuals and minorities are trampled under foot. The independence of the judiciary is the first principle of free government. Mr. Roosevelt now proposes to have court decisions reversed by popular vote. This is not only radicalism, it is revolutionary radicalism.

And it has given a painful shock to millions of citizens and alienated hosts of Republicans who formerly voted for Mr. Roosevelt. The meaning and consequences of this proposal, which is at once revolutionary and reactionary, have been admirably discussed by President Taft in his recent speech at Toledo—a speech that covers the whole ground

with great ability, with irresistible, convincing power, and with unusual fervor and animation. It is safe to say that if anything else had been needed to secure President Taft's renomination for the Presidency, it has been furnished by Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the independence of the judiciary.

ITACA, N. Y.



Fear and Ghosts

BY ANDREW LANG

“I DON'T believe in ghosts, but am afraid of them,” said a candid analyst of his own character. He believed not, but trembled. The same paradox is asserted of the philosophic Thomas Hobbes. He was afraid of ghosts which he did not believe in; but Hobbes was born in the year when his mother expected the advent of the Spanish Armada (1588). She was terribly alarmed, as became a woman who was not a naval strategist. Francis Drake, who did know his business, was not afraid; he asked leave to go and break the Spaniards up as they left their own harbor, Corunna, and have no more ado. We know that he could have done it with the greatest ease, because his ships outsailed the gallant Spaniards—“left us standing still,” says one of themselves; and he had the better served artillery. But Mrs. Hobbes, *mère*, did not know that, and was terribly alarmed; and so, says her famous son (famous, tho nobody reads him), “Fear and I were born together,” and he was afraid of ghosts, tho convinced that ghosts do not exist.

Such is human nature, which is desperately illogical. I am rather more logical than the philosopher of Malmesbury. I have always believed in ghosts since I can remember, and would certainly be horribly afraid if I awoke and saw a hideous hag, her face expressive of the worst passions, squatting on my bed in the deep of night—like the Colonel in Scott's tale, “The Tapestryed

Chamber.” I read it when I was a very small and nervous boy, and have never got over the original impact. Yet, tho in a less degree than Hobbes, I too am illogical, for I do not believe that there is anything really terrible in a ghost; and I never heard, on decent evidence, that a ghost did any mortal any harm, even, except once, in the way of nervous shock. Thus, tho I have passed unpleasant nights in haunted rooms, when in very bad health, I never had that feeling of *nameless horror* which we always read about in fictitious, made-up ghost stories. I never, in the most favorable circumstances, experienced an awful sense that I *was not alone*, that there *was a presence*, not myself—and not “making for righteousness.”

I have slept—or, rather, have lain awake—in bad health, in the room occupied, *de son vivant*, by that ghastly bride who was the original of Dickens's Miss Havisham, in “Great Expectations.” “She walks!” said my host when he bade me good night, and I had every reason to expect to see her. I was afraid that I was just the kind of invalid who was likely to see her, and get nobody to believe my report. I looked out for her. In Brahan Castle, when an undergraduate, ill and overworked, I had the haunted wing to myself, and never saw the ghost, that of a butler! I had no sense of an awful Presence. In short, having lain in many professionally haunted rooms, always with reluctance and apprehension, I never

had any but a rational, tho disappointed, expectation of seeing "the bodiless gang about."

To be sure, once, in a professionally haunted house, at 4 a. m., I *did* hear the rustle of silken skirts approach my room, and did hear the feeble twiddling of fingers at the outer door handle of my bedroom; now that door *would not lock*. When I had heard enough of this, I asked aloud, "Who's there?" Nobody replied. There was silence; no rustle of retiring silken skirts, merely dead silence. Any man *ought* to have jumped out and cried "Boo!" But I was not on the level of the opportunity, and said, "Who's there?" A long course of haunted rooms in which nothing ever occurred to me has hardened me; at haunted Glamis no bogey ever perturbed me; but I candidly admit that I would rather not pass a night in the chamber where Sir Walter Scott felt so eery for one out of the two times in his life. It is an eery chamber.

Now, looking at made-up ghost stories, we have two recent batches. One is "More Ghost Stories," by the learned Provost of King's College, Cambridge. The other is "The Room in the Round Tower" and fifteen other ghost stories, by Mr. E. F. Benson. Each author candidly confesses his desire to make the reader's blood run cold, to make him apprehensive, to make him look anxiously about him in his bedroom. Each author has given me entertainment, but neither has "*frightened me*," as children say. Now, R. L. Stevenson in "Thrawn Janet" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and Hogg, in "The Confessions of a Justified Sinner" (try it, O readers who wish to learn to shudder), *have* "frightened me." I threw down the manuscript of "Dr. Jekyll" and rushed to the security of bed; so did a very different kind of man, reading the book alone in a Highland house—and both of us ran away at the same point in our studies. In my very early boyhood, Edgar Poe made me feel terribly frightened with "The Fall of the House of Usher." Is that the book to place in the hands of a morbid infant of ten summers? Many, many years later the style of the author seems to

"have flowery components" which rather mar his effects. For an author who never introduces the supernormal, Poe is creditably alarming.

Did you ever read Dr. Jessopp's plain tale of what occurred to him in the library of a country house, probably that of my Lord Orford? The scholar sat up alone, and late, in the library, diligently making notes from some rare old books. He admits that there was soda water in the room, about whiskey he says nothing. He had nearly finished his notes when he observed, sitting at the table at right angles to himself, a clerical person, robust, rather red-haired, very clean-shaven, whose large white hand lay on the table. This ecclesiastical dignitary wore an antique costume of corded silk, with a rather high erect collar. The learned archeologist went on with his annotations (how I envy his pluck!), and paid no attention to his companion. But, laying down one book and taking up another, the last which he had to consult, Dr. Jessopp remarked that the priest was still there, dignified, handsome and silent. The doctor admits that he now began to distrust his nerve. He finished his work, replaced the books on their shelves, drank some soda water, lit his candle, and went to bed, without saying "good night."

Reader, wouldst thou have acted thus nobly? I confess that I would have made a bolt for it as soon as I saw the cleric, probably a martyred Jesuit of the cruel days of Queen Elizabeth. The learned antiquary told the tale in print, because people were always asking him about it.

Why is it that this simple narrative "gars me a' grue" more than all the horrors of Mr. Benson and the Provost of King's? Probably just because there is nothing horrible or malignant in the demeanor of the appearance, except that he was certainly not a man of mortal mold. But that is a good deal, and the thing might happen to any scholar, alone, after midnight, in an old library, making notes, for all I know, on the persecutions under Queen Elizabeth. I, too, am alone, late at night, as I scribble, and I find myself looking over my shoulder. Other men might have in-

vited the Elizabethan specter to take "a modest quencher," not I, and Dr. Jesopp left him to help himself.

Never but once did I think myself—for a moment, in the dusky gallery of a haunted castle—in the presence of the visible unseen. In that fraction of time I felt the sensation of cold in the region of the spine which people do feel in ghost stories. But I went down to dinner, sincerely believing (I now admit, on insufficient evidence) that the specter was a housemaid. In almost all well authenticated ghost stories known to me the observer begins by thinking that the apparition is a normal human being. Consequently he is not in the least alarmed. He is only perturbed when the thing goes into a room with no outlet, in which, on examination made, there is nobody. A man and his wife, solid, respectable owners of a very recently created peerage, took a house in the country. The lady at once saw, in a mirror opposite her at dinner, in the long light of a Scottish summer, a woman in black walking on the drenched lawn. There might be a right of way, she did not know, and merely thought "that woman will get her skirts very wet." When she met the woman in black in the grounds, and in the house, she said nothing to anybody, but when her husband saw the woman in the drawing room and remarked on the singularity of the intrusion, Lady ——— confided her own experiences to him. He kept on seeing the woman, she kept on seeing her; the servants complained of seeing her, and she advised them to take a pill! But she confessed to me that, the more frequently she saw the woman in black the less she liked her, and at last was averse to being alone. So they left the house at the end of their lease.

There was no terror, no *metus cadens in constantem virum*, which, in old French law, justified the breaking of a

lease. But a prolonged acquaintance with the woman in black culminated in a slight aversion.

Now, in made-up ghost stories, we commonly begin with a terribly sultry evening, and an apprehension of evil, then of an evil Being, and then with terror which is only not paralyzing because of our extraordinary courage and fortitude! Sometimes our dog actually dies of fear, always he is terribly alarmed. I know but one instance in which any person, a young kinswoman of my own, was accompanied by a dog, a Dandie Dinmont terrier, when first the dog, and then the young lady, saw the Appearance, on the top of Skelfhill, in Teviotdale. The dog was both angry and terrified; not so the lady, who recognized an intimate friend of her own. But when the friend softly and suddenly vanished away, she knew why the dog was so much alarmed, and sitting down, she very properly made a note of it, on a piece of paper. Nothing came of it. The friend, some hundreds of miles away, had been dressed as the phantasm was dressed, and had been walking down a hill. That was all! But the dog had seen the phantasm, and was angry and afraid, like people in ghost stories. Thus, it appears, there must have been something uncanny and visible.

To come to the end of my meditations, there seems to be nothing fearsome, nothing calculated to strike terror, in a ghost—as long as the observer does not know or suspect that it is a ghost. But when he believes that it is, then the unknown nature of the entity does often cause alarm. A dog, on the other hand, recognizes at once something in a ghost which both angers and alarms him; *why*, we are unable to say, in our present perhaps irremediable ignorance of the nature of ghosts and the psychology of dogs.

LONDON, ENGLAND.





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THE "FRAM" AND HER ESCORT AT ANCHOR

The "Fram," rightly named "Forward," has gone farther north and farther south than any other ship. In the expedition of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in 1893-6 the "Fram" made 7,000 miles in Arctic waters, 3,000 of it while frozen solid in the moving ice sheet. The "Fram" was constructed for such purposes by Colin Archer and is stanchly timbered to withstand the ice pressure. Captain Nielson took the "Fram" into the Antarctic and left the Amundsen party at Framheim on the Bay of Whales, then returned to Buenos Aires to wait till the time came to go and get them. The illustrations for the article by Mr. Bridgman are from copyright photographs of the Doubleday, Page & Co. Syndicate.

The Discovery of the South Pole

BY HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN

[Mr. Bridgman for many years has been an authority on polar exploration. He was in command of two Peary exploring expeditions and is secretary of the Peary Arctic Club.—
—EDITOR.]

THAT Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, with four comrades, reached the South Pole, December 14, 1911, and remained there three days, is fully established. Just how the world believed for a day that Scott, the Briton, was successful, may never be explained; but the tale which Amundsen tells of his journey, nearly 800 miles from his winter quarters, over the great ice barrier, across the perilous glaciers, and traversing the interior elevated plateau, until he found himself descending an easy southerly slope, is all convincing, impregnable in its rugged simplicity, and compels full and literal acceptance. No such miserable imposture as for weeks clouded the attainment of the North Pole is possible, in making of the history and allotting the credit in the solution of the other antipodal polar mystery. Amundsen's success, however, only puts a keener edge on the curiosity and eagerness with which Scott's return and report are awaited, for there can be no doubt that when he comes he will give a good account of himself, and will bring rich accessions to scientific knowledge, whether he shall have attained or not the ultimate goal of his desire and ambition. One cannot help noting that the two geographic prizes of the ages, for which men have for centuries striven and perished, have both been gained within the short space of little more than two years, and that it is one of those strange, but only apparent coincidences that the conquest of one hemisphere follows hard upon that of the other. It is, however, no accident nor coincidence. History repeats itself in the polar as in other zones, and an Amundsen's success in the south was but the inevitable harvest of seed sown, of experience and methods in the north. Apart from a tinge of regret that Scott, who really broke thru the south polar barrier, and with his magnificent advance to 82.17

made Shackleton's 88.12 and Amundsen's final success possible, is denied the satisfaction and honor of having the flag of his country at the end of the road along which he had carried it so far in the van of all others, it is impossible to withhold credit and admiration for the manner in which Amundsen and his



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CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN AT HOME



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THE "FRAM" SOUTHWARD-BOUND

party performed their task. Whether it was quite ethical or sportsmanlike for them to enter a field in which others were working, to use the means which others had proved and tested, to announce that the Arctic was the destination, when all the time more than a hundred dogs were 'tween decks, specially protected against the tropical heat, all these and other questions ethical like them, are not "justiciable." Whether in exploration all's fair, as in love and war, may not yet be fully settled. It is true that nothing succeeds like success, and conditions, whether of good or evil repute, are quickly lost sight of in estimating the final result.

That Amundsen earned his victory honestly, and by the hardest kind of work the most patient training and discipline, by conspicuous qualities of leadership, of good temper and indomitable will, there can be no doubt whatever. His northwest passage in the tiny "Gjoa," with its years of hourly observations, delicate and refined, his midwinter march over the Alaskan mountains from Herschel Island to Eagle City, those years of severest test demonstrated the

stuff of which he is made, both mentally and physically, an ideal leader, one who must win, if success be possible. Tho Amundsen's narrative, like all of real explorers, is modest, self-restrained and unpretending, it is evident that the route was most arduous and in some cases fraught with great peril. Whether any other party than the Norwegians, trained to the skis, the dogs and the sledges, could have surmounted the obstacles, is doubtful. Certain it is that, led by Amundsen, a host in himself, no team could possibly be put in the field by any nation which could hope to succeed in an undertaking in which these sturdy Norwegians had failed. It is a high testimonial to the skill and ability, to the courage and foresight with which the expedition was handled that there was at no time peril from cold nor hunger, and that every member returned uninjured and in perfect health.

Naturally, the instant, immediate question is, what did it all amount to and what are the net results? Answer must be for the present partial and general, for the scientific observations—and they are voluminous—are yet to be re-

duced and discussed, and that may require years. The determination of the Pole has, however, verified the geographical work and predictions of Scott and Shackleton. A lofty range of mountains, which may be an extension of the South American Andes, traverses the continent, and the deep indentation, Ross Bay, bears that great, floating, paleocrystic ice mass known as the barrier, a factor in physical geography, duplicated nowhere else in the world. Temperature and wind measurements do not differ materially from those of the earlier explorers, and when Scott shall bring his and the two series are compared and collaborated, interesting and important laws in Antarctic meteorology may be established. Valuable contributions should also be made to the store of knowledge of terrestrial magnetism, for Amundsen is a specialist in that branch of research, and before his northwest passage made of it a thoro study at the Hamburg Observatory. Combined with the full and accurate data gathered by Charcot, on the opposite side of the southern continent, the subject of Ant-

arctic magnetism, the course and intensity of its currents, may well be regarded as definitely near final and accurate statement. It may be hoped that Amundsen will bring data which may throw light on the problems of electricity, particularly aerial electricity, for he reports many and brilliant displays during the winter at Framheim of aurora australis. In short, while the expedition had one prime objective, and accomplished it at the Pole, much scientific store and enlargement has evidently been secured, and will make its record memorable, for these Norwegians are thoro and patient workers.

Now, the curious spectator observes, "It's all over; no more worlds nor poles to conquer; exploration will soon become a lost art." Far from it. In the words of Paul Jones, "We have just begun to fight." Henceforth, exploration becomes one of the exact sciences, and field work will take rank as truly and as creditably research as that which is performed in the laboratories at home. North and South Poles captured, the entire earth is from this time forward the



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KING HAAKON WISHING THE NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION GODSPEED

field, and no one can say that any point on the globe, except possibly the summit of Everest, in air too rarefied to sustain life, is denied to man. Hereafter, instead of fewer, more expeditions should be kept in the field, until the whole world is accurately mapped and its phenomena measured and recorded. Each civilized nation will, of course, go on as ours and complete the detailed survey of its own domain, and some sort of convention or allotment among the nations should be made for the portions of the globe uninhabitable, and without commercial or economic value. These may be and often are free from the disturbing activities and influences of civilization of the highest scientific value. In this new stage and development of exploration, of alliance and distribution, a highly promising field is opened to the young International Polar Commission, whose president (Cagni) commanded the Italians landing at Tripoli. The campaign for the physical knowledge of the globe on which we live has hardly more than begun, and its future was never so in-

viting and auspicious as at this moment. For this is the real, the true meaning and significance of Amundsen's victory, as it was of Peary's. Always it is asked, "What good will it do?" and "What is the use of it?" And here is the answer: It is the demonstration that man is the master; that nature has no stronghold within which she may intrench herself and defy the approach of humanity. To demonstrate this fact, though it has taken hundreds of years to do it, is worth all it costs, for it has been done in the South as in the North, by patience, courage and fortitude, by intelligent adaptation of means to ends, solving one problem and establishing one fact after another by that steady, undaunted, unflinching pursuit which is the price of all truth and all success worth having in any sphere of life or duty. So it comes to the same end at last, that the physical victory is moral; that the attainment of the Poles and conquest of the globe is but another phase of the age-long strife of mind against matter, another victory of the indomitable soul of man.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Needed Panama Canal Legislation

BY W. C. ADAMSON

[The completion of the Panama Canal is already within sight and ships are now being built in Europe with the object of navigating it, but the question of tolls, on which the traffic depends, is still unsettled. Judge Adamson, member of Congress from Georgia and chairman of the committee in the House of Representatives having the matter in charge, is especially competent to discuss it.—EDITOR.]

A CANAL across the Isthmus has been talked about for nearly four centuries. If some of the kings of Europe had reigned on the American continent and had owned the property and the people on this continent today, just as monarchs of old owned the property and the people over which and whom they reigned, it is possible that an isthmian canal would have been constructed long ago. Kings and potentates, with the blood and sweat of their toiling millions and the treasure exacted

from their subjects and extorted from conquered people, constructed all the great works of antiquity. Commerce is not able, and never has been, to control enough cowardly and selfish capital to accomplish such an enterprise. Quasi-private capital did construct the Suez Canal in an easy place where history locates an old channel, and to dig which American enterprise, led by such men as Colonel Goethals, would have considered a mere holiday task. Yet capital which constructed that had substantially

the backing of three or four of the most powerful governments in the world and a guarantee of such business that the net income requires only three years in which to double the capital, invested or putative. The Federal Government would have been delighted if commerce had been willing to construct the canal across the isthmus thru which we could pass our Government vessels, and would gladly have paid liberal tolls therefor rather than incur the expense of constructing the canal.

We waited a long time. Hundreds of propositions were exploited. Hundreds of concessions were bruited about in quest of capital. Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which we were embarrassed for fifty years and prevented from building a government canal, private capital could have constructed one under the auspices of the United States. When it became apparent to all men that private capital would never construct it and we realized suddenly, from the scare of the Spanish War and our suspense during the long voyage of the "Oregon" around the Horn the absolute necessity of the canal as a war measure, popular opinion literally forced Congress and a reluctant Administration, despite the powerful and persistent opposition of the transcontinental railroads, to enter upon the construction of the canal. Accordingly, we modified the treaty so as to permit our Government to operate and protect by military police a Government-built canal.

It is unnecessary to refer to the circumstances attending the change of route and the creation of a friendly republic as ancillary to the canal project, or to the change of base from a sea level to a lock canal. We wanted a canal. We needed a canal, and when the changes were made those who opposed them yielded their judgment and continued their co-operation, with the result that we are about to realize the triumph of the greatest engineering enterprise of all the ages, thru the skill and fidelity of four or five splendid, true and accomplished engineers and health officers, who, honorable and distinguished as they all are, are the more honored by having Colonel Goethals at their head.

Our next task is to legislate for the operation of that canal. Ever since the initiation of the enterprise the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House has kept its face steadfastly set toward the construction of the canal, and has refused to be diverted by outside issues and irrelevant suggestions. I believe the committee is still actuated by a like singleness of purpose—to have the canal opened when completed and operated for the best interests of our Government. During the period of its construction statesmen with governmental theories to exploit have insisted on premature legislation for a civil government of a people which did not exist and which perhaps never will, and dreamed and talked about an ideal population colonized in a mild climate and a fruitful land, where a prosperous people, living under a model government, would command the envy and admiration of the world. We saw nothing in the treaties and the canal act but authority to acquire sufficient land for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the canal. There was no authority to purchase any land or acquire sovereignty for any other purpose. No such authority has yet been secured. We employed some laborers there, but there was no difficulty about controlling them while we had them employed and deporting them at the end of their service. We had a number of splendid Americans there at work, but they continued to be American citizens. Their control and government involved no trouble and they were glad to enjoy well-merited leave of absence in the States as often as possible. As the work nears completion the laborers will gradually disperse to the lands from which they came. We hope during this session to provide such legislation as will enable the Canal Commission, as the American employees on the isthmus finish up their work, to winnow them out, select and retain the best men for future use, allow the others to return to the States, and in finishing up the canal with those who remain, rapidly train them in the operation of the locks and the management of the canal. Colonel Goethals has wisely asked for that authority, and it

is untrue that anybody in Congress has manifested any disposition to ignore his suggestion in that respect or delay action thereon.

Among other unjust suggestions is one that has been persistent—that shipping ought to have long notice of what tolls will be, in order to adjust their shipping facilities to meet the new conditions which the opening of the canal will inaugurate. Developments have shown that the authors of that rumor are a few persons who are either interested or expect to become interested, if offered sufficient inducement in the way of preferential advantages, to build some new ships. Strange to say that when, in the fullness of time, and at the right time, and in plenty of time, the committee undertook the work of constructing legislation to open the canal and operate it for the use of the American army and navy, and incidentally to secure all possible revenue from the commerce of the world for the benefit of our treasury, depleted by an expense of almost half a billion dollars, this same little coterie of speculators and would-be beneficiaries of special favor and discrimination delayed the committee for about three weeks and threaten to delay Congress for several months with the demand that the canal shall not be opened and operated until provisions and concessions shall be made to divert from the treasury the tolls which certain men would have to pay provided they build ships and run them thru the canal. That looks a good deal like gall when you reflect that ninety million people, probably not more than one per cent. of whom own ships or intend to own any ships, have devoted their taxes to construct this canal and are entitled, when the use thereof by the army and navy will not be interfered with, to have some revenues go into the treasury. Wise statesmanship ought to provide that all possible revenue shall go into the treasury. As the canal is a war measure, the original cost may be regarded as expended for the national defense, and the people may be satisfied if commerce is taxed only enough in tolls to pay for maintenance and operation, but even if, in addition to operating expense, revenues enough could be realized to form

a sinking fund which would gradually reduce the original cost, it would be fairer to all the people than to give the tolls to a small per cent. of those engaged in our shipping, which in all constitute so small a portion of our population.

It is not my purpose here to discuss ship subsidy, but I do protest that the canal enterprise ought not to be hampered with the demands of those who clamor for it. The Administration ought to be allowed to open and operate that canal without embarrassment by any collateral demands or personal interests. In the first place, if a ship subsidy is tolerable at all it should be given to all American ships alike. The plea that the instrumentalities of commerce between the States should be unshackled applies as well to the ships operating between New York and Georgia or between San Francisco and Seattle as between any port on the Atlantic and any port on the Pacific. If we were going to make a bonus or a bounty to the coastwise trade it would be fairer to adopt a scheme that would benefit all. To give to a 4,000-ton steamer a dollar a ton twelve times a year would be giving that ship nearly \$50,000 a year to do business between two States, while a sister ship doing business just as beneficial and important between two States on the same side of the country would have no participation in the benefits. If the shipping interests insist on taking the money of the people or diverting it from the treasury, they ought at least to consent to a scheme that is fair and would treat them all equally. But Congress sits here of late nearly all the time. In recent years it has been meeting three times a year, and I do hope the people will be wise enough this fall to necessitate an extra session next year. So that Congress can at any time it wishes provide any sort of assistance to American shipping that it wishes to provide, and make it fair and applicable to all American ships alike, and in fairness to the Administration leave the canal enterprise unencumbered and unembarrassed by consideration of that subject.

I will not discuss here the treaty stipulations, which, in my judgment, and in the judgment of everybody who is not

trying to reason around the plain language, unquestionably forbid our allowing any preference, directly or indirectly, either by remission or repayment of the tolls, to any ships except the official ships belonging to the Government of the United States, which, as the owner of the canal, is accorded by the treaty the inherent right to pass its ships and the official ships of the Government of Panama, with which the United States was compelled to contract in order to construct the canal thru its territory, and which as quasi owner, legitimately has the right enjoyed by the Government of the United States to pass its official ships.

So far as I am concerned, I did not require a treaty with Great Britain to induce me to vote honestly in favor of the treasury of my country against the selfish demands of private interests. Those who demand that preference are already the most thoroly and highly protected people engaged in any business on earth. They are granted the exclusive traffic between all the ports of the greatest and richest country the world ever saw, the domestic commerce of which exceeds the combined commerce of all the balance of the world. When the canal is finished their passage thru that will immensely improve their condition. The low tolls which will probably be fixt will exclude all possibility of profitable competition on the part of the transcontinental railroads. The coastwise ships will enjoy the absolute monopoly of the canal so far as coastwise trade is concerned. As no ship of the world can compete with them, and the low tolls will exclude the competition of the railroads, the tolls will be absolutely immaterial to them, and the only two men appearing before us representing steamship companies which have had the courage actually to do business and build ships and operate them profitably in the coastwise trade have testified before our committee to the immateriality of those tolls and the certainty that the canal will be profitably used by coastwise ships, regardless of the tolls. It is strange that one of the arguments insisted on in favor of a preference is that they have a monopoly of the coastwise trade, as if one discrimination in their favor would demand another dis-

crimination in their favor. The very fact that all foreign ships are excluded from competition demonstrates the immateriality of the tolls. Some of them insisted that they could not do business at all if they had to pay tolls, that no new ships would be built, and those in existence would rot idle in port. One of them said that there is no use to open the canal at all if the American ships are to be charged tolls, as it would do the country no good. One of them, in a letter, charges that all who oppose differential tolls on the canal are enemies to American ships and are stirring up animosity and opposition to American ships. There was never a more far fetched nor unjust accusation. There are other and better means of reviving the American marine, and I believe I desire the success of our merchant marine more than any man who wishes to complicate consideration of the canal operation with an effort to extend preferential treatment. Some of them advanced the hackneyed, exploded argument that the shippers would get the benefit of the tolls because the different lines would compete, reduce rates, fritter away the tolls given them, and pass them on to the shipper. All human experience contradicts that except in sporadic cases.

The testimony demonstrated that combinations would hold up the rates so that the remission of tolls would never benefit the people. One man who pleaded manfully in behalf of the shippers, describing himself as a large shipper who would be ruined if the American merchant marine was not given free tolls, finally disclosed before leaving the stand that his company owned and operated twenty-six coastwise ships, yet he, with all the others, talked about patriotism and honesty, never once offering to give the Government anything to show his patriotism. They have never offered to give the Government free freight for its soldiers and munitions of war and necessary freight. The extent of their offer is to permit the Government, in case of war, to buy their ships at a high price to be liberally fixt by arbitrators. If we are to enjoy the long period of peace prophesied at present those ships would be worthless tubs by the time we needed

them for war, and the fact still remains that with our resources our Government can always buy as many new ships when it needs them as other nations can buy. I have said this much because so much fuss and fustian has unjustly filled the public press to mislead the popular mind as to existing facts and conditions.

The theorists still offer to discuss the question of colonization in the Zone and elaboration of governmental exhibition. The truth is, when the lakes to be created by the dams are filled, all the lowlands on the Zone will be flooded. The highlands are not fit for cultivation, and such as are lie around the watersheds which must supply the water for the towns on the Zone and at its terminals. Certainly there ought to be no pollution of the watersheds by any population. As the land was acquired solely for the purposes already mentioned, including sanitation, we ought to respect that demand, and as protection is also included in the purposes, it is manifest that we ought not to hazard so valuable an enterprise by the presence of any unfriendly population. Prudence and safety demand that there shall be no population between the two dams which make the 36 miles of summit level of the canal. Necessarily the American operatives of the canal and their families will live in the towns at or near those dams. Such military forces as the Government sees proper to use on the Zone to police the canal and for other purposes may be located in camps and barracks located along the Canal Zone between those two dams. So the only occupants of the Zone, as they should be, will be our soldiers, sailors and marines, the American operatives of the canal, the government of all of whom will present a small problem and can easily and simply be provided for in connection with and as adjunct to the operation and protection of the canal itself.

The things now necessary to be done which are desired by the Canal Commission and which I believe will be provided for at the present session of Congress, are: First, to authorize the selection of an operating force from the present American employees as the present force is reduced. Second, the fixing of tolls or the authorization of the President to fix and change those tolls at his pleasure,

to be collected without discrimination from ships in passage treated in every respect without discrimination, except the official ships belonging to the governments of the United States and the Republic of Panama, and the further authority to the President to make and publish rules and regulations for the canal operation. Third, to legalize and ratify the executive government existing up to this time *de facto*, recognize the laws in existence, and provide for the substitution of a simple arrangement for the civil administration in connection with and under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal, who in time of war shall instantly submit in all matters to the authority of the commandant of the fortifications, who shall control in all things during the existence of war. Fourth, provision for a simple and satisfactory system of courts for the preservation of order, the adjustment of civil differences, the punishment of crime, and the jurisdiction in admiralty. Fifth, to authorize the maintenance of coal supply and the supply of such other things as we may find it necessary to supply to our own ships and incidentally to other ships that patronize the canal. These are the essential things, in all of which Colonel Goethals and the Administration appear to be in complete accord with the views of myself and a majority of our committee. Whatever may be the views of the Secretary of War or Colonel Goethals or some members of our committee as to possible means of encouraging the American merchant marine, civil government, colonization, government operation of ship lines, or many other questions, they all agree and insist that the opening and operation of the canal shall be differentiated from those questions and unembarrassed by their consideration. They think all other propositions should be postponed, at least, even if other and better means cannot be devised to promote them, and allow the Administration to open the canal and put it in operation as simply and promptly and easily as possible, and leave developments to determine and point out what variations should afterward be made and what other and different things it may afterward be deemed wise to undertake.

THE LITTLE THEATRE

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES



WINTHROP AMES

Mr. Winthrop Ames is now the director of one of the smallest and one of the most exquisitely dainty playhouses in America. Out of the New Theater venture he has come with firm conviction that between the audience and the actor a very intimate atmosphere must be maintained. The only way in

which this may be consummated is to reduce the physical proportions of the building. The subsidized New Theater was unwieldy; one could not see in it, one could not hear in it. With difficulty was it made possible to speak or act in it. There were 2,500 seats, and the line of vision from the top gallery was abnormally long.

In the Little Theater Mr. Ames has gone to the opposite extreme. His auditorium contains only 299 seats. All theaters with 300 seats and over have to conform to certain exacting requirements of the Building Department. There are no boxes and no balcony. As a theater it is complete; it is the auditorium of a large playhouse put under the reducing glass. There are others of its kind abroad: The Little Theater in London, Reinhardt's Kammerspiele in Berlin, and the Théâtre des Arts in Paris. And they all seem to be pledged to the same artistic aspirations: to select those plays which depend for their complete grasp upon subtle shades of voice and expression.

The building is colonial in structure—mottled red brick with stone trimmings and green shutters. By using bay trees as decorations the effect is obtained of a house set back in a garden and seen above a high wall. In the auditorium everything shows refined taste and is subdued in tone. The walls are tapestried in Gobelin designs and paneled in walnut; the curtain is rich in blue and silver, with tapestried borders. The seats are luxurious and not crowded together. In no way does it give one the impression of a hall; it is a complete theater on a small scale. Many of Mr. Ames's ideas are borrowed from his former venture; his two years' experience as director at the New Theater has served him well. He has a revolving stage, so that there may be no delay in change of scene; he has every latest electrical appliance, and his dressing rooms (all alike, so as to abolish the "star" idea) are ample and airy. The Little Theater has a personal touch about it that makes it a home rather than a place of public amusement.

The absence of balconies and the forced raising of prices unfortunately suggest that Mr. Ames's venture is strictly an aristocratic one. But such is not his intention. If conditions allow, he will give popular matinées at popular prices. He assures his public that the physical scope of his house necessitates the price. And as a return courtesy on his part, he serves tea without charge in a room excellent in taste—more like a private room than anything else, with its William and Mary furniture, its open fireplace and its lace-capped maids. One feels like a guest at a week-end housewarming.

It is this sense of privacy which marks The Little Theater. But it will only be able to reach a very small proportion of the people.

It would seem almost that the physical proportions of The Little Theater will limit the character of Mr. Ames's audience and of his plays. More than likely, in the selection of his dramas he will bear in mind special audiences wanting plays that, because of their intense intellectual appeal, are barred from larger theaters. Hence he will have greater opportunity to cater directly to the intelligence, to the delicate imagination and to the literary sense of particular audiences.

At first New York will regard The Little Theater as a fad. The curtain rises at 8.45, a time which marks the desire of those more intent on a good dinner than on the first act. It is after the novelty has worn off that Mr. Ames will have to establish his venture.

Mr. Ames has announced a number of his plans. Beginning with Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" as his evening bill, for special matinees he will give a one-act play, "The Terrible Meek," by Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House," together with "The Flower of the Palace of Han," which Louis Leloy adapted from the Chinese, and which Mr. Kennedy translated from the French. There is likewise in preparation Schnitzler's "Anatol," Mr. Gilbert Murray's version of Euripides's "Electra," and three one-act plays by M. Maeterlinck—those which illustrate the Belgian's "marionette" theory. I mention these since they are to be had in book form. But Mr. Ames has likewise accepted for presentation a modern satire of New York life by Mr. John T. Hayes, entitled "One-Two-Three and Out-Goes-She," Miss Githa Sowerby's "Rutherford & Son," and a dramatic version of "Snow White," with which he hopes to make special appeal to children. The one criticism that might be lodged against this assortment is that it is too haphazard.

In comparison I select a few titles from the repertory of Reinhardt's Kammer-spiele, showing a tendency to be more restricted in choice. These produc-

tions are apart from his Deutsches Theatre spectacles of "Sumurun," "The Miracle" and "Oedipus Rex." Within recent years he has produced Ibsen's "Ghosts," Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande," "Sister Beatrice," "Agla-vaine and Sélysette"; Shaw's "Man and Superman," "Major Barbara," "The Doctor's Dilemma" and "Candida"; Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" and Goethe's "Clavigo." I asked Professor Ordinsky, who is Herr Reinhardt's representative in America, what was the artistic aim of the Kammer-spiele. "Ah," he exclaimed, "it is almost impossible to express by words our artistic aspirations. But always we strive to bring out the soul of a play. It is an intimate feeling we have. We cannot talk about it; we do it."

Mr. Ames now joins the ranks of those who have more faith in the long run system than in the repertory. Here again he is prompted by the size of his theater, for only thru a long run and "road" engagements will he be able to make any appreciable return on his investment. Mr. George Tyler rented The New Theater for his production of "The Garden of Allah"; according to his own statement, 302,973 persons have attended 115 performances. Mr. Ames can never hope to compete with such figures. It is his one aim to make his project self-supporting. We discount his statement that balcony and gallery are not needed in a theater. There is still truth in the manager's belief that his profits are all upstairs. We do agree with him, however, that the moving picture theaters are killing gallery patronage.

Now, a playhouse is a playhouse, no matter what the size; the one requirement is that it must not be too large or too small. "Buntz Pulls the Strings"—New York's most prosperous play this season—is filling to capacity a theater seating 600; its acting would have been just as appropriate for the Empire Theater, but it would have been lost at The New Theater. If Mr. Ames is to be a potent factor in the theater world he must justify himself in a selective sense regardless of the size of his auditorium. He was handicapped at The New Theater, for small effects were lost. In his Little Theater there is only one style of



MR. AMES'S LITTLE THEATRE IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK

piece he will be unable to present—and that is a drama calling for large spectacular effects. Such a house as his may encourage the one-act drama as a distinctive form; it may help to foster a more dainty, a more subtle play. But no theater makes any special appeal to any special form of drama. Greater risks may be taken with plays not appealing generally, but that is all the difference between his and the commercial theater.

"The Pigeon" is the third of Mr. Galsworthy's plays to be given an American production. Mr. Ames has previously presented "Strife," and Miss Barrymore has appeared in "The Silver Box." "Justice"—which prompted the Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, to change the English prison laws—has not as yet been seen here. It is not too much to claim for Mr. Galsworthy that he is one of the most important figures in British

drama. In one respect he is a sentimentalist; the whole argument of "Justice" would denote that. In another respect he is a conventional Englishman; the plot and purpose of "The Eldest Son," just published, is indicative of that. But he is deeply conscious of the human problems back of social and economic conditions; this is evident to all readers of his novel, "Fraternity." To him, class is the sole topic of interest; bold amid social distinctions, he is a casual student of the rights and limitations of class. His view of society is from the standpoint of these rights and limitations. "The Silver Box," in poignant fashion, discusses the question whether or not there is a law for the poor distinct from that for the rich. I mention the variety of his attitudes so as to lead to the statement that "The Pigeon" deals in a sentimental, in a human fashion, with a social problem.



THE PIGEON AND TWO OF HIS "ROTTERS"

A scene from John Galsworthy's "The Pigeon," which opened at the Little Theatre on March 11. Frank Reicher (on the left) is the Belgian vagabond; Sidney Valentine (seated) plays Timson, an unemployed cabman; Russ Whytal (on the right) is the sentimental painter, Christopher Wellwyn.

In it he humanizes the question of charity.

The significance of the title centers in the hero, an artist with a soft heart, who, whenever confronted by poverty in the shape of some ragged individual, gives his last farthing, and then hands his card to the unfortunate. The first curtain rises on an evening when three of Wellwyn's beneficiaries determine to call upon him. Wellwyn's daughter, Ann, highly disapproves of her father's soft-hearted policy.

The entire potency of the play is to be found in the attitudes of a canon, a professor and a J. P., who have determined theories as to the dispensing of charity. But, as many a situation in the play demonstrates, they are blind to the facts around them. The diverse efforts to save the vagabond Ferrand, the

drunken cabby Timson, and the "rotter" Mrs. Meegan, are ill rewarded; while to the end Wellwyn is plucked. He even gives his new address to these social derelicts, after Ann has attempted to save him by moving to a new studio.

And what is the philosophy of it all?—for it is a philosophy rather than a solution. Wellwyn alone has treated these unfortunates as human beings, and not as pawns in a social theory of charity; he alone has come near to fulfilling Ferrand's philosophy. For the Belgian becomes eloquent.

"Those sirs with their theories," he says, aiming the force of his remarks at the canon, the professor and the J. P., "they can clean our skins and chain our 'abits—that soothes for them the esthetic sense. It gives them their good importance. But our spirits they cannot touch,

for they nevaire understand. . . . We wild ones—we know a thousand times more of life than ever will those sirs. . . . Be kind to us, if you will, or let us alone like Mees Ann, but do not try to change our skins."

In the end Mrs. Meegan pathetically tries to drown herself, but is saved by the law in the person of a bobby. And Ferrand, like the philosopher of the road he is and will ever be, breathes forth this epitome of his vagabond observation: "To wish us dead, it seems, is easier than to let us die."

"The Pigeon's" characterization is sharp and well defined. It has a tendency to be gray, but the humor relieves it. Mr. Galsworthy calls it a fantasy; it is just as much a slice of reality. "The Silver Box" is bigger in technique, "Strife" has more newspaper significance, "Justice" is more a case of special

pleading, and "Joy" is more feminine. But "The Pigeon" is perhaps the most delicate play of all.

Simultaneously with the production the play was published, so that readers will be able to judge for themselves whether or not we are correct in our surmise that in most artistic fashion Mr. Galsworthy has succeeded better than in any of his other plays in demonstrating the irony of things.

Looking back at The Little Theater, down the dimly lighted street, one sees at night a picture out of a child's book. The glow of the electric bulbs hidden among bay trees gives the colonial front the appearance of a dream inn, from the entrance of which come forth dainty ladies to be whisked away in automobiles. But it is no dream. The Little Theater is a fact over which New York playgoers may well rejoice.

NEW YORK CITY.



What Is the Matter with Our Army?

V. Its Piecemeal Development and Divided Control

BY MAJOR GEORGE H. SHELTON, UNITED STATES ARMY

[This is the fifth article in our series of articles under the title, "What Is the Matter with Our Army?" The four preceding articles have been contributed by Major-General Wood, Brigadier-General Wotherspoon, Brigadier-General Edwards and Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett. The author of this article is editor of the *Infantry Journal*.—EDITOR.]

WITH a highly qualified personnel individually, our military establishment is collectively inefficient. Whatever retrenchment in military expenditures is made, there can be no true economy so long as an army does not give in collective efficiency full return for every dollar expended upon it. Without organization, without distribution based upon scientific principles, and without means of putting whatever force is authorized promptly into the field in time of emergency, filled with trained men to its authorized limit, there can be no true military efficiency.

Organization does not mean increased

expenditures for military purposes. On the contrary, it means reduced expenditures. It does not of itself and directly interfere with any selfish interests. It does not mean militarism or vast standing armies. It does not necessarily mean any increase of strength whatsoever. It is not inconsistent even with decreased strength. It means nothing more than military usefulness in whatever strength is provided, and the economy of efficiency.

The trouble with our military establishment is that it is the product of a hundred and more years of puttering. It is the result of a system of piecemeal

development that has meant nothing in the way of collective efficiency, nor could mean anything if pursued a thousand years; that has meant increased expenditures for military purposes without corresponding return in military efficiency, and could mean no corresponding return though the expenditures were increased as much again. This is the reason, and the evidence is spread in the military laws thruout the statute books of the land for whoever runs to read. If we examine all of the innumerable military laws that have been enacted by Congress, we shall find that only rarely and at long intervals has effort been made legislatively to cover all parts of the army in a single act. The great mass of these laws have concerned themselves with some one part of the army, with a single staff department, or single special corps, or with one branch of the line of the army—the infantry, the cavalry, or the artillery. Not one of these acts has appeared to take any account of any other part of the army, nor even of the previous development of the part immediately concerned, further than to protect any individual rights granted under previous laws. None of them ever concerned itself with any thought of the army as a whole. Even those few acts which covered all or nearly all parts of the army were in general merely a collection of detached pieces of military legislation united in a single bill. None of them concerned itself with the army as a military or tactical organization—the only way in which an army can be used in war, and the only way it can be properly counted useful at any time. What other result could be expected from this than that each part of the military establishment should come sooner or later to the understanding that its development depended not upon any military policy or military system, not upon the development of the military establishment itself, but upon its own individual efforts? What other result could be expected than that sooner or later every part, consciously or unconsciously, should enter upon the purely selfish struggle for individual instead of collective development, for promotion instead of efficiency? *Esprit de corps* within each part of the military service

is both a proper and necessary thing, but *esprit de corps* is something finer and better than the spirit that must underlie internecine struggles of this character.

Time after time Congress, through its committees and members, has urged its inability to ascertain what the military establishment needed, because of the conflicting and opposing testimony offered by those who should not merely have known what was needed, but been in full agreement thereon. The end was, of course, that out of the innumerable military bills introduced, only those that could command the most influence in their favor were finally enacted into law. No such struggle as this could be carried along on even terms. The parts of the army which profited most by legislation became stronger and more influential and in a better position to seek further legislative development. The parts that were nearest to the capital, with established headquarters always in Washington, had the advantage of position which the parts outside of Washington, widely scattered and without the means of making influential friends, could not overcome. The various parts of the army consequently developed unevenly. The proportions, never correct, grew worse rather than better. The connection between the parts grew more attenuated and the confusion thruout worse confounded.

But the desire for organization means the beginning of unity of effort, and uniform thought and unity of effort are the fundamentals of military efficiency.

Primarily the army is beginning to know itself, because during the last few years it has been afforded opportunities that never occurred in the past to get together in its different parts and to become acquainted. These opportunities began with the Spanish war. Albeit this was not a war in any real sense of the term, the future will probably show it to have had more effect upon the military development of this country than any war in our history. As a matter of fact, its lessons are just beginning to be correctly interpreted. Then we have had the modern illustrations of the war in South Africa and the Russo-Japanese war to assist us in understanding the

lessons of our own little embroglio. This newly found acquaintance with itself is the broad cause of the new judgment. But in the light of the last few years there are revealed now the concrete things that have forced our military minds into a better and correct comprehension of our military deficiencies. With the Spanish war the army began to be used for national as distinguished from local purposes. After the war it was increased in numbers. By the conditions of the service its parts were brought together in larger groups. Its personnel has moved about more and has profited from its broader experience. The troops have been more in the field; not, it is true, in the way that they would be employed in war on a big scale, but still enough to indicate the use and functions of the different arms. All this has helped vastly. But there is more. Since 1901, vacancies occurring in the staff departments, with permanent headquarters in Washington, have been filled by detail of line officers who can hold their places on the staff for but four years and who must then return to their places in the line. Eventually, in this way, all of the staff, except certain technical departments, will be composed wholly of detailed line officers. The true interest of an officer thus detailed to a staff department must remain, therefore, with the line, where he still retains his place and where his promotion lies. This is altogether correct in a military way, since staff departments have no reason for existence except the administration and supply of the line, and the interest of their personnel thus belongs wholly in the line. But efficiency in the staff departments is an essential thing and their functions are of large importance to the line of the army. This interchange of service has helped vastly to bring the line and staff into closer sympathy and into better understanding of each other's purposes and needs, and has helped in this way to extend the feeling of unity—without which an efficient service is impossible.

Until 1903, the staff departments were independent of each other, and the only authority for the coordination of their efforts and the results of their work rested in the Secretary of War, to whom

the various department chiefs reported directly. There was, it is true, as a part of the War Department, an officer designated as Commanding General of the Army. Practically he was no more than a figurehead. He exercised no actual command. He, of course, also reported to the Secretary of War, but he had no practical control over the bureaus of the War Department, and having no bureau of his own and no means of developing the power or influence that this term unfortunately signifies, his influence was ordinarily less important than the influence of any single bureau chief. The Secretary of War was, of course, a civilian, bringing to his office ordinarily no military knowledge and certainly no knowledge of the intimate details of our military system. As a rule, he was in office but a short time and seldom long enough to acquire the necessary knowledge of the service to enable him in any proper measure to coordinate the work of the staff departments, and much less the line of the army and the departments combined. There was no single military mind in recognized control of the military establishment. This of itself was a violation of a fundamental principle of military systems. The efficient use of armies demands undivided responsibility, which means undivided control. An army properly organized is composed of a system of units on an ascending scale, each of which has an officer in command wholly responsible for the administration, supply, discipline and use of his organization, and whose interior control thereof is undivided and absolute. We followed this rule only thru the company and the regiment. There was, as now, no higher organization in the army where this was recognized, while the control of the army itself, as a whole, far from being under a single military mind, was divided practically among a dozen different staff departments. It was bureaucracy carried to the ultimate. But in 1903 an attempt was made to change this. The office of Commanding General was abolished. In its place was created the office of Chief of Staff and the General Staff, the latter with certain defined duties, recognized everywhere in the military world as essential to efficiency in the employment

of armies, but designed also as a body of assistants to the Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff, exercising no direct command except over this body of assistants, and acting always by authority of the Secretary of War or the President, was given by the terms of the law definite authority to supervise all of the bureaus of the War Department and to coordinate their work. Coordination when successfully accomplished spells unity of effort and efficiency.

The members of the General Staff are now selected from the army at large and serve for four years, at the expiration of which, by the terms of the law, they must return to duty with troops and serve therewith two years before becoming eligible again for detail to the General Staff. It is a definite function of general staffs not merely to suggest the organization of the military forces, their training and methods of employment, but to fix the underlying principles that are to govern in the matter of organization and in the use of troops, and to prepare plans of campaign for any possible emergency. The nature of their work and studies in the preparation of these plans and in determining these principles cannot fail to impress upon them the necessity of efficient organization and to force their attention upon the employment of troops in their proper proportions and with regard to the proper exercise of the functions of each part.

The development of the detail staff system and of the General Staff has thruout met with bitter if at times unconscious opposition. It was not to be expected as humanly possible that the bureaus of the War Department, each with a system of its own, with a long history behind them, with eminently able men in their personnel, and with immense if divided powers, could immediately surrender their power without a struggle or yield wholly to a supervision apparently interfering with the dependence of function that had become habit. The institution of the General Staff was regarded with much suspicion both within and without the army. It had the appearance of "made in Germany." It was of foreign inception; it bore the hallmark of monarchy, and was seemingly opposed to democratic principles.

But in reality the General Staff is world-wide and a necessary part of every efficient military system. It represents interior control of the army by the army itself. It is the representative lawmaking body in the state of military autocracy. It is the most democratic principle ever applied to the military system. But with us it has had to struggle against suspicion and to struggle for its own place. Development under these circumstances has been slow, tho, we may believe, sure.

And the act establishing it was the most important single piece of military legislation ever put upon our statute books. Only thru its development shall we finally bring order out of the military chaos surrounding us now. It is essential, therefore, that the general staff system be understood both in principle and in application. It has not been understood generally without the service, and probably not wholly and widely even within the service.

While never during the whole piecemeal legislative development of the military establishment was a definite plan laid down by or for Congress upon which it could build in the future, it is also true that never before was the army or any considerable part of it able to prepare a plan of this kind that could have meant anything substantial or that could have united military opinion in its support. To attain organization and to provide for proper development, such a definite plan is essential, and its preparation is now possible, tho not easy. There are certain plain requirements. It must provide for the best use of every part of the service as now constituted, for the development of parts that are lacking, and for the eventual provision of an army that, regardless of its size, shall have all its parts in their proper proportions and united in a concrete whole capable of useful employment for its ultimate purpose either by itself or in combination with the organized militia and volunteer forces which would be essential in the event of a great war. In no other way can the army and the militia and the volunteers be combined into armies for the prosecution of war. To develop such a plan of organization is a matter of time and labor, and when

completed it must not merely meet the practical approval of the service at large, the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief, but it must be put before Congress in such a way as not merely to admit understanding, but to give assurance that the mistakes of the past are not to be repeated. Such a plan, it is officially stated, is now in preparation by the General Staff. This of itself is a notable thing. For the first time in our history a body created for this purpose is working upon a plan for an army tactically organized, properly proportioned and designed to meet such military needs of the nation as can be foreseen, and to develop in the future accordingly as these needs develop. Any legislation for the military establishment, then, in the meantime must not merely complicate the work in hand by readjusting the proportions and relations of the existing parts of the military establishment and by adding to the volume of military legislation to be considered, but must nullify whatever has already been accomplished in working out the manifold details of organization.

It is this that makes the military legis-

lation now before Congress as a part of the army appropriation bill of such serious importance. True economy in the military service can be considered only with true efficiency. Correct organization would mean true economy, and it can be shown that with correct organization and proper distribution immense savings can be made in the upkeep of the military establishment. True efficiency is dependent wholly upon correct organization and proper distribution. True economy is not then to be reached thru other means. The legislation under consideration pretends to no organization of the army as a whole and to no new distribution of the troops. It is of no different order than the piecemeal legislation of the past. It means perhaps temporary retrenchment in military expenditures, but to the minds of most military students it can mean nothing in the way of increased efficiency or real economy. Rather the contrary. It must certainly add to the military confusion and postpone the day of true organization that will mean true efficiency and true economy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Wanderlust

BY WILLARD A. WATTLES

IN a Land of Faery I made my home
And sought to tarry the feet that roam;
I built me a hut on a sunny day
And plastered its walls with the river-clay;
I built thee strong, O heart of song,
Secure, I thought, from the world's red wrong;
The great trees whispered overhead
And green the clambering vines were spread
Where the crimson trumpets of the morn
Flared into triumph when Love was born.

But lure of the highway long and brown,
So surely, silently beckoning down
From the quiet hut to the noisy town
Along the banks where the river stayed
In eddying circles of light and shade,
Called to me, cried to me all night long
Till I kissed the sleeping lips of song;
Then I turned my face from the clay-walled
home
And followed the road that led my feet
To the clamoring throng on the busy street,

Where joyless lips that cannot sing
Are crushed in cruel silencing,
And hopeless ones who beg for bread,
Can never know when the trumpets red
Set fire to the green enseltered walls
Of a clay-built hut where the silence calls
Me back to the faery groves of home
By the restless surge of the river-
foam,
O hearts that tarry and feet that roam!
AMHERST, MASS.



THE MAYOR OF TOKYO

On February 24 the steamship "Awa Maru" left Yokohama bringing 3,000 young cherry trees to the United States. These trees are of the choicest species in all Japan, and are the gift of the municipality of Tokyo to the United States. They will be planted in Washington along some avenue as a memorial of national friendship between the two countries. Several years ago a similar shipment of trees were sent to this country, but our immigration authorities detected some suspicious disease among them and they were all destroyed. But the Mayor of Tokyo, the Honorable Yukio Ozaki, nothing daunted insisted on another set of trees being grown in specially prepared and disinfected soil. To the Mayor, therefore, belongs the credit of carrying to completion this graceful act of international courtesy. Mr. Ozaki is a liberal in politics. He is generally considered the greatest orator of Japan. Born in 1859, he graduated at Keiogijuku University and then went into politics, being elected a member of the first session of the Diet and continuing a member ever since. He was chief Councillor of the Foreign Office in 1897, was a member of the Matsukata Cabinet and Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet of 1898. He left Count Okuma's party, however, and joined Prince Ito's party and was made its leader in the House, but in 1903 he resigned to become a free lance, and was the same year elected Mayor of Tokyo.

Literature

Industrial History

AMERICAN industrial society is the creature of the last generation. Only since the Civil War have the forces of modern industry taken hold of American life and compelled the individual, the corporation, the State—even the nation—to fall in line and march in step with the pace set by transportation, manufacture and invention. In the earlier decades of American history agriculture explains everything, and their incipient manufactures are to be treated as exceptions to the general rule. Clay's American system, dealing with the status of industries that were strange to most of his followers, had a popularity in theory that it has lost as the masses of the population have come to feel the rigor of industrial control. But it was a long struggle, lasting half a century, before the class created by the industrial revolution came to feel its identity and realize its power.

John R. Commons is the unquestioned leader among those scholars who, blending economics and sociology and history, have sought to analyze the movement toward industrialism, to write its history and to chart its future. In the great work which he has now brought to completion* he has inspired a group of students to assemble the documentary fragments left in the rise of a labor class from its beginnings in inarticulate complaint, thru its period of incoherency, into its present state of vigorous though undisciplined maturity. His editorial comment, in his introductions to the various groups of volumes, goes far toward showing the real significance of the social movement.

We have already noted and commented upon the six volumes of the collection which have to do with the frontier, the plantation, and the genesis of the labor

movement in America. In the seventh and eighth volumes, the last-named movement becomes more definite and wider in its extent, while a new period of philosophy runs its course. Today, a century ago and in the middle of the last century have been the periods when social panaceas have been most thought about and tried. The economic faddists of the 40's, as Mr. Commons calls them, had a theoretic output in excess of their practical result, but for the first time the rights of labor, as such, came to be a matter of serious thought for men of intellect. The factory system was getting a foothold before the Civil War; with it came "Owenism," "Fourierism," "True Americanism" and "Free Soil," while the radicals looked ahead to the general acceptance of the ten-hour day.

The changes since the Civil War are recorded in the ninth and tenth volumes. Significantly enough, the National Labor Union, and the great all-American Knights of Labor and Patrons of Husbandry were the distinctive institutions. The new nationalism was accompanied by new philosophies that prove the crystallization of American life. The free land was gone; wage earners were always to remain wage earners; America had become industrialized. Whether the reformer found his cure in the control of the land, as did Henry George, or in the regulation of the job, as did the labor leaders, the movements and documents prove that a new nation had appeared.

None of the historians of the middle period of the last century has seen the significance of the movement whose footsteps have been followed here. Mr. Rhodes ignores it; Professor McMaster sees in it merely a group of interesting events; Von Holst, obsessed by the slavery struggle, did not know that it existed. Indeed, during the middle period the movement was only in its beginnings, and the cases which look so imposing here were scattered through a wide variety of more exciting affairs.

*A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner and John B. Andrews. Ten volumes and a supplementary volume. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1909-1911. \$50.

But when the historian of the era since the Civil War shall approach his task he will find in these, and their related documents, his main theme. A new nation, industrialized and nationalized beyond recall, will be his subject; and his movements will have to do with the struggles of conscious classes to secure their reward, and of the body politic to maintain its rights and its existence. Mr. Commons and his coworkers have collected the materials and pointed the direction which our future history must take.



Songs in Various Keys

IN her songs of the woman spirit—*In Vivid Gardens*¹—Marguerite Wilkinson speaks a vigorous word, and sometimes a very plain word, for woman—for the ideal woman in her ideal perfection of physical form, mental sanity and pure motherhood—insisting at the same time on an equally pure manhood and self-sacrifice in the husband who shall stand with her at the altar. She is indeed the singer of the new woman who claims absolute equality with man—not the woman of the Elizabethan hothouse flowers lolling in the gardens of courts. She has no love for the passion flowers of some of the new-fledged poets. Hers is the old-time virility, in the primitive significance of that much-abused word—force, energy, power to do and to suffer. Her mission in the present volume is to redefine love, to restate the relation between man and woman. This she does in many poems of merit—notably in the poem called “The Answer,” and in the vigorous stanzas on “The Non-Conformist.” For a very musical summing up of the whole matter, one might with interest read “The Land of the Orange Flowers.”

Much less ambitious is Margaret E. Sangster, who, in *A Little Book of Homespun Verse*,² shows herself to be essentially the poet of home life, the workroom, the old-fashioned “settin’-room,” in which one is glad to have had a small chair by the fireside. Neither

in her heart nor in her song does she care for the airship ladies who seldom in their poetic ecstasies land one on the home-made rug. Her democracy is of the old style that mends clothes, sews on the buttons, and unostentatiously handles the knitting needles. She is quite in sympathy with the weak of all colors, and it is *con amore* that she takes the side of black “Mammy Nell” against the “pussons” born with a silver spoon in the mouth:

“If heaven’ll even things, my chile,
Dese lazy folks up dere
Will fine St. Peter settin’ ’em
To sweep de golden stair.”

If Mrs. Sangster is the poet of the home, Miss Kimball³ is the poet of the church. Seldom far from the arching portal, the baptismal font, always with the service book in hand, she carries into song an old fashion, dating as far back as George Herbert, yet not exactly suggesting Herbert in his quaintness of speech, in his humble familiarity with God, she yet arms herself far more than the New England mother cares to do with the rhetoric of the poet’s library, dealing far less with specific duty to the working mass than does Mrs. Sangster. She joins the rich processional of Sunday, and worships, even in her sympathetic songs of the seasons. Indeed, the full harvest in autumn, of yellow corn and the golden pumpkin arrayed in state at the agricultural fair, she loves to set to the melody of hymns:

“More fragrant than the meadow’s breath
The incense of our souls should rise
From life’s rude altars wreathed by Faith
With borrowed bloom from Paradise.”

Whittier could hardly do it better, so far as the rich and mellow verse goes, but Whittier would distinguish between Sunday and Monday.

A delightful sheaf of madrigals and other light verse with a decidedly Heineish tang is Jean Wright’s *An Urban Faun*.⁴ Mr. Louis Untermeyer’s *First Love*⁵ is a sequence of songs. With variations chiming with the varying moods of love—its hopes and dreams, its

¹IN VIVID GARDENS: SONGS OF THE WOMAN SPIRIT. By Marguerite Wilkinson (Marguerite Ogden Bigelow). Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.

²A LITTLE BOOK OF HOMESPUN VERSE. By Margaret E. Sangster. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. \$1.

³POEMS. By Harriet McEwen Kimball. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

⁴AN URBAN FAUN AND OTHER POEMS. By Jean Wright. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. \$1.

⁵FIRST LOVE: A LYRIC SEQUENCE. By Louis Untermeyer. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.

joy and despair, the lover yet loses himself and his reader in his frequent failure to keep the mind fixt on the mood rather than on the art. A poem of strong, sweet home life, with its temptations bravely run down to a glad ending, is Charles Hanson Towne's⁶ opening tale done in excellent blank verse of the Wordsworthian order, with the Wordsworthian simplicity of diction. Professor Scollard bestows his best finish of form and polish on his latest volume of verse, a series of exquisite vignettes in song, *From the Lips of the Sea*.⁷ From his lofty highland of daily work he takes us down to the shore, and he listens and we listen with him to the

"Song of summer by the sea,
Of half-forgotten runes made long ago
Of moon-wrought marvel and of mystery,
Of glamor—of the glow and after-glow."

Our inland waters are the theme of John C. Wright. In his *Lays of the Lakes*⁸ the lover of verse finds a pleasing strain from the midland forests and the wild life of the West, and more especially from the sheen of the Great Lakes. This last, he says,

"Is the place where I love to be,
Sailing, sailing, sailing along,
Sailing and singing a sailing song,"

and so say we all of us in certain moods of the day, but it isn't always in the day's work.

Much deeper is the thought in the poems of Carlos Wuppermann's *Quiet Places*⁹. Tho not dramatic in form, the passion of drama is there, the general theme being the exorcism of the uninvited ghosts that flock in the rear of an unbidden love.

A volume of meditative verse, by Benjamin R. C. Low, is *The Sailor Who Has Sailed and Other Poems*.¹⁰ The sailor who has sailed has ventured on the old sea of doubt, of unsolved riddles in the moral world, of faith thinly supported against a sea of evil. The verse is good in quality, the blank verse particularly successful in form, evenness and

music, and quite engaging in its antique simplicity. Pretty love songs lie scattered among the group of "Other Songs"—notably one on "Penelope," reminiscent of the story of Ulysses.

Grace Denio Litchfield runs back in *The Nun of Kent*¹¹ to the days of Henry VIII to find her theme, and catches a heroine at the door of Canterbury Cathedral. The pious girl is another Joan of Arc, having a priestly inspiration to dethrone the amorous monarch and substitute Mary, his daughter, on the throne of England. We are permitted to see the machinery by which saints were made and run in those days. The study of the priest at his hilarious devotions, the play of character among a group of them, give the dramatic element, the true plot. Elizabeth, the nun of Kent, sainted against her will, the lover Cuthbert, and his keen-eyed mother, Mistress Vane, are sharply drawn, with no waste of words—drawn with the strength and weaknesses, the same in those old days as now; but, as the halo of saintship rests awkwardly on the fragile girl, so the pomp of the Shakespearean style fails to adjust itself comfortably to the simple girlish peasant as she goes to her death from the prison in the last act, where she has not the advantage of the monk's rhetoric. She might be left to go to the scaffold with a noble heroism, but not with the heroics of a noble born in the purple. This, perhaps, is the flaw in the drama, which, however, is far too good to be set aside in the company of unsuccessful dramatists.

The *Vista of English Verse*,¹² by Henry S. Pancoast, is a reprint of an old collection, with additions and changes. Its scope, broader than that of the beautiful "Golden Treasury" of Professor Palgrave, accounts probably for the omission of many lyrics of greater merit than some of those included in the volume. Palgrave, for instance, finds forty-one lyrical pieces of the first class culled from the minor poems of Wordsworth. Every lover of poetry would accept them as worthy of a high place at the marriage feast of the lyre and song. Mr. Pancoast

⁶YOUTH AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles Hanson Towne. New York: Mitchell Kennerly. \$1.

⁷FROM THE LIPS OF THE SEA. By Clinton Scollard. Clinton, N. Y.: George William Browning. \$1.

⁸LAYS OF THE LAKES. By John C. Wright. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gotham Press. 1911.

⁹QUIET PLACES. POEMS. By Carlos Wuppermann. New York: Shaemas O. Sheel. \$1.

¹⁰THE SAILOR WHO HAS SAILED, AND OTHER POEMS. By Benjamin R. C. Low. New York: John Lane Company. 1911. \$1.25.

¹¹THE NUN OF KENT. A Drama in Five Acts. By Grace Denio Litchfield. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. \$1.

¹²THE VISTA OF ENGLISH VERSE. Compiled by Henry S. Pancoast. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

finds room for only eighteen; yet one need not complain. Enlargement of scope necessitates some repression in selection. Allowing for this and for difference of taste in the general reader, the revised volume should be welcomed as a serviceable gift to American lovers of song.

A History of the President's Cabinet. By Mary L. Hinsdale, Ph. D. Pp. 355. University of Michigan Historical Studies. Ann Arbor: George Wahr. \$1.75.

The American Cabinet occupies a peculiar—and perhaps transitional—place as the subordinate of the President and the subordinate of Congress; and writers have done little more than consider it in one or the other of these relationships. Miss Hinsdale's careful study, which goes back to the origin of the Cabinet and comes down to the appointment of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Stimson, breaks virgin soil. For the first time the subject is considered comprehensively as a thing by itself. The facts are arranged conveniently for reference, an historical survey being followed by chapters on relations with the President and Congress, and on the principles of Cabinet choosing. The style, tho good, is a little compact for the general reader; and space has been limited so severely—ten or twelve pages to each Administration—that the personal rivalries and political maneuvers which enlivened such times as those of "Jackson, Lewis & Co." have been left without much notice. While accurate in presenting details, Miss Hinsdale does not always show an open mind or sure judgment in her treatment of large questions. She seems a little too well pleased with our system of completely isolating the Executive from Congress. Criticism of it she considers academic, thus overlooking the wastefulness of our financial procedure, as demonstrated by Mr. Tawney and Senator Aldrich, and the arguments which so practical and experienced a Representative as Mr. McCall recently urged in favor of seating the Secretaries in Congress. Miss Hinsdale refuses to see the modifications which are being made in the theory of separate powers. Few competent observers are likely to agree with her that the initiative of the Administration is not increasing.

Chemical Phenomena In Life. By Frederick Czapek, Ph. D. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

Science deserves a broader constituency than the classroom, and this is especially true when a field of knowledge is being developed for the first time. This admirable little manual takes a broad survey of the field of the chemistry of life, from colloidal chemistry to the physical basis of heredity, including such topics as the new science of "immunochemistry," or the chemical and biological causes of the phenomenon of resistance to disease, including the whole question of the anti-toxins. In fact, the author claims all vital phenomena for his province, as he says: "What we call life is nothing else but a complex of innumerable chemical reactions in the living substance which we call protoplasm." Like the other volumes of "Harper's Library of Living Thought," this is very serviceable to the general reader who wants to "catch up" with the advance of knowledge.

Literary Notes

....A story of hereditary eccentricity, verging on insanity is effectively told by Evelyn St. Leger in *The Shape of the World* (Putnam; \$1.25). The wife of the tyrannical husband possesses both charm and strength of character, an unusual combination in heroines nowadays.

....The author of "When It Was Dark," Guy Thorne, has written a realistic and lurid study of the heredity of drunkenness. (*The Drunkard*. Sturgis & Walton; \$1.35.) He proposes two solutions of the evil: for the protection of society, forbidding the drunkard to marry; for the individual, the care of the Church.

....The story of the life of Mrs. Harriet Caswell Broad, missionary to the Indians, editor and Home Missionary Secretary, is told by her brother, Dr. Joseph B. Clark, in an attractive volume entitled *Blue Sky* (Pilgrim Press), which was a name bestowed upon Mrs. Broad by the Indians of the Cattaraugus Reservation, and used by her frequently in later life as a pen-name.

....Almost everybody knows what a *Black Cat* story is. Everybody who does know, knows also whether he likes them or not. If he does like them he will be glad to know that he can find a whole bunch of them together in H. D. Umbstaetter's *Red-hot Dollar* (Page; \$1). They all start off on the run at

the crack of the pistol and the susceptible reader feels his head swim or his flesh creep on the third or fourth page.

....Dean George Hodges is a prolific contributor to popular literature on religion, and sometimes his resources, large as they are, prove unequal to the demands he makes upon them, and the products of his pen fail to reach the usual high standard of excellence. *Everyman's Religion* (Macmillan; \$1.50) has some good thought in its various essays, but much of the matter is little more than padding.

....In the *Mystics of the Renaissance* (Putnam) Dr. Rudolph Steiner gives an exposition of the lives and religious experience of such men as Eckhart, Tauler and Boehme, particularly in their relation to modern thought. Dr. Steiner believes that these men, were they living today, would be in the forefront of the scientific and naturalistic movement, since they were merely with mistaken facts following the mandate: "Know thyself."

....We reviewed *The Quest*, by Dr. Fredrick van Eeden, in our issue of July 11, 1909, when it was first translated from the Dutch into English, and we are glad to welcome a new edition of it published by Mitchell Kennerley (\$1.50), for it is an unusual novel, a strange mixture of mysticism and muckraking, the struggle of sordid realism with a quaint idealism. The dream life of little Johannes is more vivid and interesting than his everyday experiences.

....From Paris comes news that a Bernard Shaw season is looked for this spring, and Mr. Shaw is expected to visit Paris as the guest of the municipality during the year. Meanwhile, not only is the publication of a French translation of certain of his plays announced for March, but already the Théâtre des Arts has in active rehearsal "Widowers' Houses," which will be produced under the title "L'Argent n'a pas d'Odeur." It is reported that a translation of "Arms and the Man" will be played at the Odéon early this year.

....Walt Whitman is an author whom most of us—those of us, at least, who are not uncritical enthusiasts—like best in small doses. He is a tonic, indeed; but who has not felt that his was a case for the anthologist? An altogether discriminating anthologist has declared himself in the person of Waldo R. Browne, who has collected in *The Rolling Earth* "outdoor scenes and thoughts from the writings" of the Good Grey Poet. John Burroughs contributes an introduction, and Houghton Mifflin Co. have given the little volume beauty and simplicity of form (pp. 221; \$1.25). Whitman poet and Whitman diarist are both most happily represented.

....The latest addition to the already long and still lengthening list of books on harmony (let us qualify this by saying the latest that has been sent to us) is by William Alfred White and is entitled *Harmonic Part Writing* (Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.; \$1.50). With singleness of purpose the author aims to give a mastery of composition for four parts, whether vocal or instrumental, and he says some illuminating and helpful things on this theme which is the foundation of all modern musical composition.

....*The New Dictionary of Statistics*, edited by August D. Webb (Dutton; \$7), is a large volume of nearly 700 pages designed to complement the fourth edition of "Mulhall." The contents, alphabetically arranged, cover a wide range, cost of living, vital statistics, commerce, pensions, pauperism, shipping, crime, agriculture, etc., in all countries. The only drawbacks to its use in this country are that the census figures of 1910 are not included and all financial matters are given in pounds sterling instead of dollars.

....Neither the title nor, at first thought, the plan of *The Ben Greet Shakespeare*, for Young Readers and Amateur Players, arouses our enthusiasm, for tho "the plays are cut to the length of an ordinary performance," the improvement is more than doubtful unless an acting version and nothing else is aimed at. Certainly the hints for amateur players are good so far as they go. The two volumes which we have received are *The Tempest* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*—attractively made by Doubleday, Page & Co., and published at sixty cents each.

....The new art of cinematography, which is capable of doing as much for the drama as printing did for literature, has several periodicals devoted to it, but the first book to give a comprehensive account of its processes and results is *Moving Pictures*, by Frederick A. Talbot (Lippincott; \$1.50). Tho written from the English point of view it does justice to the part played by America in the development of the art. The different forms of apparatus are described in sufficient detail for the general reader and numerous illustrations given of its varied applications. A good book for reading rooms and school libraries

....Mrs. Gilman's pen seldom does better service than when it pricks some bubble of perverse tradition. In *The Crux* she transplants four New England women to Denver and sets them to home-making for lonely bachelors in an ideal boarding house. Reforming a dissolute man by marrying him to a clean-minded girl is the sort of respectable social crime that needs illuminating, and Mrs. Gilman does it harshly but with exemplary thoroughness. *Moving the Mountain*, by the same

author (The Charlton Co.; \$1 each), is less happily carried out. The transformation the book declares accomplished in thirty short years, would take as many centuries to bring about. Mrs. Gilman modestly calls her new world, recreated in one generation, "a baby Utopia," but it is like all the rest of them, from Plato's to Bellamy's, except for its mushroom growth and the greater dominance of women in its idyllic affairs, and like the rest it is savorless.

....The author of "The Heritage of the Desert," Zane Grey, has brought out a new novel, *Riders of the Purple Sage*, that has the rush and sense of adventure only slightly hinted by the title. It is a story of the struggle between Mormons and Gentiles in Utah, when the latter were few, in wild territory days. The heroine is a Mormon woman and the hero the sworn enemy of her people, a situation that makes for romance. (Harpers, \$1.30.)

....Dr. James J. Walsh, of Fordham University, continues his studies of medieval medicine in a volume entitled *Old Time Makers of Medicine*. (Fordham University Press, N. Y.; \$2). The author begins with chapters on the Jewish and Arabian physicians, but he is especially interested in the achievements of the Catholic physicians which give support to his thesis that the Church was not inimical to scientific progress. The volume will interest laymen as well as doctors, for it brings together in convenient form material hitherto inaccessible to the ordinary reader. The chapters on medieval dentistry and women physicians will be a surprise to many.

....Benjamin C. Marsh, a social worker whose experience in charity organization, the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, and as a New York State Commissioner on Distribution of Population, has given him many opportunities for study and observation, has published a pamphlet of more than one hundred pages entitled *Taxation of Land Values in American Cities: The Next Step in Exterminating Poverty* (320 Broadway, New York). The excuse for his book Mr. Marsh finds in

"the failure adequately to tax land values, and the increasing budgets of cities, counties, States and the Federal Government, while, simultaneously, these political units are piling up millions of bonded indebtedness."

The investigator includes a statement of the sources of municipal revenue abroad, and a chapter on possible methods of taxing land values in our own cities. "The conclusion that a higher annual tax-rate on land values and a small land increment tax are the most feasible methods of reducing ground rents and securing an adequate revenue . . . will probably be generally accepted."

Pebbles

IF it is between Taft and Roosevelt we are for the survival of the fattest.

KENTUCKY is the State where they have poor feud laws.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

KNICKER—Did your father give you an auto?

Bocker—Yes, but he didn't endow it.—*Lippincott's*.

"I THINK," said Mrs. Cumrox, who was arranging a musical program, "that we will have a mezzo-soprano."

"All right," replied her husband. "Don't bother me about it. Go ahead and see an architect."—*Washington Star*.

IT was at one of the famous "frolics" given by the Lambs. Mr. Charles Frohman had made an extremely neat and appropriate speech. There was loud applause at its finish, and then, "Author! Author!" cried Mr. Augustus Thomas, standing up on his chair.—*Argonaut*.

THE new millionaire's banquet table was spread, and the guests about to be summoned. "Are you sure there are no reporters present?" anxiously asked the host of the butler.

"I've made certain of it, sir."

"Then go out and get a few," rejoined the host.—*Canadian Courier*.

CLERK—Can you let me off tomorrow afternoon? My wife wants me to go shopping with her.

Employer—Certainly not. We are much too busy.

Clerk—Thank you very much, sir. You are very kind!—*London Opinion*.

HIS FAILING.

He has never tasted 'baccy,
He is always temperate,
He is never rude or quarrelsome,
And he never comes home late;
In all ways he is a model
With this one dissenting "Nix";
On the street car, going homeward
He WILL talk politics.

His rating is unquestioned
As a model sort of hub;
He's the glittering example
In the office and the club;
But when he hits the street car
At just seventeen to six
His goodness is forgotten—
For he WILL talk politics.

He is good for blocks on iron,
And for miles on Schedule K;
He will ride beyond his corner
And talk back the other way;
It matters not the subject,
Be it lead or tin or bricks;
It's a mania most distressing,
For he WILL talk politics.
—*Denver Republican*.

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The Outcome of the Peace Treaties

LAST week we express our deep sense of humiliation that the Senate of the United States mutilated the peace treaties with England and France. By insisting on the amendments, the Senate narrowed the scope of the treaties and may have rendered them unacceptable to England and France. This week we propose to analyze the amendments more in detail, and then to offer some constructive suggestions.

The Senate in its amendments committed two sins—one of omission, the other of commission. The sin of omission consisted in striking out paragraph 3 of Article III, which gave the Joint High Commission power to decide whether the dispute is "justiciable" or not, and therefore to be arbitrated. Instead of the commission deciding this, it will now be decided jointly by the President and Senate, and as they have both agreed, by the first article of the treaty, to refer "all differences" to arbitration that are "justiciable," it follows that the Senate as well as the President will be morally bound to arbitrate every "justiciable" question. In other respects

the Joint High Commission remains as before the amendment. It consists of three nationals of each party. It has full power to investigate a dispute upon the request of either party, and if either party so desires its findings shall be postponed a year, thus affording time for ill feeling and passion to cool. It is safe to say, therefore, that the findings of such a commission, even if not legally binding, will have all the force of a legal decision. It will be hardly conceivable that a nation would fail to heed its recommendations. The amendment of the Senate, therefore, respecting the Joint High Commission is only a theoretical calamity. Practically it will hardly affect the course of international justice.

The Senate's sin of commission was the amendment we published in full last week, reserving from arbitration certain questions, including the admission of aliens, foreigners' rights to enter schools, State bonds, territorial integrity of the several States, and the Monroe Doctrine.

All these exceptions seem to be excluded from arbitration within the original terms of the treaty. If, however, this is not the case, it is inconceivable that England or France would desire to bring any of them into court, so their incorporation into the treaty would seem to be as harmless as it is superfluous. However, there is an aspect of the case that looks more serious, which has received no public attention. Do the American people realize that if these treaties are adopted as amended and become the supreme law of the land, the President and Senate may be guilty of settling grave questions of our constitutional law by the dangerous method of establishing precedents in regard to them in foreign treaties?

Take, for instance, "the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States." Here is the implication, which is hardly less than a confession, put into a foreign treaty, that the United States has no authority over the matter where a State is concerned. That is a very serious admission, for the Constitution distinctly makes treaties paramount to State laws and constitutions, and more than once has the President called on Congress to enact needed laws in protection of aliens discriminated

against or injured under State authority. A treaty is no place to hamper by precedent our free action under our Constitution.

As much may be said as to the exclusion of "the question of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any State of the United States." That means the repudiated indebtedness of certain States. But apart from the fact that these repudiated debts are already excluded under the language which makes the treaty refer solely to "all differences *hereafter* arising," it is not proper for us in a treaty thus to settle or even suggest it as a principle that Congress has no right under our Constitution to act on the matter by treaty. It plainly has such right.

In the same way the excluded question of "the territorial integrity of the several States or of the United States" is one that comes fully within the authority of the national Government, under the Constitution, and more than once such a question has been settled thru an international commission.

We therefore decline, as we did last week, to advise President Taft whether he should attempt to get England and France to accept the treaties as amended, or to pigeonhole them till after the campaign, in the hope that an aroused and renewed public opinion will force the Senate to yield.

Now as to positive recommendations.

1. There may be a question of courtesy to the Senate involved, and there would be but for a very serious question yet remaining as to the conditions under which the action of the Senate was taken; but if such courtesy will allow, the President should negotiate an arbitration treaty of unlimited scope at once with Germany. It is an open secret that Germany has felt aggrieved that we entered into negotiations with England and France before we did with her. She is now anxious to join with us in a peace treaty. Congressman Richard Bartholdt, president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, in a letter dated January 12 to Dr. Ernst Richard, president of the German-American Peace Society, quoted the German Ambassador as declaring . . . "that he officially informed the Secretary of State of Germany's readiness to enter upon

the arbitration policy, and that he had added that Germany was willing to go still farther than England and France and was ready to have all questions without distinction settled by arbitration."

This is a profoundly significant statement from Germany, as Germany has generally been considered up to the present time the chief obstacle to the progress of the peace movement of the world. As President Taft has repeatedly committed himself to the proposition that all questions—even those supposed to involve national honor and vital interests—are susceptible of arbitration, and as the majority report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, which condemned the treaties with England and France as originally negotiated, said the Senate would have not the slightest objection to passing a treaty which confined itself to stating that "all differences" should be submitted to arbitration that are "justiciable," let the President, therefore, test their sincerity. Let him negotiate with Germany a model arbitration treaty of unlimited scope and without qualification. He believes in it. Germany says she will accept it. Perhaps the Senate will not again take the responsibility of thwarting the ends of justice and civilization. Moreover, the peace sentiment that is now so strong thruout the country will be able to make itself felt better the next time.

2. Let the President appoint forthwith the Peace Commission created by the following joint resolution of Congress in the spring of 1910:

"Resolved, etc., That a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of governments for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war."

This resolution was introduced by the World Federation League of New York and jointly supported by the New York Peace Society and the World Peace Foundation of Boston. It has since been indorsed by the Interparliamentary Union at its Brussels session, the International Peace Congress at Christiania,

the New England Peace Congress, the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, and the American Peace Congress. President Taft in his annual message to Congress, dated December 16, 1910, stated:

"I have not as yet made appointments to this commission because I have invited and am awaiting the expressions of foreign governments as to their willingness to cooperate with us in the appointment of a similar commission or representatives who would meet with our commission and by joint action seek to make their work effective."

The American Peace Congress, in its resolutions in reply to this, stated:

"This Congress understands this commission to be a purely American commission not endowed with diplomatic functions, and entertains the conviction that the commission should be appointed at an early day and should begin its labors without regard to the opinion which other powers may entertain as to possible results."

We think recent events show the need of a body of experts at the call of the Government to make a scientific study of the whole peace problem. Surely Congress will extend the time in which the commission can report, and also appropriate sufficient funds for the prosecution of the commission's duties. This commission is a direct outcome of the request of both Hague conferences that the nations make a deliberate and official study of the whole peace question, so that they would come to the Third Hague Conference in 1915 better prepared than they were in 1899 and 1907. The President has been badly advised in not appointing this commission. It can do no harm, for its findings do not have to be adopted, and it is likely to do much good. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the President has any right to ignore and nullify a mandatory joint resolution of Congress.

3. The President and the Republican leaders should see that a plank is put in the platform of the party at the forthcoming Chicago convention pledging the party to an enactment of genuine, all-inclusive arbitration treaties with other nations which may be similarly disposed. This will be popular with the voters, who are beginning to realize that this great peace issue is as predominantly moral as political. Moreover, it will bind the party and tend to prevent recalcitrant Senators from backsliding when the test

comes. Such a plank would greatly strengthen Mr. Taft before the country and would be an evidence of genuine statesmanship.

To recapitulate, then, we advise President Taft to go slow about seeking to get France and England to ratify the amended treaties, until he has convinced himself he is not thereby signing away to the several States power vested in the Federal Government. On the other hand, let him proceed at once to test the Senate's sincerity by negotiating a model and all-inclusive arbitration treaty with Germany. In the meantime the members of the Peace Commission should be appointed and set to work, and steps taken to commit the Republican party at its next convention to unlimited arbitration.

A Mischievous Decision

WE have heard much of the delays of the law; we now have from the Supreme Court of the United States a surprising example of the mischief, not to say tyranny, of the law.

A patent is in its very nature a monopoly. It is intended to be such. It is made a monopoly so that for seventeen years an inventor may receive a proper reward for the benefit he does to the world. The law used to allow a patent to have a term of fourteen years, and then to be renewable for fourteen years more. This excluded the public too long from the free advantages of an invention, and the law was changed to make the patent good for seventeen years and no more. One such patent is that on the mimeograph, used in offices for making a number of copies of a letter or document. The company which manufactures it puts into the printed slip attached to the sale the provision that the purchaser must use with it only the ink, paper and appliances which the company supplies. The assumption is that only that ink will work with the mimeograph, and that the use of any other ink will give poor results and will discredit the machine. The ink or paper is not patented and evidently cannot be. Now, a purchaser of the mimeograph purchased other ink much cheaper, to the loss to the company by the failure to purchase their unpat-

ented ink; and the company brought suit against the seller of the ink for damages, thru contributory infringement of the patent. The case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and by a divided court, four against three, the company's suit was sustained. It was decided that the patent had been infringed by the use of an unpatented article.

The Supreme Court, when full, consists of nine members. But Justice Harlan has died, and his place was not filled, and Justice Day did not sit on account of absence caused by a death. Four members believed that the patent law, as formulated, gave the patentee the right to dictate what unpatented appliance should be used with his invention, or whatever other conditions of sale or use might be imposed on the buyer, while three interpreted the law otherwise, and in the interest not of the monopoly, but of the people. Four is not a majority of the full court, and in a full court the decision might be reversed. That the Administration, which is prosecuting other monopolies, will find a way to seek a reversal of so strange a decision we do not doubt; or, beyond question, Congress will amend the law to prevent such legal injustice.

For this decision can work monstrous injustice never intended under the law. A safety razor has knives that must be sharpened, and the company that sells it may require that when dull, new knives shall be purchased and the old ones not sharpened elsewhere. The makers of a patented article may bring suit against a department store if it sells a patented article at a price less than that dictated by the makers, or a copyrighted book at less than a dictated price. Such a company as the United Shoe Machinery Company, capitalized at many millions of dollars, and which increases the price of every pair of shoes by perhaps half a dollar, will profit by this decision, for it requires the use of its unpatented buttons and fastenings. It would not be difficult to argue that a newly invented washing machine must be used with only one sort of soap, or a flat iron with one brand of starch, or a stove with one sort of coal or kettle. The principle is the same.

To the non-legal mind, the mind not trained to study quibbles of words, such an interpretation of law seems absurd, and we regret that it will tend to discredit judges and courts. The advocates of the recall of judges will use it with force. Because Mr. Roosevelt has lately supported the recall of judges it will be used in his behalf. We cannot help believing it bad law, surprisingly bad; but the remedy is not to abuse the judges, but to amend the law, so that no such absurd interpretation shall be possible. Or even a better way is first to present the case before a full bench, in hope of a reversal, which would avoid a further long period of litigation under a new law. The old law ought to be reinterpreted by our highest court "reasonably," a useful word, and long familiar to the law, and lately used with effect in interpretation. If ever a court can import the word *reasonable* into its decision as to a law this is a case, when the decision if generally applied will create intolerable monopolies.



Church Union for China

WE recall the time when missionaries in the foreign field wanted to unite, but the societies at home objected. Now the boards at home are as eager for union as are the men and churches abroad. Particularly is there a call for union in the new China, where there is a marvelous field for growth if the Chinese can see a union of at least the Protestant forces.

At the late meeting in this city of the representatives of the foreign mission boards of the United States and Canada, Dr. James A. Barton, secretary of the American Board, presented the need of union, particularly for China, in a remarkable address, asking for a common name for all the Chinese congregations and the submerging of all denominational differences before the Chinese people. He would have common literature, schools simply Christian, and even theological seminaries merged. He then argued in favor of putting in the hands of the Chinese churches, missionaries and natives the entire control of the scope and management of their common activities, assigning to each American

society the field to which it should give aid. The question of creed he did not believe need give any difficulty. The proposition was, in principle, approved by the conference and a committee appointed to arrange the details. This shows how near we are coming to Church union, and that differences of polity between denominations which have adopted episcopal, presbyterian and congregational styles of government are held of less importance than of old. With such union abroad it would not be strange to see the Chinese very soon coming over to the Christian faith by the tens of millions. But then why keep up the separation at home?

An admirable example of such union and native control is set by the Young Men's Christian Association abroad. We take as an example that in China. At Foochow, one of the largest cities in China, and a center of the new republican uprising, a building is being erected for a Young Men's Christian Association, and the directors are Chinese. A letter tells us what kind of men they are. The president of the board is Mr. Wong, the most eloquent man in the province, who has been put at the head of the Board of Ports and Communications for the new republic. Another is Mr. Ding, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs. The vice-president of the association is also Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and one of the two representatives of the province at the constitutional convention. Two others are on the Board of Finance. In all, six of the directors have prominent positions on the boards of the new government. The correspondent writes:

One cannot fail to be in sympathy with a movement in which such men as these have replaced the old inefficient and corrupt officials. These men are serving on very small salaries and some of them at very considerable sacrifice. It is interesting to note that the spirit of democracy predominates. I asked Mr. Cio, our Chinese secretary, whether I should call the President of the Board "Daren" or "Honorable," as officials have always been called. "No," he insisted, "only Mr." There are no official robes, no peacock feathers, no elaborate etiquette, but true Jeffersonian simplicity.

Our friend concludes with a description of a public service in honor of two

students who had been killed in the revolution. It was not a Christian service, and yet no suggestion of idolatry appeared, and one of the speakers declared that Christianity was the only basis for a free and enlightened country. There was an elaborate program, with speeches, music and military; and few queues were to be seen. After the men spoke there were addresses by half a dozen women, beginning with the wife of the President of the Cabinet, who told how she and her husband had planned the capture of the city. All spoke with the most fervid patriotism, when the Chinese have been said to lack patriotism, and declared the undying determination of the people to rule their own affairs. This was two months ago, and we see how now they have achieved their will for a united republic of China. Why not a united church?



The Trust Problem

WE find Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about the control and regulation of Trust combinations much more satisfactory than his speeches and written arguments in favor of the recall and reversal of court decisions by a majority vote at the polls. Last week he published his views about the regulation of combinations. We are glad to commend them, as we did four months ago (November 23) when he made them known in his statement concerning the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation. He said then, as he says now, that our aim should be "to control business, not to strangle it," that we should conserve ideas, efficiency and "up-to-date" methods, just as we conserve our natural resources. He would have the Sherman law amended by the addition of a definition of offenses, and he would have the work of regulation done by an executive commission. For a long time THE INDEPENDENT has held that the Trust problem can be solved in this way. Mr. Roosevelt knows, we presume, that his policy with respect to this subject is substantially that of Mr. Taft, President of the United States.

Our business men, Mr. Roosevelt says, "must be told in plain English what they can and what they cannot do":

"Once given an accurate chart, they will speedily conquer the commerce of the world. But at present Germany has this accurate chart and we have not; and it is hard to overstate what this fact means in the way of handicap to us and of advantage to Germany."

If he means that our chart should be like Germany's, we must enter a protest. Our Government and laws never should and never will sanction the sale of a combination's products for export at prices far below those which at the same time the combination is authorized or permitted to exact from domestic consumers. With respect to this detail Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft are at variance. "My chief concern," says the ex-President in words immediately following those we have quoted, "is with the welfare of the little man, but of course we must do justice to all." This being so, we must assume that he is not really in favor of the German chart. He goes on to say that when business men "come to make necessary trade agreements they are puzzled lest they may find that they have unwittingly transgressed the law," and that they cannot find out in advance what the law is:

"This is all wrong. There should be absolute clearness of the law, and there should be a competent administrative body to do for the world of industrial production what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done for the world of transportation. It should be the policy of the Government clearly to define and punish wrongdoing, to give in advance full information to every man just what he can and just what he cannot legally do."

And he adds that "mere size" should not be made criminal; that the regulation of large corporations cannot be accomplished by a prohibition of all combinations, and that the evils of monopoly cannot be removed by a succession of lawsuits. In substance, much of this is what Secretary Nagel has repeatedly said in public addresses. Heretofore we have referred to his opinions. At Springfield, Mass., on the 13th inst., in the course of an argument for the protection and regulation of national business by national authority, Mr. Nagel said:

"Today our commercial organizations must go before the United States courts to find out what they can do, and must submit their plans for reorganization and readjustment to the courts. This work should not be put upon the courts, whose duties are interpretive. They should not be asked to go into the details of examining plans for the conduct of a business

to see if these are wholly within the scope of the law. The corporations should have the right to go before some administrative body, submit their plans for the conduct of business, and go on with accredited policies. Today we have only one body that really can issue a charter for national business, and that is the United States court. There is no other tribunal before which any large enterprise can lay its plans. The condition of the law tends to paralyze enterprise and industry."

Mr. Roosevelt remarks that the people must solve the problem by insisting upon efficient control. "Let our opponents of reactionary habit make no mistake. Our opponents believe that the people cannot be trusted. We believe that they can be."

Now let us see what Mr. Taft has said on this subject. In a message about Trusts, sent to Congress in the first week of December last, we find him admitting the need of supplementing the Sherman act by specific prohibitions which will "point out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided." He would have the law specifically forbid

"the attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers, and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly."

Asking, as President Roosevelt had done, that provision be made for the Federal incorporation of companies engaged in interstate business, he recommended that an Interstate Trade Commission be created, and that there should be a new statute "permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into Federal corporations":

"They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issues of stock and bonds by an *executive bureau or commission* in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their plans for future business. . . . Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty of aiding courts in the dissolution and re-creation of Trusts within the law. It should be an *executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Interstate Commerce Commission*, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under Federal regulation."

It appears, then, that so far as amendment of the Sherman act and regulation

of Trusts by an executive commission are concerned, President Taft is a Progressive whom Mr. Roosevelt should warmly commend. His efforts to procure legislation for making his policy effective deserve Mr. Roosevelt's recognition and support.



The People's Prayer

THE New England Governors used to appoint days of fasting and prayer. Another sort of prayer day is coming into vogue, and March 18 was an illustration. The agricultural papers of the country, which are unanimously in favor of parcels post service, selected that day for a united appeal of their subscribers to their Congressmen for the immediate passage of an efficient parcels post bill.

A gradual alignment of forces on this subject has been taking place, and it is as emphatic on one side as it is on the other. The commercial sentiment of the open country has crystallized into opposition to any and every form of this sort of service by the Government. It has become a wide conviction among country merchants that a large part of their business would be taken away from them by the post, and would be turned over to the large mail order houses in the cities. It is of no use to discuss with them. The argument on the other side is the same that it has been, that credit business must inevitably remain with the country merchant; that the farmer will send to his local dealer for all articles immediately needed; all the difference being that his purchases will be carried to him by post, instead of himself being compelled to visit the store. Those who have not studied the question with some care can have no idea of the amount of time that the farmer loses in the course of a year for lack of some service of the kind—besides the wear and tear of his team.

The argument is just as strong as Nature can make it in favor of parcels post on the side of the farmer. Every one that lives any distance from purchasing stations is committed to the new proposition. The average farmer lives three or more miles from his depot, and his store and his post office. It was this fact that brought about the rural free mail

delivery. Many of them are obliged to go ten to fifteen miles; and this must be done whenever there is a breakage of some important tool, or a need of some important article at the druggist or dry goods store or hardware. Then there is the miller to reach; and altogether the farmer loses one day out of every six working days. The delivery of his mail has relieved him greatly, and at the same time put a check to the tendency to keep him isolated in spirit. Free mail delivery has put him directly in alignment with the world's progress, and we can no longer think of country life as remote or isolated. Now these country homes demand of the Government, that is they demand of themselves, an extension of co-operation, to enable them to save a lost day in the week. Parcels post is a public measure for the public welfare, and it is held to deserve the commendation of every good citizen.

Remember that all that is now proposed is an enlargement of the system which has been in operation for many years. Our post office system has carried to twenty-nine other countries, and all the citizens of those countries, eleven pounds in weight for twelve cents a pound. It hardly seems necessary to argue a proposition that would simply give this same service to our own citizens. Yet the opponents of the measure are willing that every American citizen shall pay sixteen cents a pound, whatever may be the distance carried, for whatever is carried, while the service shall be limited to about one-third the weight that is transported for foreigners. We have already yielded to this logic enough to give to the scattered agricultural people mail privileges equal to those afforded the residents of cities; to extend this to cover a reasonable parcels post is not considered granting a favor, but yielding a right. The demand is that the Government shall cease to discriminate against American citizens.

March 18 will stand as the inauguration of a new sort of co-operation; a prayer day in which petitions are delivered to Congress instead of the Lord. It remains to be seen whether these prayers will be heeded, but we imagine that in the stress of political affairs our states-

men will hardly find it safe to overlook this country sentiment, expressed emphatically in country prayers. As one of our rural contemporaries says: "The plan is to have several million letters reach Washington—all bearing that date. We all know that we want parcels post, and why we want it. The time for argument has gone by."



The Two Colonels Once More

A request comes to THE INDEPENDENT from the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, a journal of much intelligence and influence, to which it is only courteous to pay attention. Our readers will recall that Colonel Watterson reported the interview at which he was the third party between Colonel Harvey and Governor Wilson, in which the Governor told the Colonel that the latter's unfortunate support of him was doing his candidacy more harm than good, with the result that Colonel Harvey took down the Governor's name from the columns of *Harper's Weekly*; and so offended was Colonel Watterson with what he regarded as Governor Wilson's coldly heartless manner that he publicly denounced him. Thereupon subsequent correspondence between the Governor and Colonel Harvey was published, in which the former made full apology for such offense as he had given to his supporter, and Colonel Harvey courteously accepted it. But this left Colonel Watterson in the position of one who had in his anger made public what was a confidential interview, and now Mr. Gonzales, the well-known editor of our Columbia contemporary, who believes that Colonel Watterson had made the interview public at the request of Colonel Harvey, takes advantage of our suggestion that the letters between the two Colonel editors be published, to offer this challenge and appeal:

"It is proper the correspondence between Colonels Harvey and Watterson between December 20, 1911, and January 12, 1912, be given to the public. . . . *The State* opens the bidding with an offer of \$200 for the exclusive privilege of publishing those letters unabridged. We shall not copyright. . . . THE INDEPENDENT is authorized to convey this challenge to publish to the Editor of *Harper's Weekly*. . . . We dare them to come out from behind Colonel Watterson's coat-tails. Bush-

whacking has been done, but they need not be skulkers."

We decline to be seconds to any challenge. The Columbia editor seems to be speaking with knowledge; but where, as in this case, there are charges of bushwhacking, skulking and lying, we prefer to get out from under as soon as possible and as far as possible, and then look on at a safe distance. The quarrel is hot, but it is not ours. Says Colonel Watterson's own paper, the *Courier-Journal*:

"Either Mr. Watterson or Gov. Wilson has lied. Whenever the Governor is willing to face the facts the Editor will be ready with the proof"



Japan and America

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff made an announcement last Friday at the luncheon in honor of the new Japanese Ambassador that will remove the chief grievance of Japan against the United States. It seems that the bankers of the four Powers—England, Germany, France and the United States—who are raising a loan of \$50,000,000 by which China can reform her currency and undertake certain internal improvements, have at last invited Japan and even Russia to join their circle. Japan never objected to the four Powers loaning money to China, even tho the interest on the loan was to be guaranteed by all the unhypothecated resources of Manchuria, where Japan now has a paramount interest. Her grievance was that one of the articles in the agreement pledged China to seek all future loans from the bankers of the four Powers, thus dethroning Japan from her position of leadership in the Far East. We have little doubt that Mr. Schiff, always a sincere friend of Japan, was the one who deserves credit for bringing about this happy outcome. Now there is absolutely no difference between Japan and the United States except the immigration question. Japan has officially acquiesced in our unofficial request and is preventing her emigrants from coming to our shores. Already the tide is flowing back to Japan. But tho Japan acquiesced, she justly feels our attitude is discriminating and unfair. We shall learn some time that there are no better people in the world to welcome here than the Japanese.

The British Coal Strike Much to be regretted is the failure of Prime Minister Asquith to secure an agreement between the British coal miners and the operators. The conferences have ended in failure, and now Parliament will put on the operators the stern hand of law in enforcing a minimum wage in the mines. Already in these two weeks more men have been thrown out of employment in factories and transportation than in the mines themselves, and a real disaster has followed such as might end in the stoppage of supplies of food and even in famine. The Government has for its duty to protect the people at large, even against the will of owners and miners, and its determination to end the strike by law is much to be approved. But this illustrates the new political economy which must rule under new social conditions. A few years ago it was supposed to be finally settled that governments must not meddle with prices; they were settled by the processes of competition. Now we know better. It is an extraordinary thing, a practical commercial revolution, for rates of wages to be settled by law. Now by general consent that will be done by Parliament which old economics branded as impossible. Thus step by step does the welfare of the people interfere with the freedom of contract, which has come to mean the power of the rich and strong to oppress the poor and weak. Thus also do principles of socialism advance in so far as businesses having to do with public utilities are concerned.

To Revise the New Testament There is started in the Church of England a movement to secure a new revision of the English New Testament. Those who are supporting it allow that the Revised Version of the Old Testament is very good; but that of the New Testament they declare lacks not correctness, but taste. The translators were so particular about their Greek that they neglected their English. They had hard and fast rules for translation which violated the English idiom. Particularly is this true in the use of the Greek aorist tense, which they always translated by the past tense in English, even when the English idiom requires the per-

fect tense. They also tried, so these critics complain, to translate Greek words always by the same English word, and they were so finical in their accuracy that they gave us at times quite awkward English. What was asked, then, in a memorial presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a commission which will take as a basis the old Authorized Version, and put into it the corrections required by erroneous translations, and no more, thus keeping all the flavor of the old with the accuracy of the new. We think, and the Archbishop thought, that they exaggerated the faults of the Revised Version, since to those to whom old phraseology has become endeared any narration seems awkward and unmusical. Further, during these thirty years there has been much new light thrown on the Greek text, which we now test not so much by single manuscripts as by groups, Syrian, African, etc. We also, thru discoveries in Egypt, have a much better knowledge of the popular Greek. The Archbishop thinks it would be best to wait a while, or, at least, to try the experiment on a single book, such as the Hebrews, and see how far scholars could agree. This will be done. We think it will be best to let scholars on their own initiative try the task individually, and test the difficulty. We imagine that any new revision will correct such literalness as "the footstool of his feet." But the Revised Version is not bad, but good.

Wildcat Promoting

The swampy Everglades of Florida have recently had five canals dug thru them, with the intention of draining the great central lake, or at least lowering the water so that it will not overflow on to the lower land. This will, in time, make it possible to transform four millions of acres into as fine garden property as the world holds. It must not be understood, however, that this is the work of a year or of ten years. It will take at least that number of years to get the canals into perfect working order, and a few of the laterals, so that engineers can survey the whole land. No possible excuse can be given for those speculators who have induced homeseekers all thru the Northern cities to

buy farms where the land is not yet free of water, and will not be usable for twenty, or fifty years. It ought to be clear enough to any ordinary mortal that he should not buy landed property until he has seen it; but we are not all of us ordinary mortals; and so it comes about that thousands have farms, some of which must be approached with boats, and every acre of which must be drained by cross ditches connecting with the canals, before they can be cultivated. Trucking lands, of course, are generally flat lands, and especially when they are swampy they are preempted by mosquitoes. In the case of the Everglades, we have two or three degrees of latitude and as many of longitude, altogether a natural home for this pest, and he knows it. There are a few farms possible close by the large canals, and we believe that these are constructed to retain sufficient water for light navigation. Outside the swamp, and bordering it, there is some good farming land, and a few settlements. Congress does well to bring this matter to the open, and we are glad to read the primary platforms of the candidates for governor in Florida, which pledge an honest investigation and the driving out of dishonest companies. There is room enough for honest land promoters, and we believe there are some of them at work.

The profession of royalty is one of those which may be rated as extra-hazardous, as life insurance premiums say, as King Victor Emmanuel has again discovered. Most fortunately, he and his Queen escaped death at the hand of an anarchist crank, and a brave officer, who threw himself before the King's carriage, was only wounded. Again the Queen showed herself worthy of the love of her people by her courage and devotion in trying to shield her husband with her own body. It is pleasant to know that the Pope has expressed his horror at the attempted crime and his belief that the King is a good man.

Is ours a civilized or is it a savage country? Certainly savage in spots. We do not know of any other country in the world where suspected criminals are

caught by a mob and burnt alive. And we would have to go to some wild portion of Persia or Turkey to find the parallel to the attack by a band of outlaws on a court and the assassination of judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff and a number of the jury, such as occurred last week in the mountains of Virginia, all because the organized assassins did not like to have one of their friends convicted and sentenced. This was a case of recall of the judge by pistols instead of ballots, and we do not like either method. Judges thereabout need to be very compliant to the popular will or very brave.

Another of those magnificent gifts is announced which do so much for education or other public benefit. This time an anonymous giver endows the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with two and a half million dollars, which may, however, be used in part to erect the buildings needed on the new site on the Charles River, in Cambridge. We shall now have Harvard and the Institute of Technology side by side, and a hundred years will show which kind of education the country wants.

After his first election to the Presidency Thomas Jefferson said:

"General Washington set the example of retirement at the end of eight years. I shall follow it; and a few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one after a while who shall endeavor to extend his term."

Thomas Jefferson did not, later on, explain that he meant "to extend his term consecutively." Yet his election for a third term was loudly demanded.

The country will regret the resignation of Dr. Wiley as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture. He has not been supported in the Department and he leaves for that reason, while his enemies remain. Dr. Wiley's service in assuring us pure food makes him one of the chief benefactors of the country.

Strange as it may seem, we don't know whether Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln would all agree with us, on all points, today or not.

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Survey of the World

National Politics At the end of last week 318 delegates to the Republican national convention had been elected, and 265 of these are assigned to Mr. Taft, altho his opponents assert that he is not entitled to so many. Mr. Roosevelt's friends claimed 62 for him, but this was an excessive estimate. Mr. McKinley, manager of the Taft canvass, predicted that at the assembling of the convention the President would have more delegates than he had on the first ballot in 1908, when 702 voted for him. The majority required for a nomination is 539.—On the Democratic side only a few delegates have been chosen. A canvass made by an independent New York newspaper indicates leadership at the present time for Governor Wilson. Some of his friends say there is a movement for a combination of the supporters of Speaker Clark, Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood in opposition to him. But this is denied. Mr. Bryan says to the Democrats of Nebraska that if they make him a delegate, and if a plurality at the primaries is given to Governor Harmon, he will resign. Governor Harmon, "a reactionary and the choice of the predatory interests," he will not support "under any circumstances." He is to make speeches against the Governor in Ohio, where the latter is opposed by the Progressive Democratic League.—At the Republican primary elections in the State of New York, under the new primary law, Mr. Taft was successful. It appears that the New York delegation will be divided as follows: Taft, 83; Roosevelt, 7. The ballots were very long, and the delivery of them was greatly delayed. Some districts in the great city had none

or received a supply just before the polls closed. The delay was due in part to legal proceedings, unsuccessfully instituted by friends of Mr. Roosevelt and relating to the position of printed names. It does not appear that if all the needed ballots had been supplied the result would have been changed, for many supporters of Mr. Taft were temporarily disfranchised. Mr. Roosevelt, in Chicago, denounced the primary as a "criminal farce." His friends opposed the re-election of Mr. Koenig, chairman of the Republican County Committee, but the vote was 921 to 37, in Mr. Koenig's favor. Mr. Taft was successful in the Indiana convention, where the delegates of the Roosevelt minority seceded and held a convention of their own. In Colorado the convention, by a vote of about 3 to 1, instructed delegates to vote for Taft. In Mississippi a Roosevelt minority held a second convention: Mr. Roosevelt was making speeches in the West. He declared that the machine was at work in New York for Taft; that the will of the people had been reversed in Indiana by "brutal fraud," and that the "Guggenheim machine" had been guilty of "foul play" in Colorado. His remarks in Chicago led many to think that he had in mind a bolt and a third party. This he denied, however, adding that such primaries as those in New York, Indianapolis and Denver were not binding upon Republicans. His speeches were marked by criticism of the Taft Administration. Speaking in Philadelphia on the 30th, Mr. Taft said:

"Some call themselves progressives, and there are others of us who are just as progressive but do not say so much about it. I am glad to express my gratification that this surface noise and lecturing does not represent the true sentiment of the people of this coun-

try. We are ready for progress on conservative principles. We have not the time to refute all the theories that noisy so-called reformers are advocating without having worked out their half-baked plans. A progressive is one that makes progress in the right direction."

He did not deprecate in any way the movement for reform, provided it was "sane and not affected with fads and a disposition to disturb those things that have been useful to us for a hundred years." Violators of law should be prosecuted, but there should be "no persecution and no disposition to run amuck just for the purpose of showing that the Government at Washington realizes that it has a job and is trying to make the people think it has."

Trust Cases At the conclusion of a trial which had consumed fifteen weeks, in Chicago, on the 26th ult., the ten accused officers of what is commonly called the Beef Trust were acquitted. Among these defendants, prosecuted on a criminal charge under the Sherman act, were J. Ogden Armour, of Armour & Co.; Louis F., Edward F., and Charles H. Swift, of Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., and Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company. The cost of the trial was \$500,000 for the defendants and \$100,000 for the Government. The jurors were out nineteen hours, but there were only three ballots. On the first four voted for conviction; on the third all were for acquittal. One of them said the Government had not made a strong case, and he could not see that the people had suffered. He is a telephone inspector, residing in Streator. Nine of the jurors were from towns near Chicago. There were three farmers, two clerks, a baker, a tailor, a grocer, a carpenter, a drug salesman and a retired sailor. Prices of meats advanced after the verdict. Several of these defendants and their companies were indicted two years ago in Hudson County, New Jersey, but Governor Fort refused to ask for the extradition of the men. It is said that the prosecuting attorney will now apply to Governor Wilson.—In New York, on the 31st, John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas, Arthur Donner and George

H. Frazier, officers or directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly called the Sugar Trust, on trial for a criminal violation of the Sherman act, in connection with a loan to Adolph Segal, of Philadelphia, by means of which, it was alleged, they kept his refinery closed, escaped conviction, the jury failing to agree. It is understood that ten were for acquittal. An interesting figure was the only witness for the defense, John E. Parsons, himself a defendant. He is eighty-three years old and for twenty years was general counsel for the accused company. He wrote the sugar refiners' original Trust agreement.—The Government has begun a suit in New York against the Hamburg-American, American-Asiatic and several other steamship companies, alleging that they, in violation of the Sherman act, control and monopolize traffic between this country and the Philippines, China and Japan. They are accused of maintaining a pool, fixing rates by conferences, and preventing opposition by rebates and other devices.

Congress The Senate refused, by a vote of 27 to 29, to declare vacant the seat held by Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, whose expenditure of \$107,000 upon the primaries has been the subject of investigation. On the following day, by a vote of 40 to 34, it declared that the charges against him had not been proved and that he was entitled to the seat. In the affirmative, for the Senator, were 28 Republicans and 12 Democrats; on the other side were 18 Democrats and 16 Republicans. The special committee conducting an inquiry as to the election of Senator Lorimer has voted, 5 to 3, in his favor, and has adopted a resolution exonerating him. The majority hold that the Senate, having once passed upon the case, cannot try him again on the same charge. It is said that a vote in the Senate would be against him, 50 to 39.—The Democrats of the House in caucus have decided, by a vote of 117 to 25, to make no appropriation this year for new battle-ships or public buildings. Secretary Meyer, greatly disappointed, says this will "depreciate the military value of the fleet as an insurance against war and

arrest progress." The leaders of the Democratic party, he adds, "are losing sight of the political and military necessity of the command of the Pacific."—The Senate, rejecting the Sherwood pension bill of the House, which called for an addition of \$75,000,000 a year to the pension payments, has passed as a substitute Mr. Smoot's bill, which would add \$25,000,000 a year.—New Mexico sends to the Senate Albert B. Fall and Thomas B. Catron, each of whom has been Attorney-General of the Territory. Arizona sends Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst. The latter, addressing the Legislature after his election, said:

"The United States Senate has been aptly termed the 'American House of Lords' and 'the Millionaires' Club.' Its luxurious bath tubs and barber shops are typical of much of its personnel. Not all Senators have succumbed to its enticing luxuries, but many have. I pledge you that I shall spurn the gay and grafting swirl of Washington society, which has proved the undoing of so many men elected as servants of the people. I want none of the dinners of the wealthy, none of the palatial senatorial bath tubs or barber shops for mine. I shall demand the prompt passage of a bill subjecting the entire Federal judiciary from highest to lowest to the recall, which has been incorporated in our glorious Arizona constitution. The crooked decisions of these arrogant judges have scandalized and enraged the toiling masses. They shall be made to feel the rule of the people. I am not afraid to speak my mind fearlessly. I shall denounce wickedness and graft in high places. I will be heard."

His arrival in Washington is awaited with much interest.—A bill passed and sent to the President reduces from five to three years the residence period on a homestead taken from the public domain, and permits the entryman and his family to be absent five months in each of the three years. It is designed in part to check emigration from the West to Canada's new provinces.—Mr. Taft, in a message transmitting the Tariff Board's report on the cotton goods schedule, urges a considerable reduction of duties. Such a reduction, possibly an average of 30 per cent., is suggested by the report, which shows that the labor cost here of some items is less than the labor cost abroad, and that in certain other cases the present duty is two or three times the difference in costs of production.—Mr. Underwood, in a report

accompanying the introduction of last year's wool schedule bill, severely criticises the board's report on wool and woollen goods, saying it is "incomplete, erroneous and untenable."—William H. Glasgow, of Philadelphia, formerly a prosecutor of railroad cases for the Interstate Commerce Commission, is to be counsel for the Banking and Currency Committee in its inquiry concerning what is called the Money Trust.—The House, by a vote of 166 to 30, has passed a bill designed to tax out of existence companies that make white or yellow phosphorus matches, because the fumes of the phosphorus cause workmen to be afflicted by the dreaded disease known as "phossy jaw."



Labor Controversies On the 1st, 170,000 anthracite coal miners were idle, their two years' contract having expired, and the employing companies having refused to grant a wage increase of 20 per cent., with certain other concessions. A second conference with President Baer, of the Reading road, is to take place on the 10th, and some expect that an agreement will be reached, the companies consenting to give 5 per cent., or even 10 per cent. The bituminous coal miners demanded an increase of 10 cents a ton, with a shortening of time which would be equivalent to as much more. After a time, their leader in Illinois asked the employers if they would offer 5 cents a ton, and upon this basis a settlement was reached on the 29th. It affects more than 200,000 men.—Representatives of the locomotive engineers on fifty railroads asked for a wage increase which, the companies say, would cost \$7,500,000 a year. The application was rejected, and the members of the union are voting on the question whether there shall be a strike. Their chief says "The people need a powerful object lesson to teach them the absolute necessity of permitting the roads to increase freight rates."



Madero Losing in Mexico The battle north of Torreón between Madero's soldiers and Orozco's new revolutionist army continued for five days, and at the end of it the rebel victory was complete. The greater part

of the fighting took place near Jiminez. Gen. Gonzales Salas, Federal commander and Minister of War, committed suicide during the retreat of his beaten army to Torreón. There had been three divisions of the Federal forces, and no one of them knew what the others were doing. After the defeat of Salas, Gen. Tracy Aubert (he was born in Quincy, Ill.) arrived at the scene of hostilities with one of the other divisions, and attacked Orozco. He soon found his forces outnumbered and in a trap, from which he escaped only by hard fighting and the help of darkness. The rout of Salas's division had been caused by Orozco's strategy and a novel use of dynamite. As the Federals were moving northward, a part of Orozco's army, going by a circuitous route, gained a position in the rear of them, and they were cut to pieces when, panic-stricken by the attack of Orozco's dynamite-laden locomotive in front, they turned southward. On the 28th, all the Federal troops were going back to Torreón, tearing up the railway track as they fled. Orozco prepared to attack Torreón. He had had an abundant supply of arms and ammunition before the battle, and this supply was increased by captures from the enemy. The situation caused much anxiety at the Mexican capital and in Washington. In the south, Zapata was unrestrained. On the 30th his forces killed 50 Federal soldiers who were guarding a passenger train only 40 miles from the capital. One day earlier our Government shipped from New York by steamer to Ambassador Wilson 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of American residents. This was done with Madero's consent. The German colony had already bought 500 rifles, and the English residents had engaged a special train for the time when it might be needed to carry them to Vera Cruz. The Americans are required to pay \$6.25 for each rifle. Our Government, altho not intending to intervene, inquired of steamship companies as to the ships which might be engaged to carry troops. It also invited State officers of the National Guard to visit Washington, where conferences as to the use of the militia were held. Madero minimized the diffi-

culties of the situation and sought to suppress the facts by a rigid censorship. He also unwisely suppress the *Mexican Herald*. An old story about negotiations with Japan for the establishment of a coaling station and Japanese colony on the shore of Magdalena Bay was revived. Enrique C. Creel denies that he or his father-in-law, General Terrazas, has deposited \$4,000,000 or any sum whatever in El Paso banks for the use of Orozco.



The Panama Canal Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, returned on the 28th ult. from Europe, where he inspected the Kiel Canal and the docking facilities at several ports. If the gate contractors finish their work by June 1, 1913, he says, the canal will be open for ships about August 1 of the same year. He spoke as follows of his conversations with the Kaiser:

"On March 10 I had luncheon with the Kaiser at Berlin and was surprised to find how much information he possessed concerning the canal. He is of the opinion that the canal ought to be very strongly fortified and that we should have a larger military force there than is now intended. He laid great stress on the opinion that we should have the most modern fortifications and a very strong force there. The Kaiser is also of the opinion that the width of our locks, 110 feet, is not enough. He has made provision for great warships of the future by insisting that the locks of the Kiel Canal be 135 feet in width."

On the 30th, the official *North German Gazette* said it was authorized to state that the Kaiser had not made the remarks about fortifications attributed to him by Colonel Goethals. The latter, however, who had already repeated them before a House committee, insisted that he had correctly reported the Kaiser's words. Testifying before the committee, he opposed discrimination in favor of our coastwise trade, or the exclusion of ships owned by railroad companies, and suggested that the Zone should be allowed to become an uninhabited jungle, as a safeguard in case of war.



The Philippine Islands In addition to the bill recently introduced, providing for the independence of the Philippine Islands, under certain conditions, Mr. Jones, chairman

of the House committee on Insular Affairs, has offered a joint resolution, declaring it to be the opinion of Congress that the President should now open negotiations with the great Powers of the world for neutralizing the islands and guaranteeing their independence. Such neutralization is said to be a part of the Democratic plan. The bill, a very long one, including a constitution, provides that a probationary period for the islands shall begin on July 4, 1913, and that their independence shall be full and complete on July 4, 1921. During the trial period, there is to be a President, appointed by the President of the United States, and the latter is to exercise veto power over acts of a Philippine Congress. It is expected that the bill, which has the approval of Resident Commissioner Quezon, will be passed in the House.

West Indies and Central America

The revolt in Santo Domingo, under the leadership of Horacio Vasquez, has not been suppressed. This leader's brother Francisco, Minister to France, is held in prison at the capital, as a hostage for him. Dispatches from the island say the Government is unpopular, that President Eladio Victoria is a figurehead, and that the real ruler is his nephew Alfredo, Minister of War, only twenty-seven years old. It is asserted that thirty men accused of complicity in the assassination of President Caceres were executed without trial.—General Estenoz, president of the Independent Colored Party of Cuba, has complained to our Government because President Gomez, having forbidden the negroes to form a party, orders the rural guards to break up their meetings.—The revolutionists in Honduras have been routed in battle, and Valladares, their leader, has fled. It is said that 250 of his followers were killed.—From Venezuela, Secretary Knox went to Santo Domingo, and then to St. Thomas. He ridiculed the story about the discovery of dynamite bombs planted for the destruction of his train in Nicaragua, but the report is confirmed in Nicaragua's Official Gazette.—A conference is in progress at Ottawa between the Canadian Government and delegates

from nine West Indian colonies, relating to reciprocal agreements by which Canada expects to increase her trade with the islands.—Following the capture of Paraguay's capital by the revolutionists, by a battle in which 600 were killed, a provisional Government was formed, and ex-President Emiliano Naveiro was appointed President.

The Government bill for **British Affairs** Home Rule in Ireland will be introduced in Parliament on April 11, and will be entitled the "Irish Government Bill."—The Treasury statement issued March 30 showed a net balance for the past year amounting to \$32,725,930.—The bill providing for a partial extension of the suffrage to women, known as the "conciliation" bill, was rejected by the House of Commons on March 28 by a vote of 222 to 208. It was not a party vote and there were many absentees. Its failure is blamed upon the rowdy tactics of the "militants," who are not disturbed at the result, as they had condemned the bill for failing to enfranchise other women than some 1,000,000 property-holders.—At a suffrage meeting held in London last week an addition of \$50,000 was made to the "war fund." Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, editors of *Votes for Women*, have been committed to stand trial on the charge of conspiracy at the Old Bailey sessions. They were released on bail aggregating \$35,000. Mrs. Pankhurst also will be put on trial, but just now she is serving an earlier two months' sentence, pronounced March 2. Women arrested for window smashing have received terms of four, six and eight months, in some cases. Others of the 200 prisoners now in Holloway have only a fortnight to serve. Since the mutiny of suffraget prisoners some time ago the privilege of receiving visitors has been withdrawn.—British military authorities have lately awakened to the importance of the "Flying Corps" and will bring this arm of the service to a high standard. France is better equipped in this respect, but a wave of popular enthusiasm for military aviation has resulted in subscriptions in its behalf. Auguste Rodin has presented to the *Paris Matin*, a sculpture entitled "La Dé-



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FISHING FOR COAL AT DOVER

Workmen and their children are busy at Dover, England, recovering coal from the harbor by means of nets. The coal has been dropped into the sea from time to time when ships were being coaled and has now accumulated in large quantities. This illustration shows the distribution of coal after it has been landed.

fense," in commemoration of the patriotic efforts of this journal. The work represents two figures, one winged, with arms outstretched in protection of the other, which is half recumbent. Even Turkey is now alive to the possibilities of the aeroplane as an instrument of warfare, and the Ministry of War has decided to create a school and training ground for military aviation at Bulgurlu, above Skutari, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. Two Turkish officers now studying flying at Paris will direct it.



The British Coal Strike Ended?

Sunday's despatches represented the British coal strike to be "as good as over," and it is believed that the vote taken by the miners on the proposal to return to work will be found overwhelmingly favorable to the proposition, almost all the labor union leaders having advised this course. The minimum wage bill has passed both houses of Parliament, and

received the royal assent March 29. A split in the Labor party is likely to follow strained relations over the coal crisis. The trade-union and Socialist wings amalgamated in 1909, and will now probably separate again. The action of the miners in returning to work—as many thousands have already done—is due to the great distress prevalent, millions having endured the last few weeks in a state of semi-starvation. The worst famine spot has been the Potteries District: Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall, and Newcastle-upon-Lyme: Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Five Towns." The distress has been by no means confined to coal miners. Prof. H. S. Jevons estimates that the strike has cost the United Kingdom \$50,000,000 a week. It has run over a month. The decision of the British coal mine owners to accept the Government's Minimum Wage bill was taken March 27. The Government has suffered thruout the crisis from dissension within the Cabinet, for which Mr. Lloyd George is held responsible. The

Chancellor's stock is now at its lowest point, and the prestige of Prime Minister Asquith is almost correspondingly heightened. Syndicalism, notwithstanding the success of the trade unionists in incorporating a minimum wage principle in an emergency bill, is regarded as having received a blow. Tom Mann, whose arrest on the charge of inciting soldiers to mutiny was noted in this department last week, is out on bail, but was committed for trial on March 30.—On the same day, the French Chamber of Deputies voted a bill providing for an eight-hour day for coal miners. This will, it is believed, remove the possibility of a general strike in the French coal fields. Some 4,000 men in the Anzin District had been out and the movement had spread to the Aniche district.

France, Spain, and Morocco

The Minister of Marine, M. Delcassé, won a brilliant victory when the French Senate adopted his elaborate plan for naval construction (March 30). The new program will be initiated May 1, 1912, and will run on without further legislation until 1920, when France should have in commission twenty-eight battleships equal in armament, speed and tonnage to those called for by the British and German programs. A notable revival of patriotism and of the military spirit in France has lately occurred.—The Paris Geographical Society has voted to present Dr. Charcot with its gold medal in recognition of scientific work achieved in south polar regions by the *Pourquoi Pas* expedition. This is interesting at a time when word has just come from the commander of the *Terra Nova* expedition, Captain Scott, of the English Navy, that he (Captain Scott) will remain in the Antarctic "another winter, in order to continue and complete his work."—A series of crimes by motor-car bandits, described by the police as anarchists, has agitated Paris, northern France, and Belgium. On March 25 a band of six robbed a bank at Chantilly, killing three men and wounding two. Only one arrest has been made. The bandits never use a car of their own, but steal one, which they abandon after the crime has been committed. They are said to have

killed more than twenty persons in their career of crime, extending over three years. Gaston Calmette, of *Le Figaro*, demands the transportation of all confirmed criminals.

"There is constant prating of the amelioration of the workingman's social conditions; the amelioration which is most urgently called for is the moral cleansing of the milieux where workingmen labor, live and suffer."

Other writers compare present conditions in Paris to those obtaining in Bret Harte's California, and urge the increase of the number and the pay of the police, their equipment with whistles, etc. Meanwhile, M. Lépine, the veteran Prefect of the Paris police, has been elected a member of the French Institute, Section of Moral and Political Sciences.—On March 30, Mulai Hafid, Sultan of Morocco, signed a treaty establishing a French protectorate. The terms follow those of the Bardo treaty by which a French protectorate over Tunis was established in 1881. The Government of Tunis is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Resident-general, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunis, and a ministry of nine heads of departments, seven of them French, two of them Tunisians. The Bey of Tunis is only a figurehead. The country is divided into thirteen districts (*contrôles civils*), two military circles, and one military post. The district Governors, or *Contrôleurs*, are French; the subordinate officials (Kaïds, Sheiks) are native. There are French tribunals to administer cases between subjects of European Powers, and between such subjects and natives; native courts administer justice where natives alone are concerned.—The French Prime Minister, M. Poincaré, refers to the Moroccan treaty, now signed by the Sultan, as the "sequel and corollary of the Franco-German Agreement of November 4, 1911." His ministry received a vote of confidence, following interpellations on the Moroccan situation, by a majority of 332 (March 22). Just what arrangements have been made with Spain remains in doubt. According to French accounts of Spanish compensation proposals, published March 21, Spain has offered to cede to France the

coast-line of her southern Moroccan zone up to a short distance above Ifni, and to agree to a rectification of the boundary in the Wergha Valley, in the northern zone, upon condition of a rectification in her favor on the Muluya. The Sultan of Morocco has been quoted as saying that Spanish agents brought pressure upon him to oppose signing the treaty providing for a French protectorate. Spanish forces in Morocco have lately met reverses at the hands of the Riff tribesmen, and will be reinforced. It is said that General Weyler will have supreme command in Morocco. Premier Canalejas wishes to strengthen the Spanish military and naval forces.



Turmoil in China

On March 29 the presidential seal was formally delivered to Premier Tang Shao-yi, as the representative of Yuan Shi-kai, by Dr. Sun. The scene was the hall of the Republican National Assembly at Nanking. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is not a member of the new cabinet, in which Lu Cheng-hsiang is Foreign Minister; Hsiung Hsi-ling, Minister of Finance; Lin Kwon-hsung, Minister of Marine; Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of War; Wang Chun-hui, Minister of Justice; Liang Ju-hao, Minister of Communications; Chen Chi-mei, Minister of Commerce; Cheo Ping-chun, Minister of the Interior; Tsai Yuan-pie, Minister of Education, and Sung Chiao-fen, Minister of Agriculture. The Premier says that \$150,000,000 is required for the support of the Government, of which sum \$35,000,000 is to be used for paying for the war of the revolution.—The action of President Yuan Shi-kai in secretly negotiating for a loan of \$5,000,000 from the Belgian group of bankers has upset the plans of the financial group of the four Powers, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, which had arranged to loan China all of the money needed for internal developments. They therefore refused to provide the loan of \$300,000,000 which has been arranged for, or even to advance the funds necessary for the support of the Government in the present crisis. On March 25 the ministers of the four Powers made a joint protest to the Chinese Government against the alleged bad faith. The

bankers of this group consented recently to admit both Russia and Japan to the privileges of the loan. It is suspected that Russian interests are backing the Belgian loan in order to secure control of the Mongolian railroads, as the next instalment of the Belgian loan of \$30,000,000 is to be applied to the extension across Mongolia of the Peking-Kalgan railroad. This railroad, which was constructed by Chinese capital and Chinese engineers, is an admirable piece of engineering, involving as it does the many bridges and tunnels in its passage thru the mountains to the Great Wall. It was their success with this railroad which gave the Chinese confidence in their ability to build their own railroads, and hence to the repudiation of the action of the Government in negotiating a big loan from the four Powers for internal improvements. The Belgian syndicate professes to be able to supply all of the money needed, even the \$300,000,000 contemplated in the agreement with the four Powers. The securing of ready money by both the Peking and Nanking Governments has contributed greatly to the quieting of the country. The soldiers, having received some of the money due them, have stopped mutinying, and General Sheng-yuan, who was reported last week to be marching with an army upon Peking with intent to re-establish the Emperor, is said to be willing to stop his progress if the Government will pay off his troops. Mutiny, rioting and looting has, however, occurred at Foo-chow and at Swa-tow, when the German consulate was burned and it became necessary to land a force of marines from the United States monitor "Monterey" to protect the custom house and American property at Swa-tow. Three American teachers were attacked by pirates on the Yang-tse River, March 25; one of them was killed. A Chinese multimillionaire, Sheng Kung-pao, had to pay a ransom of \$100,000 to the brigands who had kidnapped his only son and threatened to send back a finger a day until they got their money. The Nanking Assembly, in response to a petition from Chinese women, passed a resolution favoring woman suffrage.

The Sabbath Eve

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[This is one of Whittier's early poems, never collected. It was written in October, 1827, while he was a student in Haverhill Academy. In it we see the germ of two later poems, each of which has for title "The Worship of Nature." The first of these later poems appeared in the *New England Review* of January 24, 1831, and may be found among the "uncollected poems" in the volume entitled "Whittier-Land." The second poem with this title is in the "Tent on the Beach," published in 1867. It is a curious fact that while not a line of this latest version is identical with that of 1831, tho the title and theme are the same, yet there are several phrases in the poem here given, that were adopted forty years later. —SAMUEL T. PICKARD.]

It is a blessed hour. The star
Of evening lights the sleeping wave
And blossoms in its purple home
A lily on the dewy grave
Of parted twilight. Its soft beam
Comes purely down o'er hill and stream
As if it bore to sinners here
Sweet tidings from a holier sphere.

O'er yon blue rocks the lonely trees
In shadowy groups recline,
Like pensive nuns at evening bowed
Around their holy shrine;
And thru their leaves the night winds
blow,
So calm and still, their music low
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer,
Faint echoed on the evening air.

The mists go up from lake and stream,
Like incense to a God beloved,
And o'er the glowing waters move,
As first the Holy Spirit moved.
The torrent's voice, the wave's low hymn,
Seem the fair songs of Seraphim,
And clearer glows yon veil of blue,
As Eden's light were breaking thru.

There is a dream of blessedness
In every hue of earth and heaven,
And the calm face of Nature wears
The sweet look of a saint forgiven;
Oh, who on such an eve can feel
Heaven's purest influence o'er him steal,
And muse upon the glories there,
Nor kneel like Nature's self in prayer?

The Importance of an Independent Judiciary

BY ELIHU ROOT

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

[No one is better qualified to speak on the above subject than Senator Root, president of the New York State Bar Association. In an address before the association, as well as upon the floor of the Senate, he has recently portrayed the fallacy of the present inclination toward popular recall of the judiciary and at the request of THE INDEPENDENT presents in this paper some of the arguments contained in those addresses.—EDITOR.]

A COMPARATIVELY new condition confronts us in the Americans toward impatience with the courts whenever judicial decisions do not agree with their wishes. There are many indications that, in varying degrees, in different parts of the country, methods of punishing the court for not entertaining some different opinion are receiving popular sympathy.

The respect for the decisions of our courts which has sustained the judicial branch of our Government has been based upon the idea that judicial decisions are something quite distinct and different from the expression of political opinions or the advocacy of economic or social theories. Devotion to the reign of law, with its prescribed universal rules, as distinguished from the reign of men, with their changing opinions, desires, and impulses, has inclined us always to ascribe a certain sanctity to the judicial office. We have invested its holders with a special dignity and have regarded them in the exercise of their office with a respect amounting to reverence, as above all conflicts of party and faction, because they were the officers guarding the law as it is. We have always been imbued with a deep sense of the truth that upon the preservation of the law depend the preservation of order, the prevention of anarchy, the protection of the weak against the aggression of the strong, the perpetuity of free institutions, the continuance of liberty and justice. And these matters are of infinitely greater concern than all the new proposals which excite the activity and controversy of parties and political leaders, of critics and reformers. To change this view and consider the de-

cisions of our courts in the same way and upon the same presumptions as in the case of political opinions means that the authority of the courts will inevitably decline; that the independence of the judicial branch will cease, that judicial decision must interpret the law always to suit the majority of the moment, and the recall will be the natural and logical expression of the relation to be assumed between the people and the courts.

There are several things to be said about this feeling. In the first place, it rests upon a misconception of the true function of a court. It is not the duty of our courts to be leaders in reform, or to espouse or to enforce economic social theories, or, except in very narrow limits, to readjust our laws to new social conditions. The judge is always confined within the narrow limits of reasonable interpretation. It is not his function or within his power to enlarge or improve or change the law. His duty is to maintain it, to enforce it, whether it be good or bad, wise or foolish, accordant with sound or unsound economic policy. By virtue of the special duty imposed upon them, our courts are excluded from playing the part of reformers. Their duty is to interpret the law as it is, in sincerity and truth, under the sanction of their oaths and in the spirit of justice.

In the second place, this impatience proceeds upon a misconception of the true nature of the remedy for an unsatisfactory decision. If the law, as declared by a court of last resort, bars the way of some popular movement, the true remedy is not to threaten the court with extinction or its members with punishment unless they will decide against their convictions; but to set the law-making

body in operation to change the law. When a community is not satisfied with a law as it is declared by the court to be, it is not a desirable thing to coerce or reconstruct a court to force it to say that a law is what it is not. The right way is to make the law what the community wishes it to be. This is not difficult, for when a majority of the people wish a law to be changed it will be done. Proposals, in whatever form, to subordinate the decisions of the court to the decision of a majority of voters, whether it be by punishing the judges for an unsatisfactory decision thru removing them from office or by reviewing their decision at the polls, instead of reviewing and revising the law upon which the decision is founded, proceed upon a failure to realize that this method involves an abandonment of the most essential feature of our system of constitutional government. By destroying the independence and authority of the courts and the popular habit of submission to their decisions, we should lose infinitely more than we could gain.

The prevention of unlimited power is of such vast importance to liberty that no particular case can possibly be important enough to justify abandoning the maintenance and the observance of the general rule of prescribed limitations. The door opened for the well-meaning and far-seeing lover of country to exercise power without regard to the limitations set upon it is also a door opened for the self-seeking and ambitious to disregard the same limitations for their own advantage. It is impossible to maintain a rule of limitation upon power which is to be observed when it seems wise and ignored when it seems unwise.

Our fathers realized that the nature of men is not greatly changed by a change in the form of government, and that the possession of overwhelming power affords a constant temptation to override the rights of the weak. Therefore, they prescribed certain general rules, in a Constitution which was to be binding upon legislatures and executives and judges when they came to deal with particular cases. The difference between constitutional limitations and a legislature dealing with particular exigencies is not that one represents the people more truly than the other, or is of

any higher character than the other, but that one deals with justice, with right conduct, with the requirements of liberty, impersonally and in the abstract without reference to individuals or the interests or prejudices or inconveniences of particular cases; while the other deals with the particular cases to which the general impersonal rule applies. Human nature is such that the two cannot be combined. A decision upon a rule of abstract justice cannot be combined with a decision as to the accomplishment of a particular wish, any more than a man can render justice when he sits as judge in his own cause. If the law-making body of the moment, whether it be a representative legislature or a majority at the polls, is to determine at the time of action either what shall be the rules to control its conduct, or whether its conduct conforms to the rules already prescribed, that conduct is controlled only by the will of the law-making body at the moment of action, and our whole system of prescribed limitations upon power disappears. The necessary result is that the barriers we have set up from the beginning of the government against official



HON. ELIHU ROOT
Senior Senator from New York

usurpation of power and against official invasion of the liberty and rights of the individual are broken down, and the power of the majority according to the will of the moment is supreme and uncontrolled. We cannot maintain one system in part and the other system in part.

A sovereign people which declares that all men have certain inalienable rights and imposes upon itself the great impersonal rules of conduct deemed necessary for the preservation of those rights, and at the same time declares that it will disregard those rules whenever in any particular case it is the wish of the majority of its voters to do so, establishes as complete a contradiction to the fundamental principles of our Government as it is possible to conceive. It abandons absolutely the conception of a justice which is above majorities, of a right in the weak which the strong are bound to respect. It denies the vital truth taught by religion and realized in the hard experience of mankind, that human nature needs to distrust its own impulses and passions and to establish for its own control the restraining and guiding influence of declared principles of action. If we yield to the impatience which would destroy the system that alone makes effective the great impersonal rules and preserves our constitutional government, rather than endure the temporary inconvenience of pursuing true methods of changing the laws, we shall not be reforming, but we shall be exhibiting the weakness which thoughtful friends of free government the world over have always feared the most—the lack of that self-control which enables great bodies of men to abide the slow processes of orderly government rather than break down the barriers of order when they obstruct the impulse of the moment.

The appeal to prejudice and passion and hatred finds its natural sequence in appeals to force and in destruction of order. True love of country is not mere blind partisanship. From time to time there appear in all courts cases which enlist great popular interest. Sometimes they are cases in which men are accused of crime, and the tendency of the public in abhorrence of a great crime is to assume that the man who is declared by the police authorities to be responsible is responsible, to assume that the man who is

charged is the man who is guilty. Too often, even now, lynching is resorted to, because the excited people of a community take what appears to them to be justice into their own hands. Sometimes political questions in court attract great public interest. Sometimes such questions arise from the conflict of religious opinions. Picture to yourself a judge before whom one of these cases is brought. A few people—one single man, perhaps—upon one side and the powers of a multitude upon the other side. For the few, the weak, there stand only the rules of law. On the other side stands the public desire to have a decision in accordance with the public feeling. Consider the frame of mind of the judge who is called upon to decide one of these cases, when he knows that if he decides against public feeling immediately a recall petition will be filed, and the people against whose wish he has ruled will be called upon to vote whether they prefer him to some other man who has never offended public opinion.

A vast majority of these cases depend upon evidence which is produced in the trial and which enters into the record of the case. But the public does not see the record. It receives its information from the press. The conditions of newspaper enterprise do not permit the publication of the full record of any trial. The reporters catch upon the spectacular, the interesting and the startling incidents. The judge has to pass upon the evidence that appears in the record, but he is to be judged upon the newspaper reports of the trial. Is it in human nature that a judge sitting under such circumstances shall do other than try his case rather to the reporters than to his knowledge of the law and his understanding of the facts? Human nature cannot work otherwise. In all of the great cases of public interest the judge will be on trial on the newspaper record, and on that record the excited, interested, disappointed public will remove him from office by simply voting "yes," on the ballot of recall. Are we ready to put the judge who alone can maintain the rights of one against the governing party at the immediate mercy of that governing party? Are we ready to say to the judge whom we put upon the bench to maintain the great principles of justice, "You shall maintain

them under the penalty of being deprived of your office and being disgraced for life if you oppose the will of the governing body”?

I have no quarrel with those who extol the wisdom of the people. I believe that in the long run, after mature consideration and full discussion and when conclusions are reached under such circumstances as exclude the interests or the prejudices or the passions of the moment, the decisions of the American people are sound and wise. But they are sound and wise because the wisdom of our fathers devised a system of government which prevents our people from reaching their conclusions except upon mature consideration. They provided that the government which may seek, under the interest or the passion of the moment, to override those rules of justice shall be withheld by the judgment of a body of public officers separated from the interests and the passions of the hour, with no pride of opinion, no lust for power; impartial, sworn only to the administration of justice, without interest, without fear, and without favor—without fear of revenge or hope of reward.

When the passion of the moment comes into play, when religious feeling is rife, when political parties are excited, when the desire for power here or the desire to push forward a propaganda of views there comes into play, the inherent weakness of human nature makes it certain that any opposing fundamental principles of right will be disregarded, if possible. This is why the provision for the recall of judges strikes at the very heart of the fundamental and essential characteristic of our system of government. It nullifies it. It sets it at naught. It casts to the winds that protection of justice that our fathers established and that has made us, with all our power, a just and ordinary people. For when we say to the judge upon the bench, “If you maintain the abstract rule of justice against the wish of the people at the moment, you shall be turned out of office in ignominy,” we nullify the rule of justice and establish the rule of passion, prejudice, and the momentary demand of the excited mob. This is not progress. It is not reform. It is degeneracy. It is a movement backward to those days of misrule and unbridled power, out of

which the world has been slowly progressing; to those days when human passion and the rule of *men* obtained instead of law and the rule of *principles*. It sets at naught the great principle of government and of civilized society—the principle that justice is above majorities.

Time was when the feelings, and the passions, and the wishes of the strong determined the rights of the weak—oft-times even the right to life itself. But in this twentieth century, with all the light of the civilization of our times, after a century and a quarter passed by this great and free people, following in the footsteps of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison, with all the people of the world now following in their footsteps in the establishment of constitutional governments, the hand of a single man appealing to that justice which exists independently of all majorities, has a power which we cannot ignore or deny—except at the sacrifice of the best and the noblest elements of our government. For there is such a thing as justice, and tho the greatest and most arrogant majority unite to override it, God stands behind it, the eternal law that rules the world maintains it, and if we attempt to make the administration and award of justice dependent upon the will of a majority we shall fail. We shall fail at the cost of humiliation and ignominy to ourselves.

Shall we envy the men who see nothing to admire in John Adams defending the British soldiers against the protests of his neighbors and friends and countrymen after the Boston massacre? Or shall we rather feel that our country loves justice and possesses that divine power of self-restraint without which the man remains the child, the citizen remains the savage, and the community becomes the commune? The first duty of popular self government is individual self control. The essential condition of true progress is that it shall be based on grounds of reason, and not of prejudice. These are truisms, but they are also essentials; and if at any time they should be forgotten—and they seem to be, sometimes—we should recall them and insist upon them and preach them, for they are a most important part of the gospel of human freedom.

Our Southern Highlanders

BY WILLIAM GOODELL FROST, D.D., LL.D.

[The writer of this article is president of Berea College, which is situated in the heart of the mountain country in the South and which educates more mountaineers than any other educational institution in the country. No one can speak with more authority on our Southern highlanders than President Frost.—EDITOR.]

THE object of this article is explanation. The daily press is bringing us news from the Virginia mountains which is startling indeed. What are the conditions which make such lawlessness and bloodshed possible? How are we to believe that the Southern mountaineer is the most hopeful man in the South when representatives of the mountain clans are guilty of such deeds?

To begin with, let us draw a distinction between the degenerate and the unregenerate—the man who has fallen from a higher state of civilization into a lower one and the man who has not yet emerged from a lower state into a higher. Mountain countries have always been lands of survivals. New ideas penetrate more slowly and the old ideas persist longer. The whole South has been moving more

slowly toward modern conceptions than the North. Its original settlers, so far as there was any distinction between those of the North and the South, were more conservative and more aristocratic. Slavery suppress free speech and made all progress difficult, while it intensified the old world feeling that God intended certain families to be rich and mighty and other families to be poor and humble.

The Greek historian, Thucydides, counted it a great step in the history of Athens when the people ceased to carry weapons while engaged in their daily occupations. This step was not taken in England until after the time of Elizabeth, and this step has not yet been fully taken in the South. Consider, for a moment, the mental attitude of the Elizabethan



BAD MOUNTAIN ROADS MEAN ISOLATION



THE INTERIOR OF A MOUNTAIN CABIN

gentleman who carried a sword or the Southern gentleman who carries a revolver. He has not yet entrusted himself in all things to the protection of his Government. He looks upon the State as an organization for carrying on foreign wars, but feels that it is his own prerogative to defend his property, his household and his honor with his own right arm.

This temper, still strong in all the South, is naturally strongest in the mountains, where, as a matter of fact, the Government has not always been able to inspire either confidence or fear. The conditions which sometimes justified arming for self-defense on the frontier are likely to be present more or less in many parts of the South, and particularly in the mountains.

The operations of the Government are weakened by the fact that it has never had the thoroughgoing efficiency known in some other places, and the further fact that mountains furnish convenient refuges for those who defy the law. Moreover, in Southern communities which have received no foreign influx

and send out few settlers to the West, everybody is related by ties of blood to everybody else. In rural life this counts for much. Family loyalty requires that one support his kindred in court and quarrel to the last traceable degree.

The general history of the mountain region begins about the time of the Revolutionary War. The mountain men were mighty at the battle of King's Mountain. Daniel Boone was besieged by Indians under a British officer in his fort near Berea, and summoned to surrender in the name of King George. At the close of that struggle troops of young soldiers went west across the mountains. Many of them settled in the mountains, finding sufficient good valley land for that first generation, as well as the good water and the good hunting which a frontiersman prizes. No man could have foretold at that time the coming of canals and railroads. The sons of the Revolution who settled in the first mountain valleys were entirely unconscious that they were condemning their posterity to isolation. They took into the hills the civilization of their time, and their posterity can

hardly be blamed that they have not added to that civilization the elements and ideals of modern life.

Besides the isolation of nature, there soon came the isolation of social antipathies. The mountain men were not the poor whites, because they were land-owners. On the other hand, however, they were not slave-holders, and this fact soon separated them in feeling from their fellow-citizens of the surrounding lowlands. It was a startling surprise to the Confederate leaders to find that West Virginia seceded from secession, Kentucky was held in the Union by its mountain end, and East Tennessee all but wrested from the clutches of the Confederacy. Union soldiers were freely enlisted in the mountain counties of South Carolina and Alabama.

One of the first recognitions of the mountain region as a sociological unit is found in a chapter of Olmsted's "Journey in the Back Country," published in England in 1860. Earlier than this, Principal Rogers, of Berea, had written for

THE INDEPENDENT several articles which were probably the very first notices of what we now call "Appalachian America." Olmsted found game abundant in the mountains, sleds used in place of wagons, and slaves very few. "Extreme poverty," he tells us, "is rare in the mountains, but a smaller proportion of 'fore-handed folks than in any other part of the civilized world.'" "The women, as well as the men, generally smoke." "The people are open-hearted, frank, and kindly."

Since Olmsted's time the game has been largely exterminated; the population has increased as rapidly as the laws of nature will allow, and is now too great for the agricultural resources of the country. The use of tobacco by women has largely ceased—counties which consumed tons of snuff in 1860 now afford no market for that commodity.

Now there were numerous instances of feuds and frontier lawlessness in the mountains before the war, but that struggle gave them a new impulse. The fight-



A MOUNTAIN JURY AT THE NOON RECESS



A MOONSHINE STILL IN THE MOUNTAINS

ing tendency in our race indicates at least some vigor, and when the pugnacity of the frontier was re-enforced by the enmity of the war, and a generation of boys grew up in the atmosphere of civil strife, all the conditions were made ready for the serious feuds and persistent lawlessness which have been manifested in the mountains since. It is not the fact that these "wild-doings" involve any considerable portion of the population, but law-abiding people have been unable to suppress them.

John Fox repeats an old mountaineer's story as follows:

"Folks usen to talk about how fur they could kill a deer. Now hit's how fur they can kill a man. Why, I have knowed the time when a man would have been druv outen the country fer drawn a knife or a pistol, and if a man was killed it was accidental by a Barlow. I reckon folks got usen to weepins, and shootin' and killin' from the bresh, endurin' the war, but hit's been gitten wuss ever since; now it's dirk and Winchester all the time. I know all the excuses folks make. Hit's fair for one as 'tis fer t'other. You kain't fight a man far and squar' whool shoot you in the back. A poor man kain't fight money in the courts. There hain't no witnesses in the laurel bushes but leaves, and dead men don't have much to say. I know it looks like lots of decent young folks hev got usen to the idee. Thar's so much of it

goin' on, and so much shootin' from the bresh, I do reckon it's wuss nor stealin' to take a feller critter's life that-a-way."

Even such a recital shows the existence of a code of honor and a moral standard. Non-combatants are never molested; women are never molested, in these mountain wars. An excursion party of our teachers and their friends, a few years ago, passed through a county where a feud was in progress, with some fifty active partisans on each side. Hostilities were absolutely suspended while the excursionists were in that vicinity. Members of both sides came to the camp in the most friendly fashion. But the very day the excursion passed the county boundary a "battle" took place, in which two men were killed.

Incidentally, the old mountaineer shows also the mountain standard on the matter of stealing. Doors are never locked in the mountains. Surveyors never have their accoutrements stolen. There are other all but universal virtues in the mountains, like hospitality, which show the solid foundation. The important thing in character is a standard, though it may not be *my* standard. Every social group is likely to prize too highly its own special virtues, and con-

done too lightly its own special weaknesses. All this simply shows that disregard of life in the mountains does not indicate so much depravity as it would in New England.

This, then, is the situation: a territory of vast extent, isolated from the world, and each valley isolated from its neighbor valley; the people of pure English and Scotch-Irish stock, inheriting the traditions and temper of colonial times; the government unevenly administered; the people intense in family loyalty; a large part of the population constantly familiar with the sight and use of weapons. In a word, it is "a belated frontier."

To this we must add the fact of actual cases in which self-defense has been the highest duty.

In a neighboring county seat one of the most peaceable and honored citizens is a man with a history. Quite against his will, he became a party in one of the worst feuds that Kentucky ever knew. Local authority surrendered to the renegades, and he witnessed the slaughter of

neighbors, friends and relatives. One good citizen after another suddenly went West because a notorious fighter had notified him that a funeral was billed for such a day, when he was to take a prominent part. At last such a notice came to this man himself. The courts had no courage. The bold outlaw and his assassins had the support of the sheriff and officers, and got possession of the town. They were the court, the judge, and the jury. The man could not stay at home. He appealed to the Governor of the State, but the Governor said his hands were tied because certain forms of law had not been fulfilled. The man took the train from Frankfort to Cincinnati. His last words were: "Governor, I have but one home and one fireside. From these I have been driven by these outlaws and their friends. They have murdered my kinsmen and are threatening me. I have never engaged in any of these contentions, and now I propose to take a hand and recapture my fireside or die in the attempt." He bought several hundred dollars' worth of the munitions of war



RELIGION FINDS ITS BEST CHANCE IN SUMMER
The mountaineers are today Baptists for the most part



MOUNTAIN GIRLS AT BEREA

All these college girls are Daughters of the Revolution

and had them shipped to a friend at an out-of-the-way station as saw-mill fixtures to avoid suspicion. His plans were perfected before the outlaws found them out. When the fight came he was deserted by the sheriff, but a faithful few stood with him and returned the fire of their enemies. The battle lasted two hours, and when the smoke cleared away the band of ruffians was "cleaned out." Our hero resumed the arts of peace, and there has never been another serious feud in that vicinity.

The relation of liquor to fighting is well recognized in the mountains, and while the good citizens have not found themselves able to suppress the fighting, they have greatly diminished it by suppressing all open saloons. Moonshine stills, of course, exist, and it is sometimes whispered that the revenue officers are not anxious wholly to suppress them. A desultory warfare goes on between the "stillers" and the "revenues." Every mountain mother has days of anxiety at Christmas and election times when there is liable to be "a run" of whisky in almost any valley. Such starting of whisky

almost always precedes the rekindling of an old feud.

The starting of a feud in any mountain county of Kentucky, or the adjoining States, is almost sure to increase the number of students at Berea. Parents who understand but little of the value of education hasten their sons off to Berea to get them out of harm's way! It is not uncommon for such a lad to bring his revolver with him, and I frequently open a teacher's drawer and find one or more of these weapons "on deposit." We have no students from Carroll County, Virginia, though we have several from adjoining counties.

But such things are really of the past in the mountains. Every mountain man will tell you today that "the feuds are dying out." Government grows better, intelligence spreads, the voice of religion is heard, commercial interests assert themselves, and the schoolmaster is abroad.

Let it be repeated that there is probably no mountain county in which 10 per cent. of the population have ever been engaged in these lawless proceedings.

The mass of the population is made up of simple, primitive people, showing the strong traits of their race—independence, respect for religion, family affection, patriotism.

And in spite of all untoward signs, these three million people are a glorious national asset. They are the unspoiled and vigorous reserve forces. They will offset the undesirable foreign elements, and give the South what it has always lacked, a sturdy middle class. There is still a pitiful lack of material resources—the average value of utensils on a mountain farm is less than forty dollars—and an appalling illiteracy. But illiteracy is not fatal and it can be cured. In the Civil War many mountain men received a practical education as they served in the Union Army and marched with Sherman to the sea. While the war no doubt increased for the time being the enmities and feuds, it brought in a beginning of education and a wider intelligence.

Today, after a long pause, there is a renewal of railroad building in the moun-

tains. The incoming of mining operations and lumber camps has at first a deadly influence upon the mountaineer. A circuit judge recently called my attention to two adjoining counties, one as yet untouched by railroad or outside commerce, lying, like a part of Scotland, peacefully in the mountain lap, but slowly progressing thru the sending off of its brighter young people to school. In this county there were about forty cases on the judge's docket. In the adjoining county, where a railroad was under construction and "civilization" breaking loose in various ways, there were six hundred cases.

Change, then, is knocking at the door of every mountain cabin. The mountains must receive new elements, and their population must overflow. The mountain people have the basal elements of strength. They are as promising as were our own ancestors in the days of Elizabeth. But they do need a friendly interpreter and a guiding hand.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.



PLAYTHINGS CONFISCATED AT BEREÄ

De Senectute

BY THE LATE SAMUEL J. BARROWS

WHAT matter if the dial shows
How many years have come and sped,
If in the heart the fire yet glows
That lighted up the days that fled?

Revere the ashes in the urn,
But light the torch of hope again,
And let the gentle fancies burn
That kindle cheer and banish pain.

A thousand genial memories gleam
Along the highways of the past,
And golden friendships brightly beam
Thru clouds that fitting shadows cast

'Tis true: the best is yet to be;
The last for which the first was made,
When hope lights up futurity
And love is in the balance laid.

Moving Pictures of English and American Women

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "THE CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND," ETC.

THE English woman is not the most intelligent, but she is by all odds the most important woman in the Old World. With less brains than either the French or German women, she is doing more for herself. At the same time, the word female applies more accurately to her than it does to the women of any other nation, not even excepting those little, round, fat vowels of humanity, the Spanish señoras and señoritas. Altho she is trying hard to share the duties of men in public life, she thinks and acts in terms that are fiercely and temperamentally feminine. She illustrates more nearly than any other woman the truth of Rudyard Kipling's latest famous line,

"For the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

Nothing is more remarkable in the psychology of modern life than the manner in which she is now dramatizing her aboriginal fierceness in her effort to become a factor in the public life of the nation. The virago methods she has adopted to get her civil rights are not so necessary as they are the natural expression of her unexpurgated and ferocious femininity. She fights, breaks windows, and slaps men's faces by way of aspiring to citizenship because she is simply the deadly female of that British species. American suffragists can make no greater mistake than to imitate her in these methods, for this reason: The Englishman has never demanded anything else of his women but that they shall be merely feminine and sacred to him. He neither humors nor honors them as American men humor and honor American women. Therefore, when the English women escape into this new ambition for political rights, they instinctively preserve their primitive type in the way they go about it. They contend with their claws against their mates,

who they believe have misused them. But the American suffragist has another proposition altogether to face. She has not been misused so much as she has been pampered too much. She is losing caste more thru indulgence than thru abuse. She must, therefore, destroy the ideality of American men in regard to women before she can bring them to see the justice and necessity of her demand for the ballot. On the other hand, your British John Bull has never indulged in any ideality about his women. He respects no one but himself, reveres no one else, and loves himself with a fidelity and a romantic ideality which he could never bestow upon a mere woman. Thus, the English women lose nothing in their shrewish battle for suffrage, because they have nothing to lose, while the American woman has, and must make a choice. If she pursues methods which cost her the ideality and adoration of her mankind, she will have lost more that is necessary to her peace and happiness than the ballot may ever pay in political dividends.

The picture of a round-shouldered, corsetless English suffragist in an ugly, patched, polka-dot sateen waist and flip-flop skirt standing before a street crowd or leading a mob is a monstrosity we ought to consider before we follow her example.

But the English woman is not only the italicized woman in the Old World because of the elongated and somewhat distorted shadow she is now casting upon the public highways of political life. She is at the same time the only foreign missionary club woman in the world. The Lyceum Club of London has branches in Paris, Florence and Rome. They have their own quarters, boards of governors, and are conducted exactly as men conduct theirs. The members smoke, read the papers, caucus, gossip and receive their mail, and often live in

them. But here the imitation of the male ends, and the characteristics of the more deadly female begin. English club women are quarrelsome, furiously jealous of other members of the club, and they are mistresses of the art of backbiting the women at the next table. They are never embarrassed even when they haggle over the bill for refreshments which you have just taken with them. Their astonishing shamelessness in exhibiting the worst of their dispositions to each other is very different from the suavity of American women. We kindly save the worst we have to say of each other until the victim is absent. But an English woman prefers to say it to your face and to emphasize it with the snapping sharpening of her features in your direction. And the picture of her standing thus with her neck feathers ruffled is the most lasting impression an astute observer takes with her of the English club woman.

Meanwhile, it is owing entirely to where you meet them what impression you receive of them socially. On the Continent the English woman is the most gracious and courteous woman in the Old World, tho, of course, never the most charming. Away from home they are never self-assertive. They put their best foot foremost. Every one of them might be a diplomat with a treaty in her pocket which she hopes to get signed by being extremely agreeable. This is the difference between her and some American women, who do not always take their best manners with them when they cross the Atlantic. The Old World is full of stories of their impudence and extravagance. This arises from two causes. First, when the American woman actually realizes how small the average empire or republic in the Old World is compared with her own, when she comprehends how far ahead this country is, how much out of date these older nations are when one considers the bulk of their population, she becomes an eaglomaniac. Second, American women in particular have a rôle assigned them. They are expected to be extravagant and egregious, and a good many of them act upon the suggestion and even surpass expectations. Meanwhile, my English lady abroad continues to practise frugality,

purrs out the prettiest kind of small talk in a voice so trained up and down, so sweetened and softened that her conversation becomes snatches of an engaging and complimentary ballad. The queer thing is that the same outrageous American woman is a lady at home; and the same English woman at home, surrounded by her insufferable traditions and in the shadow of her Westminster Abbey, is a kind of social tartar. And she is especially deadly if an American woman happens to be within range of her prejudice. The common explanation of her antagonism to the women of this country is jealousy, but her dislike goes deeper than mere jealousy. It is really the antipathy and impatience that a finished being has for one in the making. The English woman is complete, and the American woman is scarcely sketched in yet. We are merely potential. The wife of an English professor at Oxford said to the author quite naively one day that when she saw a party of American women "sight-seeing about the university, she always felt outraged and indignant, as if a sacrilege was being committed."

"But why?"

"I do not know," she replied; "it is a feeling."

The feeling she could not explain was that of having her dead disturbed and stared at by eyes connected with new, keenly alive and irreverent American faculties. The dead in England are not only the dust of many men and women, but also the atrophied customs of these people, honorable enough, tho hardened into a bondage of mind and spirit which a gadding American tourist is not likely to appreciate properly.

The picture of the English woman in society, formal, correct, narrowed in consciousness to that partial gentility which recognizes her own kind, but no other kind, is that of the same "deadly female" embalmed in a medieval egotism as grotesque as it is offensive.

The American woman is a novelty—as much a novelty in human nature as any of Burbank's experiments in mixt vegetation. She should be labeled "The Burbank Woman." There is no other like her. She is not exotic, but she is not yet sufficiently hardy to be called indigenous. This requires some explana-

tion when one considers that the American man has produced a type as distinct and clear cut as that of the ancient Roman, which, indeed, it is said to resemble. But one cannot find a single woman, or statue of a goddess, or picture of a pagan or a madonna in the Old World to which American women bear the slightest resemblance. They have the straight shoulders and spirited carriage of pretty warriors, but they are physically frail, like new plants that have no deep roots in the soil of life. They have no definite fashion of being even beautiful or homely as the women of other nations have. Thus, a beautiful English woman always has regular features and a drooping feather expression. An ugly one invariably has a miniature chin, a perch pulled mouth, an ungainly nose, squinted at the corners by a "sun-smile" which narrows the top of her face. And she has the figure of a writhing worm which is doubtful about erecting itself. A beautiful German woman looks large and sweet and dim, like glory with a veil over its face. And the ugly ones have countenances so grave and strong and homely that they are like the firm foundations of the nation walking about. The French women are rarely ever beautiful at all. They merely have the same radiant expression which conceals their almost universal lack of beauty. But the American woman, with a sallow complexion, features that antagonize one another, eyes that do not match her brows, can and often does manage to be beautiful. Or she can be homely without managing. One day she is a rose, pale and sweet; the next she is a cactus, arid desert to the bone. But she has no fixt standard of appearance as women of other nations have, no resemblance one to another.

And this is a queer circumstance when you come to think about it. For a hundred years ago there was an American woman of a definite type and possessed of a definite character. She was healthy and vigorous and happy, because she lived side by side with her husband and worked with him to make this nation what it was then. Now she is not healthy and she is not happy. She is the victim of neurasthenia, opulence and operations. She has more liberty, more

luxury, more leisure than the women of any nation in the Old World, but she has far less strength or endurance. This is due partly to our too stimulating climate, partly to a system of education which fits her better for public life than it does for domesticity, being, in fact, the same kind of education that men receive. But the chief explanation of her fragile physique and irritable unrest is that spoiled women no less than spoiled children are rarely healthy or happy. And the American woman has been humored too much. She is the hybrid of culture and extravagance without roots in the civilization, when she is not the overworked victim of its factories and shops. She belongs to the hothouse of human horticulture, which no longer thrives in the proper exposed places where the forces of nature always destroy a growth or make it indigenous.

The fact is that class of American women who should exercise the greatest influence upon the life of our times have now lost their place in the order of things. They are the largest irresponsible, unemployed class in the world, rendered idle and extravagant by the great increase in wealth and because so many manufactories and industries of one sort and another have deprived them of their former household duties and of the natural means for a moral livelihood. They have become the most enormous and astonishing example of arrested development in the history of the human race, arrested by idleness and luxury. There is today the distance of a hundred years between the average American man and the average American woman—a gap that never existed before, because poverty kept them yoked together in the same effort to earn and to save. Their downfall began when the men could afford to provide servants, immense houses for them that were no longer homes, and all the lavish extravagances which characterize their entertainments and adornments in social life. They are directly responsible for most of the richest manufactories in the world, where only luxuries and not necessities are made. Most of the things sold in the largest stores are vanities, and most of the people who buy them are women who do not work. This is a picture of the American woman which may be seen moving anywhere in

the Old or New World, a creature too delicate to be of much service, expensively clothed, doing nothing for herself that a servant can do for her.

But she cannot persist in doing wrong without paying for it. This is the one debt she pays, not her husband nor her father. And the price is that the American man is becoming impatient. His whole attitude is changing toward her. He is beginning to observe her coolly, critically, estimating what she costs and what she does not pay. He is slow to marry her, much slower than he was a hundred years ago. So far he has accorded her a respect and a reverence which is absolutely incredible to men in the Old World, but already the change is begun. You see everywhere, in the comic supplement, on the humorous page of current literature in this country, the caricature of women, the growing contempt of men for them.

This is the secret of the coal of fire in my lady's back which is causing that curious migration she is making out of beautiful innocuous privacy into the woman's movement. She must do something to reinstate herself in the order of things. You may hear on all sides that she is getting up and dusting for her rights, to demand better protection in

the laws, equal suffrage, and I know not what else, but the real explanation is that she is beginning to realize the lessening love and respect of men. This is sobering her and causing her to look about to see what can be done to earn a new and respectable character. Naturally, she covers her advance by laying the blame upon men. It takes considerable growth in grace to confess one's own fault, it really looks better to confess the other fellow's, so she is telling all the bad things that men do and ever shall do as an excuse for this movement after her rights. But the truth is, she has discovered that she is no longer an active principle in the life of the nation, merely an orchid Eve in an orchid Eden, and she is making an effort to follow Adam outside, where there is a decent and indecent amount of digging going on, and where she desires again to find herself by his side, where she belongs, not where she is. This is the latest moving picture of the American woman, a wayfaring lady with her little Pandora box of frailties under one arm, her pretty skirts tucked under the other, making a sort of pious pilgrimage in the direction of the polls and the ballot box with the hope of meeting *him* there.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



The Tourist Industry in Bermuda

BY GARDNER RICHARDSON

AN interesting experiment in using the tourist as a means of building up the prosperity of a community has been tried in Bermuda. Before the Boer war the island enjoyed prosperous conditions commercially and financially. The British Government quartered, as a rule, two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery and a company of engineers on the island. In addition, an extensive naval repair station and dock yard was maintained. The pay of the officers and soldiers, as well as the expense of maintenance, was a large and steady income to the island. The agricultural situation

was also most satisfactory. Large quantities of Bermuda lilies and onions were exported at profitable rates. The height of the island's prosperity was reached during the Boer war, when over 6,000 Boer prisoners were quartered in Bermuda. The expense of feeding the prisoners and the maintenance of additional troops for guards all contributed to the income of the island.

From the close of the Boer war in 1902 conditions began to change. First, the large number of prisoners were entirely removed, and the British Government began a policy of retrenchment that seri-

ously affected the income of the community. One regiment was withdrawn and the dock yard force reduced by 500 men, who were immediately thrown out of an employment that had supported them for a lifetime. In addition to this the State of Texas began growing onions both more cheaply and in larger quantities than Bermuda. The import tax on foreign vegetables made the competition with Texas even more difficult for Bermuda. The lily crops, at all times precarious, suffered several bad years. At this time, with the two principal sources of revenue greatly reduced, Bermuda turned to the tourist trade for financial relief.

The exact figures are not available, but few tourists visited Bermuda before 1890, and until 1905 the number was probably less than 1,000 a year. The local government, after a few experiments, started in 1908 to actively legislate and encourage in every way possible the tourist trade. The accompanying table shows how in four years the number of tourists increased over four times.

It soon became evident that, while the winter season was popular, the summer season showed a decided falling off. This necessitated the closing of hotels and stores that depended on the tourist trade, with a consequent loss of income to the island. To meet this situation the Quebec Steamship Company offered to keep the steamer "Bermudian" on a weekly service during the summer, provided a subsidy of \$30,000 for three years was granted. The legislature of Bermuda, after carefully discussing the matter, decided to grant a subsidy of \$22,500 for the first year and \$17,500 for the second year. This was intended to recompense the Quebec Steamship Company for running a large steamer during the dull season. How well this subsidy worked can

be seen by the increase from 182 tourists in August, 1908, to 2,460 tourists in August, 1911. It is conceded in Bermuda that this was one of the best things the legislature ever did.

It is estimated that the average tourist spends \$100 in visiting Bermuda. Very few spend less than \$25, while some who stay for an extended visit at an expensive hotel greatly increase the average. At \$100 apiece \$2,704,500 would have been brought to Bermuda in 1911 by tourists.

The revenue of the island has steadily increased with the increase in the number of tourists. In 1908 the total revenue was \$285,000, in 1909 it was \$345,000, in 1910 it was \$392,500, and in 1911,

after very considerable reductions in the tariff, the revenue amounted to \$395,000. In 1909 the balance in the Bermuda treasury was \$2,900, and in March, 1912, the balance was over \$100,000. As a result of the increase in revenue and general prosperity of the island, the Bermuda government has built and paid for, out of

current revenues, the dredge "King George" at a cost of \$150,000, has invested \$100,000 to defray the cost of dredging operations, and holds a surplus of over \$100,000. This represents a surplus revenue, above all expenses, of \$350,000 collected in three years.

The arrival of the tourist has not only enormously increased the trade of the small shops that sell souvenirs, postcards and photographs, but benefits all the local industries. The 500 men who were thrown out of employment by the closing of the dockyard, have found profitable employment as carriage drivers and porters in the hotels. While the aristocracy of Bermuda cannot view but with regret this invasion of their island home, they have come to realize that their future prosperity largely depends upon the continuation of the tourist trade.

TOURISTS ARRIVING IN BERMUDA.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
January ...	556	676	1,436	2,142
February ..	1,036	1,747	2,437	3,801
March	1,012	2,537	2,851	3,830
April	322	1,863	1,557	2,422
May	97	998	671	545
June	148	514	604	806
July	229	638	896	2,755
August	182	801	1,354	2,460
September .	292	323	1,253	2,298
October ...	505	645	953	2,529
November .	523	745	702	1,305
December ..	516	1,022	772	2,152
Total	5,418	12,509	15,485	27,045

Planning a Flower Garden

BY JESSIE PEABODY FROTHINGHAM

AUTHOR OF "SEA VOICES OF SEVEN SHORES," "RUNNING THE GAUNTLET," ETC.

PENCIL, paper, a foot measure, and a little imagination are all the implements we need to plan our garden.

Gardens that grow, border by border, and develop year by year, are the most successful; they are individual, grow as we grow, have a meaning—they mean us. Like books and pictures, they express our personality, and would miss their subtlest charm if ready-made. They are an eye, a window through which the world may see our taste, love, likings—the metal of our mind, whether we are commonplace or inspired, imitators or creators.

At the start, we may distrust our amateur knowledge, and prefer to depend on professional experience. But, if we love flowers, sooner or later that first draft of a garden will be modified to suit our individual taste and to express our predilection.

The smallest garden must have a plan, even if the plan is modified or developed

in process of growth. And the first element in a successfully planned garden is congruity. The style of the garden must agree with the style of the house, and should be adapted to the size, situation, and surroundings of the lot, to the lay of the land, the climate and soil.

An Italian garden or a Japanese garden would be incongruous as the ante-room to a severe or austere Colonial house. A formal garden needs space and background; in miniature it becomes stiff and meaningless. A restricted area should be treated in a picturesque way; formal planting would merely emphasize its limitations, instead of concealing them.

It is the small lot of the country town or suburb that cries out emphatically for attention, that is least understood, most common, most American, most neglected, and abandoned to the fatal grip of the commonplace. The neat grass yard, the narrow, straight walk to the immaculate front door, the bare walls of the frame.



A WAYSIDE COTTAGE IN IRELAND

Its beauty derives in part from its vines and green background

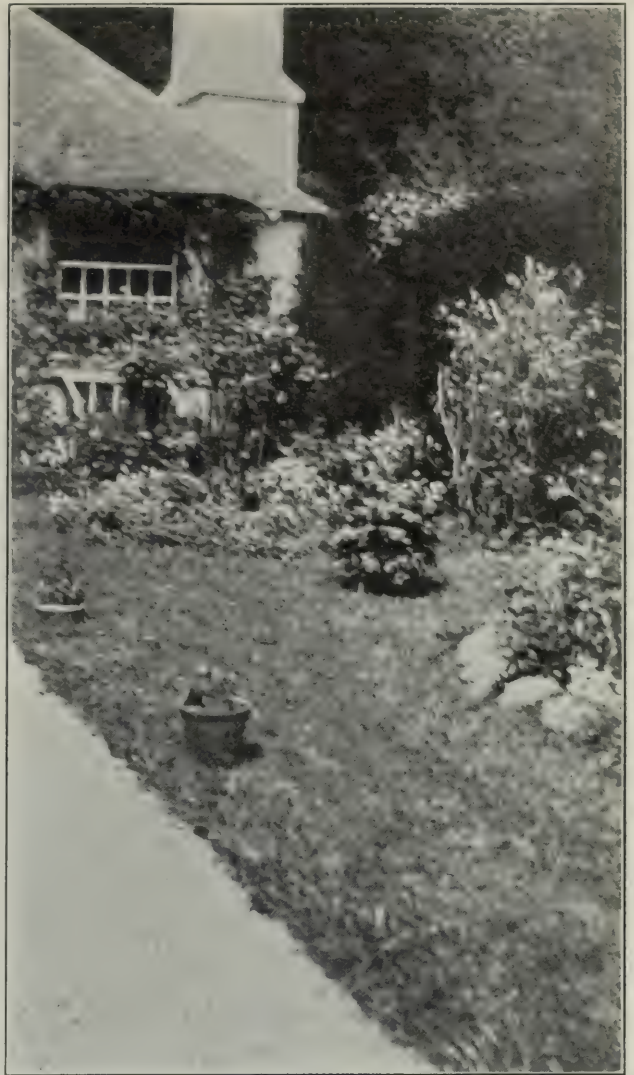
fancy, or fantastic house, have ruined the reputation of the suburb. The word "suburb" ought to conjure up a picture of rural loveliness, instead of ugliness, and towns like Bryn Mawr prove to us that it is possible to make a country town a place of charm and beauty.

To every one living outside the brick and stone limits of a city, I would say, have a garden, and whether it covers twelve feet or twelve acres, let it be original—not in the sense of being eccentric, fantastic, or grotesque, but of being individual and significant. If the lot is too small for a garden, then plant the front yard and back yard, and make them as picturesque as the wayside cottages of Ireland and Wales. Any house may be made less ordinary, and any land more interesting by planting. And even the back yard of a city house may be transformed into a hidden garden.

In planning for a garden, lay out first the main features of the place or lot. With paper and pencil, mark where the house stands, or is to stand, the walks, driveways, entrance, and boundary line; indicate where the clothes yard and loam heap are to be placed; the vegetable garden, perhaps, and the stable, garage, or outhouses. It will be a help to make the map* to scale.

When these main points are settled, stand mentally and imaginatively on the spot that marks your house, which is the pivot or easel, so to speak, from which you work, the point of view from which you look at the picture. Then start from the outside lines to compose your picture, working inwards. Plant the boundaries, marking where you will set out shrubs, trees, and vines, and write the names of the varieties you decide to have, so as to make good color combinations, and succession of bloom. The advantage of using a pencil is that you will change the plan as you work, erase some names and substitute others.

Now that you have sketched in an irregular and broken line of foliage and flowering plants for the background, you can fill in the foreground. But remember that if you have a good distant view on any side of your lot you will want low planting on that side, or open vistas left between the shrubbery. Never shut yourself in from a beautiful outlook; do



ANOTHER IRISH COTTAGE

Except for the flower pots beside the path the planting is well arranged and effective

not make your horizon any narrower than is necessary. But if circumstance and neighboring houses shut you in perforce, then retaliate genially and amiably by planting them out of your line of vision; privacy you must have, if not the large privacy of nature, then the restricted privacy of your fig-tree.

On at least one side of the house leave an open sward of grass; keep the center free, and this will give a sense of freedom and expanse; mass the planting around the edges of the open lawn.

The flower borders will follow the background of foliage or fence; you may then work inwards with beds banked in green, but always keep as much as possible the idea of space and of vistas into something beyond, if not into the open country, then into a close or cover of your own garden. This gives perspective.

Next you will mark the paths, if there are to be any, and lay out the border planting for the drives and walks. Turf paths are the most effective and harmonious; cut your lawn and garden as little as possible by the hard, white lines of gravel walks. And then you will arrange to plant out the back door, service road, garage, clothes yard, and other unesthetic parts of your establishment which you want eliminated from view. To hide them from both the house and the street will claim considerable ingenuity, so that your intention may not be too palpable, or the screen too stiff and solid. The trees, shrubs, and vines intended to disguise what is behind may be used as a background and framework for flowers.

The last touch to be added to your garden map will be the planting close to the house; but this will be one of the first pieces of garden work to start when you begin digging in March.

Here, then, are the four main steps you will take: first enclose the lot, next plant close to the house, then around the boundary lines, and last between the boundary and the house.

This plan is adapted to the usual lot in a country town, two hundred feet deep by fifty to two or three hundred feet wide. And if there are any old trees standing on the lot, you are to be congratulated. Cherish, hoard and protect them as you would a fortune.

A garden, to be a real garden, must be enclosed, entered by a gate, if not tangible, then imaginary, and opened by an equally mythical key. In other words, a garden must have the qualities of privacy, mystery, and seclusion. On a large place or park the garden alone may be shut in—the ideal arrangement. But the majority of us must adapt our ideals to a small plot of ground, and enclose the whole space, including house and other buildings. Before starting a garden, then, we must plan our enclosure.

A few years ago I would have challenged dislike, disapproval, or disfavor, by the mere mention in this democratic land of that obnoxious word "wall," and I will not define the feelings created by our own shingled enclosure when first it rose to a height of six feet. Happily, those feelings have since disappeared, to be replaced by sentiments of an oppo-

site nature. For the wall has "proved itself."

But there is one advantage that fences and hedges have over walls—they do not irritate the public by a too conspicuous and candid desire to be private; they do not create criticism, for a transparent aloofness is less aggressive than an impenetrable aloofness, and a privacy, I had almost said a propriety, of four years' growth seems to be less offensive than one of four weeks. Probably the sudden appearance of an Athena, full-armed and full-grown, among us would be resented, since we were once obliged to wear swaddling clothes. But if the public demands a dead-level, then we must renounce gardens.

There is nothing that flowers love better than a wall, or a screen; it protects them from wind and cold, their blooms are larger, their colors more vivid against the dark green of the hedge, or the warm tints of the wall.

What we select for our enclosure must depend on the extent of our ground and size of our house; congruity should decide the material. It may be stone or brick or stucco, according to the material of the house; or it may be a shingled wall, if the house is shingled. All but the wooden wall will be covered with vines, ivy, clematis, honeysuckle. With a wooden enclosure, the vines must be trained on wire netting, or poles set close to the wall, but not on the wall itself. For this reason a stone wall may be made more picturesque on the street side, than one of shingles.

Around a fifty or one hundred foot lot a hedge or fence is the most appropriate enclosure. Privet may be taken out of the ordinary and become almost distinguished by proper cutting and clipping. Cut it round-topped, like Box, or let it spread in a wide flare at the bottom, and clip it to a sharp edge on top, like a triangle standing on its base. Three to five feet is a good height. If a wall-effect is wanted, flat on the sides and top, cut the privet to the ground one or two years after planting, so that it will throw up strong shoots from the bottom; if it is afterward trimmed flat on the sides twice a year it will form a solid wall.

Ibota, Japanese privet, is the hardiest of all the varieties, and succeeds in the North and Northwest. Regel's variety

of the *Ibota* is drooping in habit, and if left untrimmed makes a graceful, free-growing hedge. Strong, two-year-old plants, two to three feet high, sell for ten to fifteen dollars per hundred.* They may be planted in a single row, eighteen inches apart, which makes them no more expensive, for a hedge, than the California privet.

Box should be kept for edging beds and walks in a formal garden. The price

hardy screen, feathery and graceful, and keeps its beauty longer than the Norway spruce; it is, in fact, the most beautiful of the evergreens for hedges. Trees from one and a half to two and a half feet are quoted at twenty-five to thirty-five and fifty dollars per hundred.† Costing half this price is the American Arbor-Vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*), slim and upright growing. It makes a thin, straight hedge, and is useful where a flat



PICTURESQUE PLANTING AT COMO—AN EFFECTIVE NARROW FRONTAGE

varies from five dollars per hundred for small six-inch plants to thirty-five cents and seventy-five cents for single plants two to three feet high. These larger bushes, especially those of variegated green and yellow foliage, are effective when used to mark the corners and ends of formal beds, or of the lower box edging.

For an evergreen hedge, the hemlock (*Abies* or *Tsuga Canadensis*) is one of the most satisfactory; it makes a dense,

barrier or wind-break is needed, but it has a tendency to die out or grow spindling.

The white spruce makes an effective wind-break, and the dwarf Austrian pine is also good for bushy low shields, although forty years is the limit of its beauty; both of these cost the same as hemlock.

In the South the *Euonymus Japonica* (twenty dollars per hundred) is used as

*Elliott Nursery Company, 336 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa. (Meehan's *Ibota* Privet is \$17.50 per hundred).

†Ellwanger & Barry, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.; Elliott Nursery Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bloodgood Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.; Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. (\$75 per hundred).

a hedge plant; its glossy green foliage is evergreen.

Several varieties of *Retinospora*, Japanese Cedar, make a beautiful hedge, especially the plumosa, which lends itself to clipping. It is more unusual than Hemlock, and also somewhat more expensive. Uncommon, too, are the Orien-

tal Spruce and Japanese Yew, both hardy evergreens, but scarcely worth the large expense for a hedge. Of these many evergreen hedge plants I would favor Regel's Privet and Hemlock Spruce.

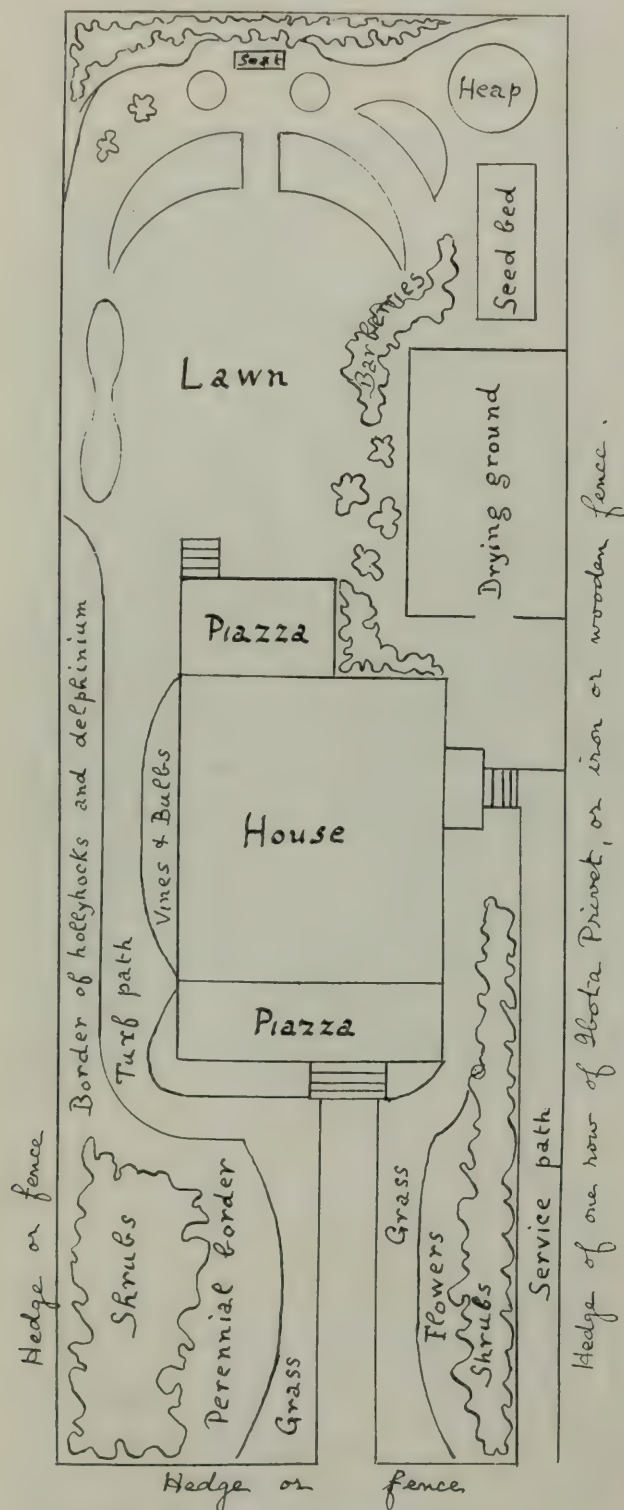
Ornamental, flowering hedges are especially adapted to country houses occupied only from May to November. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* makes a beautiful, low-growing summer hedge with its luxuriant foliage and its great white heads of bloom, flowering in August and September, and looking like a premature snowbank. They should be cut back, in early April or late March, to about one half of the new growth, and fertilized with bone meal; if planted in a double row (the plants in one row opposite the spaces in the second row), they will form a thick and picturesque low-growing hedge. Our hydrangea hedge in Vermont is two hundred feet long, the double row of plants being set about eighteen inches apart, and the mass of immense, pointed, drooping heads look like driven snow in the moonlight. Plants two to three feet high cost two dollars per ten, or fifteen per hundred. They need no mulching in winter, except a thick layer of well-rotted manure put on in the fall.

The *Rosa rugosa* makes an effective evergreen hedge, with its display of shiny, dark-green foliage, red and white blooms, like wild roses, flowering in July and August, and in the fall large scarlet berries; it is an all-round, versatile, rich-looking plant. The cost is two and a half dollars per ten or fifteen per hundred for strong, two and a half foot plants.†

Spring flowering shrubs may be used for irregular hedges, planted in groups, so that part of the hedge will be in bloom from month to month. Forsythia, *Exochorda grandiflora*, Japanese Quince, Japanese Barberry, lilacs, *Deutzia crenata*, *candidissima* and *gracilis*, Japanese snowball or *Viburnum plicatum*, *Weigela candida*, *Spiræa van Houttei* and *prunifolia*, and *Hibiscus* or *Althea*—some or most of these will make a varied hedge that will bloom from April to September. Medium-sized plants are priced at one and a half dollars to two and a half dollars per ten.

PRINCETON, N. J.

†Bloodgood Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.



To reduce the expense in planting on this suburban lot, 50x150 feet, omit the flower borders in front, and have only grass and shrubs. Drying ground to be enclosed by 6½ foot poles and wire netting, covered with Hall's honeysuckle, and evergreens in front. Entrance to service path, two 9 foot iron pipes, cross-pieces at top, and chains on sides, for vines, to screen view.

Peace

An Interview with the Author of "The Terrible Meek"

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

[No modern playwright has done more to depict Christ on the stage than Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House." His latest play, "The Terrible Meek," interprets Christ as the Prince of Peace. In "The Servant in the House" the main character was Manson, who, in Eastern garb as well as in ethical bearing, symbolized Christ. As the Crucifixion scene in "The Terrible Meek" seems to have created wide comment, we are glad in this, our Easter number, to present Mr. Kennedy's philosophy of Peace and the Bible, which he gave to Mr. Moses in the following interview. In our editorial pages we have a further discussion of the subject.—EDITOR.]



CHARLES RANN KENNEDY, author of "The Servant in the House" and "The Terrible Meek," is a man who knows his Bible well. To him the characters are living person-

ages, showing human excellencies and weaknesses. If they are disregarded, then the vividness of the Bible is lost. When asked whether he thinks it right to reduce some of the dialog of the Bible to the color of cockney speech, Mr. Kennedy retorts by asking in return if his questioner reads the Bible in Greek.

To make of the Bible a living thing is Mr. Kennedy's purpose as a playwright. Fully conscious of the social and economic changes taking place in the world today, he interprets the Bible in terms of modern thought, and modern thought in terms of the Bible. The full force of Mr. Kennedy's method of Bible interpretation was brought in upon me while talking with him regarding the passage in Matthew, "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." "People do not seem to be able to imagine the expression on the face of Christ when he said this," Mr. Kennedy ventured. "There are not many people who have such a cheek as Christ's to turn."

Now, since Mr. Kennedy goes to the Bible for the true measure of everything, let us see the method he adopts in maintaining his arguments for peace in his new play with the paradoxical title of "The Terrible Meek." This play has

raised a stir not so much for the doctrines it professes to preach as for the use of the crucifixion image, which convention has hitherto debarred from the stage unless it be at Oberammergau.

Some may wonder why, since Mr. Kennedy wished to deal with the problem of peace, he chose the conception of the Crucifixion and of the Resurrection. His answer to this is clear and direct.

"Because, in common with a great many people who are really thinking about this question of peace, I recognize the enormous practical difficulties standing in our way. These difficulties may perhaps be summarized conveniently as stupidity, fear, self-interest, and a narrow, unenlightened form of what is falsely called patriotism. Many effective instruments in the way of propaganda are being employed in the world for the purpose of mitigating these oppositions. The one necessity which is being borne upon me more and more, day by day, the necessity which Ibsen hinted at some fifty years ago, in order to bring about momentous changes desired, is a revolution in the spirit of man. Men's hearts must be changed. This is a *religious* necessity, and I therefore took, not as an abstract, artistic choice, but with the full and fiery conviction of my soul, the central facts of the religion of our Christian civilization, in order to bring home the message I had declared. And I know that God gave me the work to do, and I have the archangels and all the hosts of heaven on my side."

Mr. Kennedy is nothing if not uncompromising on this point. With fire in his eyes, he declares that he is willing to die, to be burned at the stake, to trust his im-

mortal soul to the truth of what he is saying. "I'll let everyone know what it is to have the bowels of belief in you," he declares. "A soul like mine thrives on martyrdom!"

Since man's heart has to be changed in order to bring about peace, it is significant to note how Mr. Kennedy would effect this. He answers:

"By each individual man in the world who professes any kind of brotherly faith, willing away out of his soul forever, following it up by prayer and watchfulness, everything which makes for hate and bitterness against his brothers, especially the brothers of another nation. But this will not be enough. He must stem at its inception, by the same spiritual process, every rankling greed, every opportunity for commercial self-interest of the inordinate kind, hoping in his heart for the day when every kind will disappear. This is all so perfectly simple—such an obviously easy thing to do; and it is already practised so largely by the best elements in all communities, that it is a wonder to me respectable and clever people cannot see it. Anyway, it is the meaning of their religion, and if they don't see it, let them proclaim themselves frankly as infidels, so that we may respect them."

Tho in this conception, Mr. Kennedy has regard only for the individual, he is as serious in his proposals for nations. It is equally as simple a matter for them.

"Simple if they can really get their view properly represented. Just at present the views of the self-interested little oligarchies ruling the nations, especially the so-called democratic ones, prevent the real opinions of the people from being expressed. But even here there is at last some sign of hope, whether this be the result of conviction or the dawning of a wholesome fear, I do not pretend to determine. But the light is coming, even in these unexpected places of the earth."

In a consideration of the problem of peace, Mr. Kennedy would have everyone read Angell's "The Great Illusion." This he considers to be one of the monumental and common-sense documents of the world. Supposedly written from what people consider to be an enlightened self-interest point of view, Mr. Angell makes no special appeal to the mystical,

imaginative or religious side of life. He adheres strictly to his practical and business-like thesis. As Mr. Kennedy puts it: "After all, the matter, as a mere question of systematic arrangement, requires no more gumption than may be possessed by an order-loving greengrocer. It seems a wonder to me that all the clever business people cannot see this. I don't say this satirically, but I do wish business men could get a little more imagination and faith into their constitution; it would do them so much good. I have tried to supply this want by my play."

Now, the natural question that arises is whether Mr. Kennedy would include diplomatists among the business men he mentions, for diplomacy has much to do with this problem of peace. His arguments upon this point are as pronounced as any he holds, and he states them in this manner:

"Diplomatists are the worst kind of business men. The horrible thing that has happened lately in the little oligarchies I have mentioned is the transformation of the old-fashioned diplomat into a shopkeeper. I suppose it is all part of the process whereby the old-fashioned gentleman gave place to the new-fashioned cad who still clings humorously to the noble title. I have no particular brief to hold for the gentleman as such, even the old-fashioned sort. I was unfortunate enough to be brought up a gentleman, but I have repented. Only I do recognize that the old kind of gentleman, tho he was prejudiced and a little too self-sufficient in the objectionable way, did have some sense of responsibility towards other people, which meant among other things the very proper sacrifice of himself. Your modern shopkeeper gentleman never seems to have dreamed of this, as you may gather, for instance, from reading the patriotic ebullitions of the *London Daily Mail*, Lord Northcliffe's mouthpiece.

"I mention this fact because I distinguish very clearly between the old-fashioned forms of nationalism, imperialism, and the rest of it, and the modern doctrines proclaimed in their name. In those old days, 'God Save the King,' the waving of bunting, and the name of God really did have some meaning when

employed at moments of national enthusiasm. Today, they produce nothing but an uncomfortable feeling among enlightened persons that sacred instincts are being rather blatantly employed by money-loving-country, dishonoring swindlers out for dividends. Surely it is about time that the real old-fashioned gentlemen of the world, if there be any left, which I doubt, should join with those very much more important people, the really alive men and women who are making things, to prevent the countries they are supposed to love becoming a field of carnage for the enrichment of a few ogres who have lost the image of God in their souls. And we might begin by inventing a new sort of diplomat, somebody who really believes in God, loves his fellows, and understands that common-sense, rightly applied in the proper places, is worth volumes of erudition derived from the pages of Machiavelli."

The peace upheld by Christ did not gain headway without many centuries of revolution. There are some who argue that it will not now maintain itself without struggle of a militant character.

"When we say this," declared Mr. Kennedy, "we refer to peace considered within the boundaries of a country itself. It is analogous to the similar doctrine proclaimed by war-lords of an international peace by dreadnoughts and armaments generally. Only I find that these gentlemen, whilst they taboo the one as unnatural and unpatriotic, exalt the other as something really rather commissioned by Almighty God.

"As a matter of fact, the latter has only too often been less excusable than the former. Civil revolution has often only been the expression of a wild and oppressed despair; whilst the other has nearly always been the expression of oppressors' greed and rapacity. However this may be, there is a new conception of revolution now in the air, and, indeed, quite an appreciable quantity of it already practically realized on the earth: the peaceful revolution by common-sense and ballot-box. Just how quickly this realization may spread in the immediate future, as against the bloody-minded doctrines of the war-lords, will perhaps answer the further question invoked as to whether the older ... more terrible

form of revolution is banished from the world forever. It is a terrible thought and a spiritual one. I tried to awaken it in 'The Terrible Meek.'"

Notwithstanding this argument, the budgets are increasing on the side of war expenditure. Yet Mr. Kennedy regards this as no refutation of the peace problem. He says:

"It is the last despair and infidelity of the propertied classes who are pioneering them. They are no expression whatsoever of the great bulk of the people whom they are impoverishing to the point of another and more terrible despair. The uselessness of these preparations may be perceived when we consider just for one moment the hint afforded us from the workers of the world during the last few weeks. We need only ask ourselves one question with regard to dreadnoughts, with all their battalioned horrors of death and torment: What are they going to do without coal if the miners in all countries decide that they shall not have it?"

As a matter of referring the discussion of peace to some historical fact, Christ's doctrine certainly had effect upon the condition of the Roman Empire. It came as a quick thing amidst the feeble light of something about to disappear.

"In fact," Mr. Kennedy suggested, "the Roman Empire was already a dead thing. It still gibbered and made faces as ghosts will, not quite knowing itself dead, but meanwhile a miracle, in a restricted area, it is true, was taking place, and during the next three centuries the area widened, including practically the whole western world. That miracle was the miracle which is at least a commonplace of thought with us today, actually realized in the best hearts amongst us—the miracle of a true, a practical, and a common-sense democracy. It has taken many centuries for the democratic idea to gain ground, but it is coming right enough. I wonder whether any healthy American or Englishman or German or Frenchman is prepared to deny that doctrine."

Granting, therefore, that the doctrine of peace has gained a headway in the hearts of most people, is it being rightly preached in the channels where it has the best right to be preached? Are the churches preaching the gospel of peace

in the spiritual rather than the doctrinal sense of the word?

On this point Mr. Kennedy's enthusiasm is warm.

"Verily," he exclaimed, "they are beginning to interpret Christ the Carpenter, the butchered Son of God, more and more in the realistic, first terms of His appearance—losing none of His divinity thereby—and less and less in terms of the stained-glass window. Not that there wasn't a beauty about the stained-glass window, but it was an exotic, other sort of beauty to be guarded against at all points lest it should pass into mere estheticism and sentimentality. The strong Son of God in the Gospels, the Man who knew He was One with the Father—the keen-witted, tender, ironic, even humorous and divinely pitiful Jew, who knew Himself God walking on the earth—is coming back into this world, believe me.

"The Bible happens to be a living Book, dealing with actual, not romantic persons—persons very much like you and me, our mothers, our sisters, our brothers. And I happen to be a dramatist. So, when I read the dialogue of the Pharisees and Sadducees, I seem to have heard their tone of voice before, sometimes in cathedrals. I hear soldiers talking and behaving very much in the same accents, very much with the same blood-thirstiness, as they did over that little matter of the crown of thorns. I can

still see common people hearing gladly the words of truth; I can still see the wealthy, the idle, the pleasure-loving invoking their religion for the commital of deeds of shame. I can still see empire-building blackening the face of the sky. I can still hear the pitiful anguish of mothers of the world who have given themselves to the ministering of life only to be overwhelmed by the bitter forces that make for destruction and for death.

"That's why when I read my Bible that's why when I wrote my play, 'The Terrible Meek,' my common soldier talks a kind of cockney; he was a cockney there in ancient Rome. That's why my centurion talks like any English gentleman; he was an English gentleman there in ancient Rome. That's why my Virgin cries out the woes of the mothers of modern workers in South Wales, in Westphalia, in Lawrence, Mass. And when I read my Bible I seem to see Christ not dead but risen, standing here now in our midst. I believe He has a message for the world today with respect to the peace agitation now going on. I am one of those who have declared that message. He made me declare it, Christ standing in our midst. Do you think I am going to make myself a liar before God and man by watering this down, by compromising doubt? Not if people know the stuff I'm made of."

NEW YORK CITY.



The Need of Commercial Education

BY GEORGE P. BRETT

[Mr. Brett is the president of the great book publishing house of The Macmillan Company. As chairman of the Committee on Commercial Education of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, he has made a special study of commercial education, the needs of which are set forth in the following article.—EDITOR.]

CHANCE may be described in one sense of the word as the foe of primitive peoples, and the progress of civilization may be said to be measured by the extent to which chance has been eliminated in our never-ceasing struggle with the forces of nature. In the now dim dawn of human life on the earth came the chance of pestilence, came the chance of bad harvests, and the peo-

ple perished. Today we have progressed far from these primitive conditions and we are living in a time and in a land of surplus, and the chance of plague, of pestilence and of famine has been largely eliminated or very greatly lessened.

It is only in education of our modern institutions that the chance method still for the most part prevails. Here the chance that the education offered will fit

the pupil for his future life's work is still the usual method, and this is particularly true of our elementary school system. The cure of this condition is to be found in making our education practical, which, in the case of our city schools, means commercial education, just as in the case of the country schools it should mean education in agriculture, as we are just beginning in many parts of the country to realize.

It is only within the last few years that the term commercial education has become a familiar one in this country, and even today one may still hear the question—What is *commercial* education? What does it mean?

Just as industrial education or vocational training, as it is sometimes called, may be taken to mean the special education of pupils for industrial and manufacturing trades, so we may define commercial education as a practical education suited to the needs of the present day and intended to fit pupils who will enter commercial business for the work which they will be called upon to do, and will better equip them for their life's work.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, sums up the situation in our present educational systems when he says: "There is something the matter with the schools. They fail to hold the children. They turn them out illiterate. They fail to prepare them for life."

For the children of our cities, about 90 per cent. of whom leave school at about the age of fourteen and enter business, commercial education is vitally necessary. It is the only way to prepare them for success in their life's work, to give them that practical education for the gaining of a livelihood without which today no boy or girl in our large cities is safe.

In considering any plan for commercial education in our great cities we must not only provide for teaching practical studies in the elementary schools, but also for improving and extending the teaching of commercial education in the secondary schools, and we should also establish a college or university course in commercial education, including in this or in a separate institution facilities for the training of teachers of commercial education, and not only this, but we must, because of our neglect of practical education in the past, provide for the teach-

ing of commercial education in evening schools for those who have been obliged to leave school at the age of fourteen, and for those of more mature age already engaged in business. Society has not discharged its obligation to those compelled to leave school and enter business early unless it offers them free and unlimited opportunity for educational advancement.

For commercial education in the elementary schools the Chamber of Commerce advocates a plan which provides that opportunity shall be given to pupils to begin their commercial education at the age of twelve, after six years of school life, *i. e.*, for those who must leave school at about the age of fourteen. This is the system followed in whole or in part in the public schools of several European countries, and Dr. E. E. Brown, recently United States Commissioner of Education and now Chancellor of New York University, and many other educational authorities, have long advocated such a change in our school system. It would provide that pupils, after the tools of education are acquired at about the age of twelve, should be divided into separate classes, and preferably into separate schools, those who are to leave school at fourteen or fifteen being thereafter required to follow a course of study of which commercial education, *i. e.*, practical studies, shall be the major part.

In the secondary schools something has already been done for commercial education. High schools of commerce and commercial high schools have been established which are active, well managed and attract large numbers of students, more in fact than the existing schools can accommodate, but much more can be done in this direction. In the majority of our high schools the course of study is still modeled on the college entrance examinations, and its inadequacy for the needs of education is proven by the fact that more than half the pupils do not stay in school to complete it. Here the remedy should be simple and easily applied. As only a very small percentage of the high school pupils ever go to college, the great majority beginning their life's work at or before graduation from the high school, a sufficient number of these schools should be set apart for those who will go to college or who

prefer a course of study prepared for such students, and the remaining high schools should become secondary schools in commercial education, *i. e.*, giving such a practical education as will be suited to the needs of the present day and will fit their pupils for their life's career in industry and commerce.

For higher commercial education in the city of New York and in many other of our largest centers of population, much as we may dislike the idea of piling university on university, school on school, when so many institutions of higher learning already exist, we shall be obliged to establish separate colleges of commerce unless we can prevail upon some of the many higher institutions already existing to give us facilities of the broadest and most extensive character for this important subject of higher commercial education. Something in this direction has already been done, but many additional facilities are needed.

Such colleges of commerce must offer courses which will train men for the higher positions in large commercial enterprises, for important places in our large and constantly growing export trade, which require special emphasis on all the commercially important modern languages and on the customs, history and economic conditions of foreign peoples, and courses which will train able men for consular and diplomatic positions and innumerable other requirements, and in addition it must provide for the training of teachers of commercial education for our elementary schools, the lack of such teachers being, as Dr. Maxwell has recently pointed out, the greatest obstacle at present to the introduction of commercial education studies in our elementary school curriculum.

Colleges of commerce properly equipt and established and managed, I hope at any rate in part, by representative men belonging to the chambers of commerce of our large cities, would become centers for commercial education and commercial training for the entire country, and they would exert great influence and play a large part in increasing the future importance and rank of this country in commercial affairs. Not only this, but they would help to bring about more quickly that predominance in the export trade and in the affairs of the

world which is the country's manifest destiny.

I have left myself little space for the other parts of my subject. In the evening schools we have a duty to perform—a real obligation to meet. No boy or girl is safe in this age without a knowledge and training in some employment in which daily bread can be gained. Our civilization has not fulfilled its duties to those who must leave school early unless it provides free and unlimited opportunity for further commercial education—of necessity evening schools must be fitted for two classes of students—those above referred to, who must, perforce, begin work early, and those more matured men and women in business whose needs could probably best be supplied by the evening commercial high school.

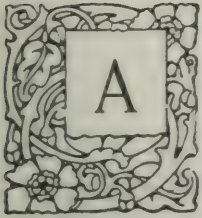
Associations of merchants and chambers of commerce ought, I think, to arrange with the educational authorities to be represented at the graduation examinations of those institutions where commercial education is already taught, issuing to successful students, whose school careers are worthy, certificates of proficiency which would be a guarantee to employers of a certain commercial standard attained. Such a plan would be useful alike to merchants, to the pupils and to the schools where the effect upon the pupils still in school, especially on those in the higher grades, should be marked, and such a plan, if properly carried out, would also aid the schools by tending to induce parents to allow their children to remain longer at school, so that they might attain a certificate which would insure their obtaining immediate employment, and of a better sort than is now usually open to the ordinary school graduate.

This plan should be extended, with proper modifications, so as to include all schools giving commercial training as fast as the school authorities provide the needed additional facilities in commercial education.

For the holders of these certificates chambers of commerce or other associations of merchants should provide free employment bureaus, with superintendents in charge who would be capable of giving advice and guidance to applicants in the choosing of a business career.

The Call of the April Brooklet

BY O. WARREN SMITH.



As a rule, the month of sunshine and showers marks the open season for trout fishing. In a number of States the angler must wait until the 15th before he may legally pursue the speckled dandies. A few States even put off the important day until May. But whatever the date, your enthusiastic rodster is found on the banks of his favorite stream bright and early the first day of the season. Not because his chances are any better on that day—indeed, they are often nil—but just because it is “opening day.” In the Badger State, where my shingle creaks in the breeze, I have more than once made my way thru knee-deep snow in order to reach a well-beloved stream on opening day, then for hours waded in water so cold that its chill penetrated heavy hip boots and a multiplicity of woolen socks. Once I fished for three hours in a blinding snowstorm, and filled my creel, too, which was an unusual occurrence so early in the season.

Be it said it is not the fish the angler

catches nor yet expects to catch that takes him to the stream thus early in the spring. Rather it is the insistent call of the open, the lure of God's out o' doors. The nature-loving fisherman is neither a scientist nor a pseudo-scientist, forever asking “why,” eternally seeking explanations; he accepts Nature as he finds her, thanking God for her power to rest the weary heart and smooth out the wrinkles of care with her sadirons of gentle blandishments. He fishes for a good time, and that he takes with him, tho he knows it not.

Withal the angler is a man of “rods, reels and traces,” to borrow a line from one of Kipling's well-known poems, for a goodly portion of his enjoyment comes from the possession of fine tackle. Bless you, you can measure the number of years he has been a worshiper of the “red gods” by the number of rods he possesses—a “Devine,” a “Leonnard,” a “Thomas,” a “Burtis,” a “Cummings,” etc. Then there are reels and reels, and lines and lines, and flies and flies, a trunk full, perhaps a room full, depending upon the length of



YOUR ENTHUSIASTIC RODSTER IS ON THE BANK BRIGHT AND EARLY.



WATER SO COLD THAT ITS CHILL PENETRATES HIP BOOTS AND WOOLEN SOCKS

his pocketbook and the number of years he has bestrode his hobby. No matter how much tackle he possesses, there is one battle scarred rod and reel, neither very costly probably, which he takes with him on opening day for association's sake, and because they "know how to catch trout." Such faith in insentient articles marks the true angler.

According to most of the outdoor magazines the angler uses flies, but the chances are that early in April and sometimes in May a swelling coat pocket marks the presence of a can of plebeian earthworms. Perhaps trout will rise to flies when ice forms along the edges of brooklets and no ephemera on gauzy wings flit above the surface of the water, but the chances are that they won't. Then it is either the ubiquitous worm or a creel guiltless of fish. Theoretically the lineal descendant of Walton marches virtuously home with an empty basket rejoicing in his own virtue, but practically he impales a harmless "garden hackle" on his hook and catches fish. And worm-fishing is as legitimate as fly-fishing, providing the fisherman uses light tackle and gives the trout a chance for its life, which he does if he is an angler. (Note the distinction made between an angler and a fisherman.)

There is something evanescent and elu-

sive about the atmosphere of an April trout stream, but none the less satisfactory because intangible. No angler can put his finger, as it were, upon a certain fact and say, "It is because of this that I love the early fishing." We all know the piquant earth odor of early spring, the sweetly satisfying fragrance of the retiring arbutus, the melody of the robins, bluebirds and meadow larks, the resurrection miracle of the fuzzy willow cats and swelling buds, as well as the thousand and one other items which go to make up a spring day; yet I dare assert it is not one or all of these which makes April and May fishing so attractive, but something found within the heart itself. Oh, these hearts of ours, when we understand them, if we ever do, we will understand why we are anglers and not fishermen. It is what we carry in our hearts to Nature that measures what we bring from her. I am never an infidel during the first four weeks of trout fishing. More than once, as I have followed some whimsical, meandering brooklet in April, I have caught God with His creative work in His hands, upon which some apprehensive meadow lark would shout "Spring o' the year!"

Reader, did you think trout fishing on opening day was a matter of a rod, reel, line and hook? Did you think the sport

was found in a gossamer line ripping thru limpid water, a rod bent into a perilous parabola? Did you think that success meant several shining bodies lying in a moss-lined creel? If you did, allow me to disillusion you, for such is not the fact. Success, the angler's highest success, consists in being en rapport with the out o' doors, and that somehow is more apt to occur when the world is being born anew.

Many a time have I thrown my rod to one side and for long moments stood beneath the wide-reaching branches of some tree in which a flock of robins have been chanting the praises of opening day. Talk about your surplined choirs and famous prima donnas, there is no singer or group of singers that can compare with a single redbreast on fire with the love of spring. What courage and optimism! If I were asked to define optimism, I would say a meadow lark shouting "Spring o' the year" in the midst of an April snowstorm. We April trout fishermen, how often we have seen this "spring o' the year" bird perched on the branch of a tree when the earth was covered with snow and the air alive with

flying flakes, and yet singing at the top of his voice his heartening song.

Perhaps you had thought, with a certain preacher friend of mine, that it is a waste of time to fish. But indeed it is not so. You will be a better man or woman if you become an angler. You remember the advice the old doctor gave preacher Dan—"In life be a fisherman." I hope that my daughter will grow up to be a finished angler, one who knows enough to fish within her own heart for the best of life, and ever remain open-eyed and open-eared toward Nature. If you have not learned to fish with your soul you have never angled. It was Thoreau who said that the wise angler "baited his hook with his heart," and Henry Thoreau knew.

So invest in a rod, reel and creel and go trouting. If you put such things by when you became a man or a woman it was a mistake, which you had better rectify at once. Bless you, you do not need to flirt with old age if you keep the heart young. You weary worldling, with wrinkled brow and trembling hand, hie away to the April trout streams.

DURAND, WIS.



April Song

BY CAROLINE FLETCHER DOLE

[Mrs. Dole, who is the mother of the two authors, Charles F. and Nathan Haskell Dole, has written this poem in her ninety-fifth year.—EDITOR.]

Do I hear the voice of beautiful Spring
Waking from wintry sleep?
Do I hear the whirl of a bluebird's wing
In his flashing onward sweep?

Hark! Is it the note of a robin's song
Calling his wandering mate?
They will build them a tiny nest ere long
And then for the birdlings wait!

I hear the streamlets' musical flow
Released from their icy chain,
As they laugh in the sunshine and onward go
To join in the river's refrain.

There's life and music in all the air,
Soft tints on the tree-tops tall
And swelling buds are everywhere
Presaging the Mayday call.

'Tis the stately goings of Nature's King
We see in the forces abroad:
Flowers mark His footsteps, and fairy Spring
Will his wondrous miracles laud.

NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

A Leipzig Publisher and His English and American Friends

BY THEODORE STANTON

IN 1887 there appeared at Leipzig, the great publishing center of Germany, a handsome volume which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the house of Bernard Tauchnitz, the creator of the "Tauchnitz Edition of British and American Authors," so well known to all American travelers on the European Continent. The most interesting part of the book was that containing extracts from the letters written to Baron Tauchnitz by many of these authors, among them Bulwer Lytton, Carlyle, Dickens, Disraeli, George Eliot, Hawthorne, Washington Irving, Longfellow, Macaulay, Thackeray, and Anthony Trollope.

A smaller and supplemental volume, celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the firm, has just been issued, edited by the present Baron, son of the founder, and by Dr. Curt Otto, his partner. Again, the portion of the volume which most attracts the reader is the collection of further extracts from other letters which here appear for the first time. Some of these are worth reproducing.

Among the new Dickens letters are several which touch upon his son Charles, whose name has been frequently mentioned during the recent centennial celebration. Writing from the old Tavistock House, in Covent Garden, where for many years Dickens liked to stop, he says, under date of December 22, 1852:

"My eldest boy, who is now sixteen, I have just taken from Eton (I daresay you know the great public school there, by name) with the intention of sending him to Germany, where I wish him to acquire the language perfectly. He is a clever, well-educated boy and was at first designed for the army; but he has a preference for mercantile pursuits. Now, I wish to place him with some German gentleman, in whose family he would live happily; would obtain a scholarly knowledge of German and French (of the latter he knows a good deal already); would be overlooked and taken care of, as every boy requires to be; and would not lose what he has already learned. I think this would be greatly pref-

erable to sending him to a German university. But I do not know of any such tutor for him, or how, or where, I am likely to find one in whom I could thoroly rely. Is it in your power to help me with your advice and recommendation? Pray forgive my troubling you."

Writing on the 14th of January following, still from the Tavistock House and on the same subject, the tender but sensible father continues:

"While he is well looked after (as all boys require to be) I wish him to be not too obviously restrained, and to have the advantages of cheerful and good society. I want him to have an interest in, and to acquire a knowledge of, the life around him, and to be treated like a gentleman, *tho pampered in nothing*. By punctuality in all things great or small, I set great store"

A letter from London, February 22, 1864, closes with this passage:

"Charley is very well, and sends you his kindest remembrance and regard. He has two daughters, of whom the second was born only two or three days ago."

Several of the letters in this collection contain the estimates of the authors concerning their own works. Some of these judgments may be given. Thus, R. D. Blackmore wrote in May, 1880:

"It appears to me that the perpetuity of my work 'Mary Anerley' is of equal value with the first start thereof; for all my books increase in estimation, as they become more widely known."

From Wilkie Collins in 1856:

"My last story, in three volumes, was called 'Hide and Seek.' It met with greater success here than anything I had previously written."

In 1862:

"I am very glad to hear that 'The Woman in White' has proved successful in your hands. It has largely increased my reputation here."

Ten years' later:

"The sale of 'Miss or Mrs.?' in the *Graphic* newspaper was so large (I believe two hundred thousand copies) that I may perhaps have exhausted my public in England."

Mrs. Craik (Miss Mulock) wrote from Kent in 1874:

"For my books, they are not many now. I have too full a home life. But there is a novelette in one volume now going thru *Good Words*, to be finished in July and I suppose to

appear in June as a book; also, soon after Easter, another one volume tale, 'The Little Lame Prince, a Parable for Old and Young,' a fantastic little book for which I myself have a particular affection."

From George Meredith in 1895:

"Which of my later works to recommend, I do not know. I am told that Russians have a taste for 'One of Our Conquerors.' Here it is not relished. A translation of 'Diana of the Crossways' into German will appear shortly. The lady engaged on the book thinks hopefully about it. The last novel of mine issued is, 'Lord Ormont and His Aminta.' Americans like it. In England opinions are various. There has been recently a publication of my minor pieces, 'The Tale of Chloe and Other Stories.' The collection might suit you; I am unable to judge. Every work of mine is of slow growth with the English, if it is on these that you rely for your purchasers. They now buy the thirty-seven years old 'Ordeal of Richard Feverel' largely and constantly. At the end of the year, 'The Amazing Marriage,' running in *Scribner's Magazine*, will be published. Americans think it readable, the editor assures me."

Some miscellaneous passages may be quoted. Thus, Mark Twain writes from Hartford on March 1, 1883:

"I should like to become a permanent subscriber to the *Fliegende Blätter*; and I would also like to buy ten or twelve of the back numbers—I mean ten or twelve volumes, which contain twenty-six numbers each. I should prefer them bound. Won't you please instruct the Leipzig agent to fill this order for me and send me his bill?"

Bret Harte first called Baron Tauchnitz's attention to Mark Twain. The former's volume of "Prose and Poetry," his first volume in the "Tauchnitz Edition," appeared in 1872. The latter came in four years later. The following letter brings out these facts:

"I met my friend Mr. Harte in New York a day or two ago, and he handed me your letter of August 21st, to him. That you should propose adding a book or books of mine to your series is a compliment which I greatly value. I suppose, from your letter, that you have a copy of 'Tom Sawyer' by you. Therefore it will not be necessary for me to send one to you. That you have recognized my moral right to my books gratifies me, but does not surprise me, because I knew before that you were always thus courteous with authors."

Beginning with "Tom Sawyer," all of Mark Twain's books came out in the "Tauchnitz Edition," thirty-three volumes. The same is true of Bret Harte's forty-two volumes. And just as the latter suggested Mark Twain to Baron Tauchnitz, so Mark Twain did for two

of his literary friends, as is seen from the following letter:

"PARIS, 7 Rue de l'Echelle, May 25, 1879.

"I am glad you have written Aldrich and Howells. I greatly want to see their books in the Series. My burlesque sketch of the Gambetta-Fourtou duel appeared in *Le Figaro* today; but I don't know French well enough to tell whether it is well translated or not."

In this same year, 1879, both Aldrich and Howells made their bow to the Tauchnitz readers. Today, Howells is represented by seventeen volumes and Aldrich by a volume of his best short stories and "The Stillwater Tragedy."

When Baron Tauchnitz thought of publishing Tennyson's poems in the collection he wrote the poet about a portrait, which subject is referred to in two of the latter's letters.

"FARRINGFORD, ISLE OF WIGHT,

"December 12, 1859.

"I am sorry that I know of no engraving. There is a likeness of me (said to be a very good one) by Mr. Watts at Little Holland House, Kensington, but no engraving has been made from it. There is also a photograph. When there is a good engraving from Watts's picture made, I will send it. I send you here a photograph from the very successful bust by Woolner."

The next year Tennyson writes from the same place on the same subject:

"I was not aware that Messrs. Smith & Elder had the copyright of my portrait by Lawrence. The lips are considered too thick in this portrait."

Here is the way in which Sir Rudyard



BARON TAUCHNITZ

Kipling first came into the series, where he now has seventeen volumes. The following letter is from that prolific story writer—the "Tauchnitz Edition" contains not less than seventy-two volumes from his pen—the late James Payn:

LONDON, December 1, 1889.

"Andrew Lang (perhaps the best critic in England of light literature) was speaking the other day in the very highest terms of 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' by Rudyard Kipling, a collection of Anglo-Indian stories certainly of admirable merit, and which describe English life in India particularly in its relation to native life, as has never been done before. The stories are all short (tho the book is a longish one) and all good. To my amazement I found it to be in a *second edition*, tho I had never before heard of it. It must therefore have been bought (and no wonder) by the Anglo-Indian public. Now the question is, is it worth your while to see the book? If so I will send you my own copy from Mudie's Library, on loan, if I cannot get it elsewhere, which, however, I doubtless can. My only fear is that Anglo-Indian tales, however excellent, may not suit your public, with the additional disadvantage of these being short stories. Would you care to see it?"

In the following year the volume came out in the Leipsic series, and it is still a good seller on the Continent.

Mlle. Louisa de la Ramé wrote as follows in 1900 concerning her famous pen name, which Baron Tauchnitz says had its origin simply from a childish pronunciation of Louisa:

"It is of no consequence, but it is always a pity to confuse the public with two names. Besides, I *love* 'Ouida.' It is my 'very own,' as the children say. I don't care for any other of the names which I bear."

From Viareggio, a little sea-bathing place near Pisa, came this letter, written in the spring of 1907, a few months before this eccentric woman died:

"I have had an accident which has deprived me of the sight of the right eye, I fear permanently. It is a great sorrow as my eyes have been a source of infinite joy to me and were as clear and strong of vision as in my youth. 'Helianthus' stands unfinished still. I have been all the winter here, a few yards off the sea."

The novel mentioned above appeared in the edition in 1909, making a total of

seventy-one volumes which Baron Tauchnitz published from "Ouida's" pen.

Mrs. Craik wrote in 1871:

"You once told me to suggest any good English novels. Have you ever had George Macdonald's? He has written very fine novels, beginning with 'David Elginbrod.' I have also lately read 'A Daughter of Heth,' a remarkably good novel. There are so few novels I like at all that I think you may trust me."

Baron Tauchnitz seems to have given ear to Miss Mulock's advice, for a few months later George Macdonald and William Black both came out in the series, which eventually included twenty volumes by the first author and fifty-five by the second.

Another letter from Mrs. Craik runs as follows:

"Is all well with you and yours? How many grandchildren now? My one child, my 'sunshine,' is sunshining as ever; bright, merry, good, and so quick at her letters that I have strong forebodings some day some future Baron Tauchnitz may have in his library 'A Novel, by Dorothy Craik!'—long after you and I have gone whither we have no more to do with literature, and our 'works do *not* follow us.' But let us hope for many a year before then to see the labor of our hands, and rejoice in it and in our children."

As far as I know, however, Miss Dorothy Craik has not followed in the footsteps of her father and mother.

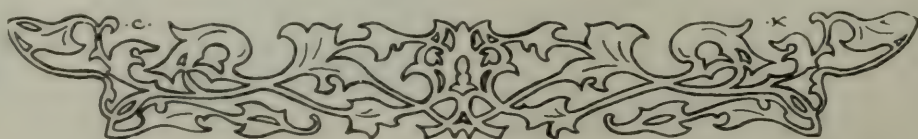
Wilkie Collins was not only a novelist, but also a philanthropist, or, rather, a lover of the lower animals, as witness these lines written in 1883:

"It is another bond between us—and to me a most encouraging circumstance—to hear that your good father enters his protest too against the infernal cruelties of vivisection, and gives us the support of another illustrious name. Please say this to him, with my sincere esteem and regard."

Robert Browning thus refers to an old contributor to THE INDEPENDENT:

"With respect to the portraits, I should like to submit to your judgment what, on the whole, is the best likeness of my wife, made carefully in Rome in a season of comparative health and repose, and as such, now representing her in our National Portrait Gallery."

PARIS, FRANCE.



Laughter

It may seem strange that Bergson should have turned aside in the course of the development of his system of philosophy to consider so trivial a subject as humor, but, as has already been explained in *THE INDEPENDENT* (Vol. 70, p. 1255), his little volume *Le Rire*¹ is really an integral part of his philosophy, an application of it to a special problem of life and literature. It gives him another opportunity to reinforce in a concrete way two of his main contentions, that the mechanistic view of life is inadequate, and that the intellect is not the only means we have of gaining knowledge. His theory is a startling one, that the perception of the humorous is a purely intellectual act, in which the emotions take no part. When we laugh at a person such emotions as affection, pity and sympathy are in abeyance. "To produce the whole of its effect the comic demands something like a momentary anesthesia of the heart." It would seem to follow, then, that science and humor are more closely allied than has been previously supposed. This might be used to account for the fact that a sense of humor is often characteristic of scientists; for example, Charles L. Dodgson, author of a "Treatise on Determinants" and "The Hunting of the Snark," and Prof. Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, draftsman of that useful little manual of flornithology, "How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers." "A humorist," says Bergson, "is a moralist disguised as a scientist."

According to Bergson we see nothing ridiculous in the world except mankind. A landscape is never funny, and if sometimes we find animals funny it is when we catch a resemblance to humanity. We laugh only at people, and, further, we laugh only with people. Laughter is a social act, a method of collective castigation by which minor offenses and devia-

tions from the established norm may be checked. Hence its common use as a mentor in matters of etiquette. "Laughter, then, does not belong to the province of esthetics alone, since unconsciously (and even immorally in many particular instances) it pursues a utilitarian aim of general improvement."

Bergson finds the root of the ridiculous in resemblance of a human being to a mere machine. He discloses this common element in all grades of humor, from the antics of the clown, who makes a jumping jack or a rubber ball out of himself, to the structure of French comedy. In life there is no repetition. The characteristic of vitality is infinite variation. So when a character on the stage repeats a phrase or a gesture over and over it becomes increasingly amusing, because we see the action has become mechanical. The repetition of a scene or a situation by another set of players or by the same players in reversed positions is also a common device of the comedian for exciting laughter. Plays of the school of Molière and Labiche certainly provide abundant examples of such mechanical humor, and perhaps this has led M. Bergson to ascribe too much importance to this factor in comic art.

He traces the same element of the mechanical, the non-lifelike, in all kinds of formalism. The fond father, who boasted of his daughter's learning in the words, "She will tell you, without faltering, all the kings of France that have occurred," was treating the kings as mere impersonal events. The village mayor who said, "The prefect who has always shown us the same kindness, altho he has changed several times since 1847," was confounding the office with the person. Other examples of bureaucratic rigidity are the custom house officials who met the shipwrecked passengers on the coast at Dieppe with the inquiry if they had anything to declare; and the M. P. who, in questioning the Home Secretary about a terrible murder that took place in a railway carriage, said: "The assassin, after despatching

¹LAUGHTER. An Essay on the Meaning of the Comic. By Henri Bergson. Translated by Claudine Brereton and Fred Rothwell. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

his victim, must have got out the wrong side of the train, thereby infringing the company's rules.

But it is wronging Bergson to represent him as attempting to classify all humor by a single formula, for no one takes better account of the variety and continuity of all the manifestations of life.

Another book comes to hand on the same topic, but altogether different in character. Its title, *Why the World Laughs*² might rather be "What the World Laughs At," for its philosophy is negligible and the volume consists essentially of summaries of the funny stories and samples of the jokes of all nations and ages, beginning with the Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Egyptians and Hebrews, and coming on down thru the Greeks and Romans to the modern European races. Pretty dry picking in some of these fields apparently, if we are to judge from the author's garner. To our notion he has found nothing funnier in foreign lands than the story he himself tells of a little old Irishman who trying to see the Hudson-Fulton procession from Grant's Tomb. He stood up on a bench, but was jerked down by a policeman. Then he tried the stone balustrade, and being removed from that vantage point, climbed the railing of Li Hung-chang's gingko-tree. Pulled off of that, he remarked: "Ye can't look at annything frum where ye can see it frum."

The House of Harper

Associated closely with the development of American literature, both in its heavier and its lighter veins, the House of Harper* comes to the front again, without the Harpers at the fore, and apparently it still lives. The "Brothers Cheeryble," four in number, founders of the firm, James, John, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher, are long since dead, and with them a company of able and diligent editors, advisers, artists and some hundreds of thousands of wide-eyed readers, who were fed and delighted at the table that provided, presumably, only a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

Great books and books of minor worth, with the imprint of the firm, now occupy the shelves—the top shelves, back shelves, front shelves, all the shelves—of a thousand libraries, and the record is not yet made complete. Their great editors are dead and yet live. The knightly Curtis is gone; Warner, the delightful entertainer, sitting on his back-log, is gone; but Alden, who spans the break between the old house and the new, keeps fresh the old traditions in the editorial office. Howells sits in the Easy Chair and finds that the modern typewriter can touch the human heart as gently as could the quill or the pen of Curtis. The last of the Harpers is justly proud of the notable men whose names have been household words in two worlds. In his desultory talk of old battles fought, old victories won, he brings up the genial Methodist group and their hardy followers, one after one, as if they were still at the fore. He isn't particular as to the topic, whether it fits in with the last theme or not. It may be a pleasant festal greeting of an old dead author like Charles Reade; it may be an announcement of some new book of Mark Twain. The twentieth century and the nineteenth get a little jumbled. A lively letter of Thackeray's, a bit of personal romance, a tragedy, a sour-faced parting, a jovial reconciliation, a hint of new business, a clash that involves only the dollar or the pound sterling—it is all fireside talk, and the reader hardly cares for the order in which the topics arrive. He feels taken in—half way, at least—into the confidence of the firm. He hears what is to be said in defense of the conservatism that led the shrewd business men of the ante-bellum period to keep out of the "fuss" over the rights of man, as long as the man was black, but he is glad, when the war came, that the brothers joined the ranks that Curtis and Sumner led, and fought well as followers where they had been laggards as leaders; also that they fought well and sturdily, under the valiant Nast, for the overthrow of the Tweed Ring, keeping well up with the times and the *Times* in the battle front, tho it is not so vividly remembered as it might have been, that Tilden made the fight practicable for both. Altho they were always

²WHY THE WORLD LAUGHS. By Charles Johnston. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

*THE HOUSE OF HARPER. By J. Henry Harper. With Portraits. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

in the long copyright campaign, it was on the wrong side for long. At the close they came in strongly for the producers of the printed book. In the fireside talk, however, one greatly misses the true pioneers—the authors themselves, namely, and the brave Putnams, father and son—who thought of the larger interests of the brains that make the publisher's business possible. One misses, in the index, the names of notable writers who did pioneer work for American letters, leading the new mood in American literature. Perhaps Mary Wilkins Freeman may stand for the type. Surely the omission is an accident.

As business men—and the "Brothers Cheeryble" frankly proclaimed themselves such—the four were sane, safe and successful. Their magazine literature was welcomed the world over in the steady stay-at-home circles of family life for thousands of readers. They nourished the traveling spirit, widened the vision and stirred the imagination. One seldom, it is true, thinks of them as nourishing a brood of poets or leading the creative thought, as did one of their enterprising New England competitors, into "fresh woods and pastures new." They didn't like the woods. One does not recall vividly that they began early to stimulate hopefully, as did one of their younger and brilliant rivals in New York, an artistic, romantic and eager band of pioneers in literature of a new sort by advancing them to the front on the stage, where their bright faces might receive some of the limelight. They took their own path out into the open where the reader was still hewing at the primeval forest or rooting up the stumps of the last clearing, or cultivating the mildly ancestral farm under the twelve-hour scheme, and needed rest on Sundays and a little outlook on the world during the brief period of candlelight after the cows were put to bed. Yet when the good fight for better art and a wider reading came, they made a glori-



FLETCHER HARPER

Youngest of the four original founders of Harper & Brothers ("The House of Harper")

ous break for the front, and did fine work under Charles Parsons.

In this historical résumé of the great House of Harper we see the brothers four at their best as shrewd but genial actors, independent factors in civic progress—followers here, leaders there, but ever ready for the armchair and the evening hour, when no man shall work, but when wit, humor and a temperate feast are in order. There is much truth and beauty in autobiography, and in biography that stands at the gate. Let us welcome both. But the broader truth is deserving and the more glorious beauty will come when time shall

Gather up the scattered ashes
Into History's golden urn.

The Women of the Cæsars. By Guglielmo Ferrero. New York: The Century Co. \$2.

In spite of the somewhat scandalous suggestion of the title, this book of Professor Ferrero's turns out to be a sober enough history of the Imperial Court from Augustus to Nero, with a particular emphasis upon the direct rôle

played by women in the extremely complicated politics and domestic relationships of the time. The style is direct and lucid, and the author shows a high degree of literary skill in maintaining an

made their lives legendary even to the age in which they lived, and these pages present Tiberius, Julia, Caligula, Agrippina, Nero, as mysterious, sinister. It seems not so much history as a mythus



A ROMAN MARRIAGE CUSTOM

From a drawing by André Castaigne, to illustrate Professor Ferrero's "Women of the Caesars." (Copyrighted 1911 by The Century Company.) The picture shows the bride entering her new home in the arms of her husband.

intelligible path thru the social welter that he depicts. It cannot be said that he succeeds in making his characters very human. Their curious abnormalities

of a race of semi-diabolical supermen and women, shadowy figures playing at empire. It is incredible that such men should have been masters of the world.

The opening chapter on "Marriage in Ancient Rome" is perhaps the most interesting and illuminating, showing as it does the legal freedom and real sphere of influence that were enjoyed by the Roman matron. There is a vivid presentation of the drastic and almost pathetic attempts made to regenerate Roman society by means of divorce and sumptuary laws. The complex story of matrimonial intrigue that fills the later chapters is never allowed to fall into anecdotal gossip or even triviality. The author throws all his details in their proper perspective against the larger social background. This restraint and lucidity make the book probably one of the very best of all the short histories of the Rome of the first century.

The Passing of the American. By Monroe Royce. New York: Thomas Whittaker. \$1.20.

Mr. Monroe Royce is an American clergyman who has held charges in foreign churches for several years, and who has now returned, "stunned" and "dazed," to an America that speaks all tongues but English. To inspire his countrymen to seize the land and resist the polyglot invasion, he avowedly courts social martyrdom, and speaks the language of the common scold. All America is decadent, to his notion. The trust, the school, the woman, the man, the farmer, the humorist,—but most of all the trust,—are so far from the sober rectitude of his ancestry that we wonder he should consider any of them worth saving. He has read the newspapers and talked to fellow passengers on the Atlantic steamers, and has collected from them the items upon which he bases his indictment. The inconsistencies of his tirade have escaped his notice. The prosperous German farmer who had never met but one American who knew how to farm, and who had risen to independence in a decade, offers no menace to the United States; and if it be true, as Mr. Royce asserts dogmatically and defiantly, that "one acre yields as much to the French farmer as forty-two to the American farmer" (42), the incompetent American is not worth preserving. The book is the best specimen of the pessimism of the over-refined

social consciousness that we have seen. But we refuse to abandon our faith in the assimilative powers of the nation because of the bad manners of our peanut vendors (61), or to wish for a "Cromwell" to "come forward and kick these little creatures out of the doors of the Capitol and send them about their business" (82), because the reward of Peary has been too moderate.

Woman's Part in Government. By William H. Allen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

A sane review of the part in public affairs possible to women under the present régime is this volume, by the Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. Whether women vote or not, whether they want to vote or not, concerns the author very little. According to Dr. Allen, woman has already three functions in government: First, to do efficiently her work as an individual member of society; second, to aid the State by means of her church, club, trades union, or any other voluntary association; third, to influence public opinion and official action, directly and consciously. The book is a summons to responsibility for and activity in political affairs. Dr. Allen has no sympathy with the idea that "woman's place is in the home," while the whole outside world is pressing upon the home and pouring into it thru a thousand avenues. The book is a wholesome stimulant, because it calls woman to her duty, here and now, and is full of most practical suggestions as to what her duty is and how to go about it. Pending the acquirement of the more direct power of the ballot, there are many ways in which a woman may make of herself a useful and desirable citizen and train herself for greater service by doing all that she can under her present limitations. By pointing out the many avenues of public activity now everywhere open to her, Dr. Allen has done woman a genuine service, and we hope it may inspire her to greater efficiency. He is a master in the art of the graphic presentation of facts and figures, and the book is one that should be on the library shelves of every woman's club for information as well as inspiration.



White Pine
Pitch Pine
Norway Spruce
Hemlock
FROM MRS. COMSTOCK'S "HANDBOOK OF NATURE STUDY"

Handbook of Nature Study. By Anna Botsford Comstock. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Publishing Company. \$3.25.

In an exquisitely illustrated volume of more than nine hundred pages Mrs. Comstock has collected the results of many years of teaching and observation. The sub-title states that the book is intended for teachers and parents, and we cannot imagine a better guide to sensible and scientific nature study. The lessons

are pleasantly colloquial in language and not in the least above a child's comprehension; but, on the other hand, there is no "writing down" to an assumed low level of intelligence. The information is scientific in presentation and trustworthy in content. Mrs. Comstock understands human nature as well as extra-human nature, and there is a saving sense of humor which spares the reader "gush," and a genuine love of the out-of-doors

world which touches her lessons with poetry. The photographs of such subjects as "milkweed seed-balloons" and a "spider's web pearly with dewdrops" are admirably done, and the whimsical initials for the "Teacher's Stories" are charming. Teachers and parents alike should welcome Mrs. Comstock's help in opening the child's mind to the wonders all about him in wood and field and sky.

Literary Notes

....An unpretentious but readable sketch of the life and labors of the late *Dr. McLaren of Manchester* (Hodder; \$1.50) has been written by his sister-in-law, E. T. McLaren.

....In his new volume on *Self-Investment* (Crowell; \$1) Orison Swett Marden writes in his usual vigorous and pointed style about those personal qualities and adjuncts which should be developed as assets by every one engaged in the business of living a successful life.

....Prof. Abram L. Isaacs, Ph. D., of New York University, answers the question, *What Is Judaism?* (Putnam; \$1.25) by giving pictures of many sides of Jewish life, thought, achievement, and present activity. These essays show both catholicity of spirit and a whole-hearted championship of the permanent worth of Judaism.

....For fifty years the late Robert Hoe, who perfected the printing press, was a persistent collector of rare books. In his will he directed that every book be sold by auction, and accordingly his executors placed the library in the hands of the Anderson Auction Company of New York. Half of the collection has now been sold, for almost a million and a half dollars. The total for the four greatest English collections ever dispersed—the Heber Library, the Sunderland Library, the Beckford collection, and the Ashburnham MSS., only slightly exceeded this amount. Over and over again the records for high prices were broken. The \$50,000 paid for the Gutenberg Bible on vellum was the highest price ever paid for a printed book; the \$42,800 for "Le Morte d'Arthur" was the second highest price. The \$33,000 paid for the "Pembroke Hours" was the highest price ever paid for an illuminated manuscript; the \$24,000 for the "Hours of Anne de Beaujeu" was the second highest price; a First Folio Shakespeare brought \$13,000; and the \$10,000 paid for John Winthrop's Declaration was the highest price ever paid for an American book. In the first sale twenty-three items sold for more than

\$5,000 each. The third section of this library will be sold in the Anderson Galleries in twenty afternoon and evening sessions during the two weeks beginning April 15, and the fourth section will be sold next fall. Among the features of Part III are these: In the department of incunabula, "The Chirche of the Euyell Men and Women," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1511; the "Contemplation of the Shedding of Blood," from the press of the same printer ten years earlier, and Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed by Caxton in 1483. In English literature are the third folio Shakespeare, first editions of Dryden, Bacon on "Learning," 1605, and a copy of his "Essays," 1612, Dekker's writing in first editions and Hooke's "Amanda"; also first editions of Goldsmith, Pope and Scott. Mr. Hoe's partiality for fine bindings was well known and every section of the library contains noteworthy examples of the work of the great binders. Many association books belonging to famous kings and queens are in this division. In the department of Americana, among other treasures, are the first engraved view of New York, Hubbard's "New England," 1677, containing the rare map, and Mather's "Account of Massachusetts," 1717, which is one of two or three known copies.

Notes on the Season's Books

WHEREAS other folk know that spring has come because the grass is green, or because boys are shooting marbles at the street corners, the Literary Editor is aware of the fact since his desk is buried under new books and publishers' announcements. It is possible to name only a few volumes—some of those in which our readers are likely to be most interested.

THE NEW FICTION.

Kate Langley Bosher tells in *The Man in Lonely Land* the story of a New Yorker, a lovable Southerner, and a pair of amusing children (Harper). At the other pole, but on the same publisher's list, we spy *From the South of France*—a collection of five stories by Thomas A. Janvier. Duffield announces a new translation of a novel of French provincial life by Henry Bordeaux: *The Woolen Dress*. Amélie Rives interweaves, in *Hidden Houses*, announced by Lippincott, a story of a dual personality, and a great love. George Randolph Chester, inventor of Wallingford, comes before the public with a new book, *Five Thousand an Hour* (Bobbs), while Rupert Hughes, who need no longer say "Excuse me," signs *The Old Nest* (Century). The new Chesterton tale is *Manalive*—of which innocent Smith is the hero (Lane). Mr. Chesterton does not fear to give his characters commonplace names; nothing else about his books

is commonplace. A sequel to *The Dangerous Age*, by Karin Michaelis, is entitled *Elsie Lindtner* (Lane). Arnold Bennett's forthcoming volume of stories is called *The Mator of the Five Totens* (Doran). Jack London's book of short stories called *The House of Pride* will be published by Macmillan. W. J. Locke writes a new novel in *The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol* (Lane), while Warwick Deeping's new contribution is entitled *Fox Farm*, and has rural England for its scene, today for its time (Cassell). The Baroness von Hutten appears on the Appleton list with a new story of English life called *Sharrow*. The same house brings out another posthumous David Graham Phillipic in *The Price She Paid*. A writer well known to our readers as a contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, Mrs. Corra Harris, publishes *The Recording Angel* thru Doubleday—who announce *Red Eve*, a tale of the Middle Ages, by Rider Haggard, and a new, complete edition of O. Henry, in twelve volumes. A new mystery tale by Louis Joseph Vance is entitled *The Bandbox* (Little). A brilliant Irishman, G. A. Birmingham, is the creator of *The Simkins Plot* (Doran). The scenes of Mrs. Atherton's *Julia France* are laid in the West Indies, England, India and San Francisco (Macmillan). The juveniles are too numerous to mention. On the list of Lothrop, Lee and Shepard we note a new story by D. Lange, *On the Trail of the Sioux*, and an eighth volume in Edward Stratemeyer's *Dave Porter Series*.

DRAMA AND VERSE.

The drama is well represented in the spring announcements. Scribners have issued or will soon issue a volume of Strindberg (in translation by Edwin Björkman); a volume *From Ibsen's Workshop* (first drafts of several of his plays); *Wild Oats*, *The Pigeon*, *The Eldest Son*—all by John Galsworthy. Harpers publish Mr. Kennedy's *The Terrible Meek*, a one-act play now presented by Winthrop Ames and described as "a peace play which analyzes the question of a soldier's obedience." William Watson's *Heralds of the Dawn* is described as a drama in four acts, chiefly in blank verse (Lane). *The Tragedy of Etarre* is a dramatic poem by Rhys Carpenter (Sturgis).

Herbert Trench's work is gathered in one volume of *Lyrics and Narrative Poems* (Doran). Among the younger Americans Robert Haven Schauffler is represented by his *Scum o' the Earth, and Other Poems* (Houghton), and Ezra Pound (as translator) by *The Sonnets and Ballate of Guido Cavalcanti* (Small). Francis Coutts publishes a new volume of verse in *Egypt and Other Poems* (Lane), while *The Candle and the Flame* is the title conferred upon his latest volume of verse by George Sylvester Viereck (Moffat). A new volume by Cale Young Rice, *Far Quests*, will be published by Doubleday; so, too, Rudyard Kipling's *Songs Out of Books*.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

The History of English Lyric Poetry, by Edward Bliss Reed, is promised by the Yale University Press; *Poetry and Prose*, essays

by A. A. Jack, by Dutton, along with *Posthumous Essays*, by Churton Collins, and Hilaire Belloc's *First and Last*. Houghton Mifflin Co. have collected a number of essays by Edward Percy Whipple, and publish them in a single volume under the title *Charles Dickens: His Life and Work*. They issue also Professor Otto Heller's *Henrik Ibsen: His Plays and Our Problems*.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Wilfrid Ward's *Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman* (Longmans), founded upon the prelate's journals and correspondence, is one of the books we have been waiting for. Justin McCarthy's *Irish Recollections* will be issued by Doran, who likewise publishes the life of *Sir George Nevins*, journalist and publisher, by Hulda Friedrichs. From Doubleday we receive *One Look Back*, a volume of reminiscences by G. W. E. Russell. Frank Hamel's *La Fontaine*, as well as the English translation of M. Lollée's *Prince Talleyrand and His Times*, is issued by Brentano's. One may not admire the noble author, but information as well as entertainment may be expected in *Men and Things of My Time*, by the Marquis de Castellane (McClurg). As an indication of the curiosity of modern readers with respect to everything concerning men of letters let us accept François's *Recollections of Guy de Maupassant*—François being valet to the novelist (Lane). Mary Antin's *Promised Land* is the autobiography of a Polish Jew now the wife of a Columbia professor (Houghton). Nietzsche's sister—Mrs. Foerster-Nietzsche—is the author of a two volume life of the philosopher (Sturgis).

TRAVEL.

The literature of travel grows with alarming rapidity. However, the death rate is high here. For more than a year Africa has been a very much discussed continent; and Africa is represented on the Lippincott list by Major Tremearne's account of *The Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria*, and by Captain Haywood's *Through Timbuctu and Across the Great Sahara*. From the same publishers we await Douglas Rannie's *Adventures Among South Sea Cannibals*. For some years the author served as an agent of the Queensland Government, caring for the interests of laborers recruited from the South Seas. We are assured that his escapes are narrow enough to suit the most exacting. *On the Backwaters of the Nile* embodies the experiences and observations of Rev. A. L. Kitching among the outlying tribes of Uganda (Scribner). *Africa of Today* is a handbook by Josephine King Goodrich (McClurg); while for those who must combine travels and politics there will be *Tripoli the Mysterious*, by Mabel Loomis Todd (Small). *How to See Italy*, by Douglas Sladen, is described by the publishers (Pott) as a companion volume to Hare's *Walks*. Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond writes of *Old Gardens of Italy* (Lane). The last-named publisher issues *The Magic of Portugal*, by A. F. G. Bell. *The Spell of France* is by Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason (L. C. Page), and *Rambles in the Pyrenees*, by A. H. Jack-

son (Dutton). Paris has its quota of travel-books, including a translation of Georges Cain's *Byways* (Duffield); *Footprints of Famous Americans in Paris*, by J. J. Conway (Lane), and *Paris à la Mode*—gastronomic promenades by Julian Street (Lane). In the *Amazon Jungle* is Algot Lange's account of adventures where the "gastronomic promenades" are made by cannibal Indians (Putnam). W. B. Cabot will take his readers for travels in *Northern Labrador* (Badger). Maurice Baring writes from experience of *The Russian People* (Doran). The Near East is represented in Sir Edwin Pears's *Turkey and Its People* (Doran); the Far East in *Japan of the Japanese*, by J. H. Longford (Scribner).

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY-LOVER.

Out-of-door books include the *Butterfly and Moth Book* of Ellen Robertson-Miller (Scribner); Jessie P. Frothingham's *Success in Gardening* and Mrs. Drennan's *Everblooming Roses* (Duffield); John Muir's *The Yosemite* (Century); Winthrop Packard's *White Mountain Trails* and *Literary Pilgrimages of a Naturalist* (Small), and a number of volumes in the Young Farmer's Practical Library, of which Ernest Ingersoll is general editor (Sturgis). *Small Country Houses of Today* and *The House and Its Equipment*, edited by Lawrence Weaver, *English House Design*, by Ernest Willmott, and *The Essentials of a Country House*, by R. A. Briggs, are all four published by Scribners. *Marvels of Fish Life*, by Francis Ward (Cassell) describe a neglected field—if it is a field—in nature study. *Wonders of Plant Life* is an illustrated volume by S. L. Bastin, which the same house issues. It is appropriate that the Garden City publisher should give forth W. P. Wright's *Popular Flower Gardens* and J. H. Comstock's *Spider Book* (Doubleday). Doran publishes *A Farm in Dreamland*, by Charles Garvie: a book about farming in Devonshire, by a novelist who has tried it. C. E. D. Phelps presents *A Farmer's Note Book* (Badger).

HISTORY.

The concluding volume of Sir George Trevelyan's history of the American Revolution is announced by Longmans under the title *George the Third and Charles Fox*, and so is the third volume of Sir Thomas Erskine May's *Constitutional History of England Since the Accession of George III.* completed and edited by Francis Holland. A prize essay by William S. Anderson is devoted to *Smuggling in the American Colonies* (Moffat). On the Neale Publishing Company list for the spring William Estabrook Chancellor's *Our Presidents and Their Office*; a compilation by Captain E. R. Hutchins of *Echoes from Both Sides*, entitled *The War of the 'Sixties*, and *When the Ku Klux Rode*, by Eyre Damer, all appear. *An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War* consists of letters written by Captain Robert Anderson, U. S. A. (Putnam). *The Contest for California in 1861*, by Elijah R. Kennedy, tells how Colonel E. D. Baker saved the Pacific States to the Union (Houghton).

POLITICS

In this field we shall have Herbert Croly's *Marcus Alonzo Hanna* (Macmillan) and *A Personal Narrative of Political Experiences*, by none other than Robert Marion LaFollette (Doubleday). The Senator contributes, also, an introduction to Gilbert E. Roe's *Our Judicial Oligarchy* (Huebsch). Charles McCarthy's analysis of *The Wisconsin Idea* (Macmillan) takes into account State regulation of railroads and public utilities; also the referendum, recall, etc., and the work of experts called in from universities, and elsewhere, to aid State commissions. *Wisconsin: An Experiment of Democracy*, by Frederic C. Howe (Scribner's) is also an optimistic account of the adventures of a progressive State in self-government. *The Initiative, Referendum and Recall* are made the subject of criticism by various authorities, and the volume is edited by Professor W. B. Munro (Appleton). Professor C. A. Beard presents *Initiative, Referendum, and Recall Documents* (Macmillan). Walter E. Weyl describes *The New Democracy* (Macmillan). *The Immigration Problem* is treated by Professor J. W. Jenks (Funk). *The Record of a City* is an account of the evolution of Lowell, Mass., by Dr. G. F. Kenngott (Macmillan). Other books on government are Professor C. L. Jones's *Readings on Parties and Elections in the United States* (Macmillan), *The President's Cabinet*, by Dr. H. B. Learned (Yale) and *The Origin of the English Constitution*, by Professor G. B. Adams (Yale).

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Big Business and Government is the pertinent subject of an essay by C. N. Fay—who has had inside experience with big business (Moffat). Books on Socialism are John Spargo's *Applied Socialism* (Huebsch); a symposium published by Harpers under the title *Socialism and the Great State*, and *Essentials of Socialism*, by Ira B. Cross (Macmillan). Rev. C. F. Dole is the author of an essay on *The Burden of Poverty: What to Do* (Huebsch). Professor Scott Nearing's *The Super-Race* is a study of heredity, eugenics and social adjustment (Huebsch). Books on transportation include *Railways in the United States*, by Simon Sterne, and *Railway Transportation*, by C. L. Raper (both are published by Putnam), and *Railway Economics: A Collective Catalogue of Books in Fourteen American Libraries*—prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington and issued by the Yale University Press. *Old Age Dependency in the United States* is studied by L. W. Squier (Macmillan).

SCIENCE.

A Compendium of Aviation and Aerostation, by Lieut. Col. H. Hoernes, a book concerning balloons, dirigibles, and flying machines, is only one of the scientific works (practical and theoretical) which are promised by Lippincott. Next we may appropriately call attention to *Death—Its Causes and Phenomena*, promised by Hereward Carrington and J. R. Meader (Funk). The same

publisher announces a translation of *The Education of Self* by Dr. Paul Dubois. Dr. G. Stanley Hall's Columbia lectures are published under the title, *The Founders of Modern Psychology* (Appleton). Longmans announce *Chapters from Modern Physiology* by Prof. J. R. Angell; Huebsch, a translation by André Tridon of Yves Delage and Marie Goldsmith's *The Theories of Evolution*. Another book for the layman is Dr. W. S. Sadler's *Physiology of Faith and Fear*, announced by McClurg, with its sub-title: *The Mind in Health and Disease*. *Storage Batteries* are elucidated by H. W. Morse (Macmillan).

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Professor Borden Parker Bowne's *Kant and Spencer* will bear the imprint of Houghton. From Macmillan's press will come Professor H. H. Horne's *Free Will and Human Responsibility*. *The Philosophy of Bergson* is appraised by A. D. Lindsay, of Balliol (Doran), while E. Hermann discusses *Eucken and Bergson: Their Significance for Christian Thought* (Pilgrim Press). *The Psychology of the Christian Soul* is studied by Rev. George Steven (Hodder). Dr. Grenfell and Rev. J. D. Jones write *On Immortality and of Our Life Beyond* (Pilgrim). Principal Garvie issues a companion volume to *Studies in the Inner Life of Jesus* in his *Studies in Paul's Gospel* (Hodder). Rev. John Oman discusses *The Church and the Divine Order*; Professor J. Wendland, *Miracles and Christianity*. Both books are issued by Hodder and Stoughton. A new volume of Harold Begbie's *Other Sheep* is announced by Doran. Other religious books of consequence are Rev. H. W. Hulbert's *The Church and Her Children*—the problem of child attendance; Dr. C. S. Macfarland's *Spiritual Culture and Social Service*; Dr. G. Campbell Morgan's *Sunrise: Behold He Cometh* (these volumes are published by Revell); *The Meaning of God in Human Experience*, by Professor W. E. Hocking (Yale); *The Historic Jesus*, by C. S. Lester (Putnam); *The Christian View of the World*, by Professor G. T. Blewett (Yale); *Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus*, by Professor H. C. Vedder (Macmillan). John Haynes Holmes discusses *The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church* (Putnam). George Haven Putnam studies the prohibitory and expurgatory indexes in *The Censorship of the Church* (Putnam). *The Constitutional and Parliamentary History of the Methodist Episcopal Church* is recorded by James M. Buckley (Eaton & Mains).

ART.

Recollections of a Court Painter, by H. J. Thaddeus, R. H. A., promises much of personal interest, as does another work from the same publisher (Lane): Thomas. Way's *Recollections of James A. McNeill Whistler*. A. E. Gallatin is already known as a writer of *Notes and Footnotes* about Whistler; his book on *Whistler's Panels and Other Modern Profiles* is promised for the spring (Lane). *The Painters of the School of Ferrara*, by Edmund G. Gardner, is the new addition to Scribner's

Library of Art, while Corradi Ricci's *Baroque Architecture and Sculpture in Italy* is announced by Dutton. *On the Laws of Japanese Painting*, by Henry P. Bowie, and *The Heritage of Hiroshige*, by Dora Amsden, the latter being a glimpse at Japanese landscape art, are among Paul Elder's offerings. *Romanesque Architecture in France*, by Dr. Julius Baum (Dutton), and *An Architect's Sketch Book*, by Robert S. Peabody (Houghton) may be noted here. To Putnam's Connoisseur's Library Frederick Wedmore contributes a volume on etchings. C. L. Hinds writes of *The Post Impressionists* (Doran).

Pebbles

"A WAR is a fearful thing," said Mr. Dolan. "It is," replied Mr. Rafferty. "When you see the fierceness of members of the army toward one another, the fate of a common enemy must be horrible."—*Washington Star*.

TOMMY'S AUNT.—Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy?

Tommy (on a visit)—No, I thank you.

Tommy's Aunt—You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.

Tommy—That ain't loss of appetite. What I'm sufferin' from is politeness.

A BALLADE OF SUICIDE.

The gallows in my garden, people say,
Is new and neat and adequately tall;

I tie the noose on in a knowing way
As one that knots his necktie for a ball;

But just as all the neighbors—on the wall—
Are drawing a long breath to shout "Hur-
ray!"

The strangest whim has seized me. . . . After
all

I think I will not hang myself today.

Tomorrow is the time I get my pay—

My uncle's sword is hanging in the hall—

I see a little cloud all pink and gray—

Perhaps the rector's mother will not call—

I fancy that I heard from Mr. Gall

That mushrooms could be cooked another
way—

I never read the works of Juvenal—

I think I will not hang myself today.

The world will have another washing day

The decadents decay; the pedants pall;

And H. G. Wells has found that children play,

And Bernard Shaw discovered that they
squall.

Rationalists are growing rational—

And thru thick woods one finds a stream
astray

So secret that the very sky seems small—

I think I will not hang myself today.

ENVOI

Prince, I can hear the trump of Germinal,

The tumbrils toiling up the terrible way;

Even today your roval head may fall,

I think I will not hang myself today.

—G. K. Chesterton, in *The Eye Witness*.

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Popular Power and Civilization

IF, within the next twenty-five years, the wage-earning population should obtain control of the state in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and the United States, in other words, should become for practical purposes "the sovereign people," what would happen to "civilization"? What are the chances that such a transfer of power actually will be accomplished within the near future?

We all know the socialist answer to these questions. The socialist views the "revolution" as imminent and views it with joy. He believes that "civilization" is yet to be achieved, and that it will come when justice has been established thru the "broadening down" of power.

Our foreknowledge is possibly less complete and assured than is that of our more radical friends, and we admit that we are troubled by misgivings which do not seem to worry them.

It is obvious enough that in England and in Belgium the wage-earning population, if it were politically united, could

control the state now, and that if industrial evolution goes on for a generation more, as it has been going on for a generation past, a wage-earning population will be the political sovereign in every part of the western world. It is obvious, too, that by such "direct action" as a coal strike, the wage earners of the world, if they were strongly enough united, could force large concessions immediately. Therefore the man who keeps his eyes open and looks about him is not likely to deny that the economic, moral and political power of the industrial population is probably destined to become a formidable fact.

What, then, of the consequences? If the radical who expects a millennium of justice and happiness for everybody is a rather "easy" optimist, the reactionary who predicts a return to barbarism, or even to savagery, is a quite gratuitous pessimist. Under the mask of industrial workers there are criminals in all countries, and they would exploit a period of social disorganization, if one should come, as they exploited it in the days of the Terror and of the Commune in France. But wage earners in general, the multiplying millions of them, are not savages nor yet barbarians.

Every man who is much in contact with the world knows by sight and, in many instances, as personal acquaintances wage-earners in various occupations. Call to mind the brakemen on the railroad trains on which you travel, the men and women that you see going to shops and factories day by day, the boys that deliver your groceries, the man who takes care of your furnace, and so on thru a long list of possibilities. You know that these men and women, for the most part, are industrious, honest, well-meaning, kind-hearted and as sincerely desirous of bringing up their children to be good men and women as you are. Their tastes and interests may not always be yours, but if they get political power they will not plunge into a revel of crime, nor knowingly wipe out "civilization."

What, then, are our misgivings? To be quite frank they are, that if the industrial population should become able

in the near future to put in force a radical social program, it would seriously impair civilization *unintentionally* and without at all knowing what it was doing.

If such a thing happens it will not be the fault of the industrial population itself. It will be the fault of the present generation of wealthy men and women now enjoying special privileges, without accepting and adequately discharging the duty so to broaden the intellectual opportunities of the wage-earning masses that our heritage of knowledge shall become securely the possession of hundreds of millions, instead of hundreds of thousands.

Astonishingly few persons today, even among the so-called educated classes, realize how absolutely our wealth-producing processes rest upon scientific discovery, and how exceedingly small, in proportion to the whole population of the world, is the number of men and women who possess the scientific knowledge upon which the fate of mankind hangs. Safety consists in enormously multiplying the number of the informed, and it is doubtful whether the educational efforts of our time are achieving their proper objects. It is, of course, a gain that actual illiteracy is disappearing. Wage-earners generally can at least read and write. Perhaps a larger proportion of wage-earners than of other classes read books and serious pamphlets and essays dealing with "class struggle" questions, but there is, unfortunately, little reason to doubt that the men and women of all classes today find serious reading on science, art, literature and history very irksome. We should like to see a "forward movement" which should make the dissemination of knowledge its serious business. We should like to see an effort made to persuade at least one adult person in every hundred to read an hour every day *for information* as distinct from recreation or killing time. Reading for information is work. If one person in each one hundred would systematically add this bit of work to his day's task, there would be no basis for fear that popular power would knowingly or unwittingly impair our "civilization."

Translating Christianity

THE presentation at the Little Theater in New York and the publication of Mr. Kennedy's new play, "The Terrible Meek,"* has revived the interminable discussion of the propriety of modernizing the story of Christ. The question comes in every field of art; in literature whenever attempts are made as in "The Twentieth Century New Testament," to put the gospels into such English as its authors would have used if they were writing today; in art whenever a painter, like the late Josef Israels, pictures Christ breaking bread in the home of a modern laboring man; in the drama when Mr. Kennedy brings Christ into a modern dining room as Manson, "The Servant in the House." This play, which many American pastors advised their congregations to see as a vivid lesson in applied Christianity, was by our brethren in England regarded as so sacrilegious that the censor prohibited its production in its original form.

The same difference of opinion will be shown in the case of Mr. Kennedy's new play by those who read or hear it. We say "hear," not see it, for the stage is darkened until the very end, and the light of the sentry's link only faintly outlines two other figures on the wind-swept hill, a weeping woman and a conscience-stricken officer. The audience is at first in the dark, metaphorically as well as physically, for the cockney dialect of the soldier and the references to the duty of the Army and glory of the Empire lead one to think, as the author intended, of the methods of modern imperialism. A bit of the dialog will serve to show the style:

SOLDIER—Well, we done for 'im good an' proper, any 'ah.

CAPTAIN—My God, yes. We builders of empire know how to do our business.

SOLDIER—Pretty bloody business, too, aint it, sir?

CAPTAIN—Yes, that's the word.

SOLDIER—It's an ill wind what blows nobody any good. I got summat aht o' this, orl said an' done.

CAPTAIN—What's that?

SOLDIER—I got some of 'is togs.

CAPTAIN—His togs. How do you mean?

*THE TERRIBLE MEEK. A one act play for three voices, to be played in darkness. By Charles Rann Kennedy. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.

SOLDIER—Why, I tell yer. 'E didn't want no more togs, not the way 'e was goin'; nah did 'e? So me an' the boys, we got our 'eds together, and arter we'd undressed 'im an' put 'im to bed, so to speak, we pitched an' tossed for the 'ole bag lot, one by one, till they was orl bloomin' well divided aht!

Such language as this is shocking. It was designed to shock. It is when the crucifixion becomes merely a pretty bit of symbolism, an attractive design in embroidery or jewelry, that it ceases to be shocking, because then it ceases to have any connection with the brutal, bloody deed it really was. If the evangelists had been concerned with describing a dignified and impressive death scene they would never have recorded such an incongruous incident as the casting of lots. It is a jarring detail. It shows that the soldiers were not in the least awed by the occasion. They were simply doing their duty and willing to get a little profit and excitement on the side. They were merely common soldiers, the soldiers common to every age and every army. The profanity and vulgarity of Mr. Kennedy's soldier is doubtless but a mild paraphrase of the language of the Roman legionaries when they were spitting in Jesus's face and hitting him over the head with a stick. This soldier, in fact, is quite devoid of enmity: "Rawther liked 'im, the bit I saw of 'im, sir." But he cannot be convinced that he has done anything wrong; he was obeying orders, doing his duty as a soldier. The captain, however, realizes that there is a higher law, a new conception of duty, come into the world, and he says to Mary:

"I tell you, woman, this dead son of yours, disfigured, shamed, spat upon, has built a kingdom this day that can never die. The living glory of him rules it. The earth is *his* and he made it. He and his brothers have been molding it and making it thru the long ages; they are the only ones who ever really did possess it; not the proud, not the idle; not the wealthy, not the vaunting empires of the world. Something has happened up here on this hill today to shake all our kingdoms of blood and fear to the dust. . . . The meek, the terrible meek, the fierce, agonizing meek, are about to enter into their inheritance."

The officer refuses henceforth to obey such orders, altho he realizes that his disobedience means his death. The mist rises from the hill, and in the background, outlined against a bright sky,

the audience sees for an instant three gaunt crosses. Then the audience, the critical, curious, skeptical, cosmopolitan, well-fed, pleasure-loving, first-night New York audience, which has sat for the better part of an hour with attention strained upon the darkened stage, departs in silence without applause, without bustle and crowding, without the chattering comment usual to a theater exit.

Audiences in schools, churches and social settlements listen with the same interest and attention when Mr. Kennedy merely reads the Bible. It is an old story, but new to them because it is a language they understand, the only language they understand, their own. For he reads in everyday English what was written in everyday Greek, not the English of that "most high and mighty Prince," that "most dread Sovereign," that "learned and judicious Prince," His most Sacred Majesty, King James.

There is no space here to argue the question of the propriety of the introduction of the personality of Christ or biblical incidents into a modern environment, whether in art, letters or drama. Argument would in any case be useless, because where there exists such strong and permanent antagonism of view on the part of equally devout Christians there must be more than one side to the question. But we can briefly indicate why in our opinion such antagonism exists. Everybody believes in the historic Jesus, the Jew of Palestine; everybody, that is, except a few of the highest of higher critics. But Christians believe in addition in the living Christ, the contemporary of each generation, at home in every land, taking an active part in the world's work today as much as ever, today more than nineteen hundred years ago, we hope. Is it, then, permissible to represent Jesus Christ in doublet and hose, as did painters of the Renaissance, and in trousers and boots, as do some modern painters? Is it permissible to put into his mouth common sixteenth century German, or seventeenth century English, twentieth century English, or, in fact, any other than the original Aramaic? Historically it is wrong. Esthetically it is questionable. Theologically it is right. And according as one's religious senti-

ments are dominantly historical, esthetic or theological will he be repelled or attracted by attempts at verbal or pictorial reincarnation. When the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon wrote stories of what Jesus would do in various walks of life, hundreds of thousands of good Christians were edified. Doubtless as many more equally good Christians were horrified. When W. T. Stead published his sensational exposure of municipal vice under the title of "If Christ Came to Chicago," some people were thrilled and aroused to action, but others were disgusted, shocked at the close proximity of the incongruous words "Christ" and "Chicago," just as they had been shocked by the very idea of Jesus as the editor of a Topeka daily. Olive Schreiner's story, "Peter Halkett, Trooper," tho one of the most powerful pleas for peace ever written, wounded the artistic and religious susceptibilities of many because therein Jesus appeared, not in a blaze of glory, in the heavens, but as a wearied wayfarer on the veldt, seeking the campfire of a British soldier. All such attempts to translate the Bible into the vernacular, to modernize the gospel story, will necessarily meet with both approbation and reprobation. A question of taste is not justiciable. Neither is a question of religious instinct. What is one man's spiritual food is another man's poison.



Prosecution of Trusts

THE Government has been criticised many times in the last ten years for failing to pursue officers of combinations under the criminal provisions of the Anti-Trust law. But the record of its attempts to enforce those provisions is not an encouraging one. Within a week there have been two notable examples. The ten accused officers of the great beef companies in Chicago have been tried and acquitted. In New York the prosecution of Sugar Trust officers on account of what was done in connection with the memorable loan to Adolph Segal has come to nothing. In a disagreeing jury there were not more than two for conviction. The history of criminal proceedings under the Sherman act is one of failures. We recall no convictions except those of men connected with the Turpentine Trust.

No one attacks the judge who presided at the trial of the Beef Trust defendants. Attorney-General Wickersham says his rulings and instructions to the jury were fair. No one asserts that the jurymen were corrupted, altho the Attorney-General says he thinks they "protected the defendants on the ground that they were men of large business affairs." Let us see who these men were:

J. H. Edwards, twenty-eight years old, telephone inspector, Streator

Asa Bannister, sixty-two years old, farmer, Naperville.

H. I. Bucklin, fifty-four years old, farmer, Dundee.

Jacob Gleim, forty-six years old, baker, Ottawa.

Howard C. Bates, forty-three years old, president of Chicago tailoring firm; lives in La Grange.

William J. Thomas, forty-five years old, clerk, Ottawa.

Burton H. Myers, forty-two years old, town clerk, Naperville.

Adam S. Clow, fifty-three years old, farmer and politician, Plainfield.

Charles H. Nare, fifty-eight years old, drug salesman, 3338 Flournoy street, Chicago.

Judson E. Harvey, fifty-eight years old, grocer, Wilton Center, town of fifty people.

Edward J. Ryon, fifty-two years old, carpenter, Streator.

Thomas Scott, sixty years old, cable splicer, 551 East Forty-sixth street, Chicago.

And what do they say? They agreed, one of them explains, that a combination was shown by the evidence, but they also agreed that it was not a combination in restraint of trade. Another said that they gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt. "We did not believe the Government had made out a strong case. The people had not suffered, and we could not see our way clear to convict." Juror Thomas did not "grasp the complicated mass of figures." Juror Clow said he and his associates "tried to be ordinary human beings, overlooking some little things in these men as we would in ourselves." "The Government's case," said Juror Gleim, "was weak for the time covered by the indictment period [three years prior to September, 1910], and was strong when the statute of limitations was in force." Another said they had been "penned up" for sixteen weeks and had found it difficult to keep well. "We were all nervous and anxious to get home." Most people who read reports of the testimony thought,

we presume, that the evidence against the defendants was ample and must be convincing. This was not the opinion of these jurors, who appear to fairly represent the average intelligence of the reputable inhabitants of a great State. It should be borne in mind that much of the evidence which has weight with the public could not lawfully have weight with the jury, because it was barred by the statute of limitations.

Still, it seems to us that if these defendants, tried before an honest jury, could not be convicted of a conspiracy or combination to allot territory, fix prices and control the great industry in which they are engaged, other prosecutions under the criminal provisions of the Sherman act will, as a rule, be unsuccessful. It may be pointed out that immediately after the acquittal of these men the prices of the commodities which they sell advanced sharply.

The results of recent civil suits for the dissolution of great combinations are not wholly satisfactory to the public, because the ends sought do not appear to have been gained, altho the final decisions were in favor of the Government. Dissolution of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts has been followed by a notable increase of the market prices of shares, by the cutting of stock "melons" and by no decrease of the price of the commodities. On the other hand, these last named prices have been rising.

In all this there is an argument for official supervision and regulation, which, we think, would serve the public interest more effectively than it can be served by criminal proceedings that come to nothing or nominal disintegrations that give no relief.



The Conference of Japanese Religions

OUR readers will recall that several weeks ago we recorded the fact that the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs had asked for a conference of the representatives of the Shinto, Buddhist and Christian religions to meet him to discover if the forces of the three religions could be united for the purpose of improving the moral character of the Jap-

anese people. That conference has now been held.

The occasion for a call to such a conference needs explanation. The old and popular religion was Buddhism. The creators of New Japan had little use for any other religions; they believed them all to be superstition. But they did believe in a certain morality, but particularly in patriotism; and they made, or developed, a religion of patriotism under the name of Shinto. This taught and teaches in the school books, that the line of the Emperors of Japan is descended from the gods, and that they are to be held sacred and in a sense worshiped. Whatever success the nation has in war is due to the virtue of the Emperor. With this is the worship of ancestors, and the readiness to lay down one's life for the country. This was represented as the old religion, and was carefully inculcated, and several times a year all school children were required to bow down before the images of the imperial ancestors. Meanwhile Buddhism decayed, the temples were deserted to a great extent, while Christianity grew, but was much discredited because it seemed opposed to patriotism, since it did not teach the myth of the divine origin of the Emperor, and objected to the prostrations at the shrines. The growth of Shinto explains the hostility to Christianity and its slower growth, which was observed some years ago. Thus Shinto was the favored religion, if it be a religion, of the ruling classes, while Buddhism was the conservative religion of the common people, tho not wholly inconsistent with the acceptance of Shinto.

But of late the Japanese have begun to question whether their method of inculcating morality is effective. Foreigners complained that the merchant class are not as honest as the Chinese. Christians severely criticized the geisha system of prostitution and its tolerance and support. While these criticisms were attracting public attention there was made known the anarchistic attempt to murder the Emperor. This excited the deepest horror, as his person was sacred. The ruling class began to admit that their teaching of morals had failed, because it was not properly based on religion. It is not that they believed

more in religion, but they wished the people to believe more in it, and thus make it a force for morals. Meanwhile in Korea Prince Ito had been murdered, the highest representative of the Emperor; and very lately an extensive conspiracy to murder his successor as Governor of Korea, General Terauchi, was discovered in which a considerable number of Koreans were implicated who had attached themselves to the Christian faith, probably regarding it as anti-Japanese. There was a false report that an American missionary was arrested, but only his house was searched.

It was in this state of alarm that the Japanese Government decided to call the conference of the three religions to seek an alliance to bring the forces of religion to bear for the teaching of morals. It was a worthy motive and a proper act. But there was a good deal of criticism from those who suspected that it was the purpose to found a new eclectic religion which should merge the good points of the three. The conference met February 25, in Tokyo, at the Peers' Club. The Government was very fully represented by the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of all the departments. There were seventy delegates of the three religions in attendance, altho the chief Otani sect of Buddhism refused to be represented, as a protest against the equal treatment of Buddhism, Shinto and Christianity. It feared an attempt to give the three equal recognition by the Government, and asked what agreement there could be with Christianity? The refusal of the Otani sect is unfavorably criticized. The delegates of the Buddhist sects present were all in their rich religious robes of various colors, but the representatives of Shinto and the seven Christians were all in the ordinary European or Japanese garb.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Hara, address the representatives, telling them simply and briefly that he recognized their efforts for public morals, and that he sought their exertions to accelerate the healthy development of the spiritual world to keep pace with the progress in the material world and to improve social conditions. After social introductions the three sets of representatives withdrew separately to draw up

each a statement of their views. These were reported at a session on the next day. There seems to have been no special difficulty in coming to an agreement in each section, altho the Christian section included a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Episcopalian, a Congregationalist, a Catholic and a Greek. Each section then chose one of its number (Bishop Honda, Methodist, for the Christians), to formulate a common response. This was easily done and the report was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"We recognize that in convening a religious conference, the Government authorities desired to show their respect for the inherent dignity of religion, in accord with the freedom of religious beliefs, and to cause politics, education and religion to observe their respective spheres of action in the promotion of national morals and the improvement of social ethics, without compromising our several creeds, while co-operating with one another in upholding the honor of the Imperial House and in contributing to the progress of national affairs. We highly appreciate this desire which is in perfect accord with the cause we religionists have long advocated. We hereby record our intention to exert ourselves with increased energy to fulfil our mission for the national culture according to our respective faiths and creeds, and we hope that the Government authorities will endeavor with all sincerity for the attainment of the end in view. We therefore resolve:

"To foster and develop our respective creeds in order to uphold the welfare of the state and to promote the national morals.

"To desire the Government authorities to respect religion and endeavor to remove any friction that may exist between politics, education and religion, in order to contribute to the promotion of the national destiny."

The bulk of this was taken from the answer agreed upon by the Christians, and the last paragraph from that of the Buddhists. The following day the members met at a public dinner at which patriotic speeches were made.

If there had been any intention to merge the three religions in one it was quite given up. The Buddhists appear to have been more jealous of the official favor given to the Shinto worship than they were of Christianity. We judge that the result is likely to be the reduction of any official suspicion of Christianity. Indeed, the Christian representatives asked for an annual conference, but this was not agreed to. The religion of Shinto is a very imperfect and un-

spiritual one, and we cannot think that it will be found effective for morality. Buddhism has developed into as many sects in Japan as are seen in Christianity, and some of them show a simplicity and spirituality that have borrowed not a little from Christianity, as has Brahminism in India.



Sanitary and Other. Eugenics

ATTENTION has been called during the last week or two to the proposition that none should receive a marriage license without presenting a medical certificate that they are in a fit physical condition to marry. That means that the parties to a marriage contract must not have contracted any disease either infectious or hereditary. Certain clergymen, who have had occasion to know the evils which have followed such insanitary marriages, have declared that they will insist on medical certificates of health before conducting the marriage ceremony, while others have as positively objected to any such inquisition.

The purpose of such a requirement is certainly right, difficult as it would be to secure it except by law. It is as legitimate to require by law that the parents on both sides should know the physical health of the parties as that they should be informed thru a required license that the marriage is intended. In a multitude of cases one party, after marriage, has contracted disease from the other, or children are born of no value to the State, and sure of premature death from parents that never should have married, and whose own lives have been a tragedy. So long as the State does not require a certificate of health, at least the parents of the bride should have the fitness of the groom medically certified; and tuberculosis is not the only or worst disease to be guarded against. So long as our cities allow houses of infection and vice to exist the least that can be done is that parents should protect their daughters in marriage.

In marriage two purposes are in view. One is mutual comfort, sympathy and aid. It is not good for man or woman to be alone. The other is, the maintenance of the human race by assuring

the succession of generations. Of these two purposes of marriage the latter is far the more important. The former is a self-seeking purpose; the latter is a blessing to society and a necessity for humanity. In these days the former purpose is too much considered, and it is even thought by many undesirable and hardly decent to have children. The main purpose for which wise Nature ordains marriage is thus obscured and annulled by those whose selfish love of ease and of themselves sets them in conflict with the highest laws of Nature.

Have such people ever thought out what would be the result in the end if such childless marriages, or marriages with but one or two children, should prevail? Remember that humanity is the only thing worth while in this world. Man is the only living creature that has the power of thought, that can see beauty, or reason, or right. Were men to perish from the world, there would be no one to admire a brilliant sunset, or to utter a word of love, or to feel a fine emotion, or to worship God. Civilization would come to an end; art and industry would cease, our fields and even our cities would revert to the savage forest, and wild beasts would usurp the rule of man. We should go back to the geologic Eocene Age, to the time when "a monstrous eft was of old the lord and master of earth." That we should revert to that age is a thought too terrible to dwell on, and yet we must dwell on it, for man is moving toward it. "He now is first, but is he the last? Is he not too base?"

So let us consider for a moment toward what we are moving, we who scorn Mr. Roosevelt's wise warning, and follow the example which is frightening France and which is decimating what was the best breed of the country. Let us do a little ciphering. Let us suppose, with an advancing culture and luxury, that we have a thousand young married people, five hundred couples. Perhaps, because of disease or purposely, one hundred of them will have no children. Of the four hundred couples remaining many will have only one child, others two, and a few three or even four. An average of two is perhaps as many as

can be expected. That gives eight hundred children. But of these at least two hundred, with the best of care, will die before they are of marriageable age, leaving six hundred. Of these, as things go now, two hundred will live unmarried or will not marry till late in life; that leaves four hundred, or two hundred couples, to be the parents of the next generation, five hundred reduced to two hundred. In two or three generations more this branch of the race becomes extinct. Their town, if we suppose them to have occupied a town, has run to weeds and woods.

Does this picture seem extreme? Not so very. Does not every city show its army of young men and women crowding our avenues of industry, but not marrying? Do we consider that in order simply to keep up the present population by replacing the present generation, every man and woman should marry, and then every couple have three children, of whom two should live and marry? Of those we know, how many have three children, while they need to have four or five to make up for those who refuse the responsibility of marriage?

The substance of what we wish to say is this, that the first great duty of the human race is to perpetuate itself against extinction. That duty is primal; after that comes the duty to make the race happier and better. That duty rests on the collective conscience and also on the individual. The alternative is the rule of the beast instead of that of man. That duty rests most on those who know most, on the most intelligent, the best educated. It would be a shame if they should conclude to give over the succession of the generations to the ignorant, the stupid, the unfit. Thus civilization would decay in rotten luxury of wealth. Perhaps it would be well if in a new "*Carmen Seculare*" we might offer our prayers that a fresh conscience of marital duty might preserve and multiply a worthy citizenship. We say sometimes, "to the last generation"; let us not reduce their number. Man, man only, is what gives value to the world; and yet there are those who prefer to raise calves and pigs, or lead a lapdog.

Easter The Easter celebration does not mean the opening of spring, with its greening grass, its snowdrops and crocuses, and the blossoming of gayer hats. There may have been such a festival in classic lands before the Bethlehem stable was celebrated in story and song, but Easter no more means that the sun has crost the equator than it means the Jewish passover. It means not vegetal resurrection, but human immortality, prefigured in the resurrection from the dead of Jesus Christ. The Christian faith is one of assurance of eternal life brought to light in the gospel. It forbids hopelessness, it bans suicide, it announces life after death, a higher, nobler life with Him who rose from the dead. We speak not of those who yet live in the pagan age and see in Easter only the bonnet and the bloom; for such there are. They miss, in their blind way, the true significance of the season, which is religious, and no matter of equator and ecliptic. It is a dear figure that relates the resurrection of our Lord, and our own, to the resurrection of nature in spring; but that is a cold heart, a thin and arid heart, that will not rise beyond the type and metaphor to rejoice in the one blessed hope which has given us life and immortality in the gospel of Him who carried captivity captive and assured this chief gift of comfort to man.



A Correction We have received from the office of the United Shoe Machinery Company, a letter correcting a few words in our editorial, "A Mischievous Decision," in our issue of two weeks ago. We then said of that company that "it increases the price of every pair of shoes by perhaps half a dollar," and that "it requires the use of its unpatented buttons and fastenings" with its leased machines. The treasurer of the company, Mr. L. A. Coolidge, assures us that it "has nothing to do with buttons," and that "the button-fastening machines, about which there has been some comment, are manufactured by companies which have never had any relation whatever to the United Company." As to the profit of the com-

pany from its machines, we are informed that it is no more than $1\frac{1}{3}$ cents per pair for ordinary shoes, when all machines of the company are used, and only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the highest grades; and the average royalty is only $2\frac{2}{3}$ cents, which covers installation and care of machines and instruction of operatives. Indeed the item of machinery is the only one in which the cost is less than when the company was organized in 1899. It has always aided competition by manufacturers by refusing to allow rebates from the larger manufacturers, and no business in the country has more competition.



St. Thomas. If there is now any chance of buying the island of St. Thomas from the Danish Government, we heartily support the proposition. Those outlying West India Islands ought not to be partitioned under various European Powers, English, French and Danish, with others independent or belonging to the United States. They form one group, but are differently governed, under separate commercial regulations, and would have more prosperity and a better civilization if they were assimilated. By their position they are under the influence of the United States, and the acquisition of Porto Rico by us, and the putting of Cuba under our protection, have been of much benefit to them. Some years ago we came near purchasing St. Thomas, but the Danish Rigsdag declined the sale. There are those who say that now negotiations would have more success, and it is plain that if the island is on the market—and it is of no commercial value to Denmark—it ought to be purchased by us, rather than allowed to be an occasion for dispute over the Monroe doctrine, if sought by any European Power.



After the British Strike This week, we trust, settles the great British coal strike, the most perilous conflict Great Britain has seen for a century. It shows us the power of combined labor. The unions have now learned what they can do, and at another time they may press their power to the given limit, with a result which we do not care to forecast, perhaps the seizure of the mines by the

Government, perhaps civil war. What would have been the result if such a strike had occurred at the outbreak of an unpopular war? Have not the working people found a weapon by which they could, if they would, paralyze any war? But assuming that the ordinary course of British industry will be resumed after this bitterness and the loss of hundreds of millions of wealth, we turn to the next great stage in the reorganization of the British Constitution, which is the act for the government of Ireland by a local parliament. The bitterness of the conflict over this measure as yet undivulged we can hardly conceive. Ulster declares she will not submit. Yet the measure is almost sure to go thru with no great delay, and we shall see whether Ulster will fight. The Protestant Ulster men have convinced themselves that they are to be oppressed by the Irish Catholics, but exactly how is not clear. In Massachusetts the big cities are Catholic, mostly Irish Catholic, but the country districts, which are Protestant, suffer no religious oppression. Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish members of Parliament, knows what the features of the bill to be presented are, and he declares that it will be a great measure, that it will pass the House by a majority of over a hundred, and will become a law despite the House of Lords. It will have, he predicts, the full Liberal and Irish vote. It may be a great bill, but it would be a greater if it could only give home rule to England, Scotland and Wales as well as to Ireland.



Hope in Defeat The failure of the House of Commons to pass the Conciliation Bill, giving qualified suffrage to women, and the failure of the suffrage bill in the New York State Assembly, give hope more than discouragement. In Albany the bill allowing suffrage for women, to be referred to the people, prevailed by a vote of 76 to 67, and then was reconsidered and laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 67. It is plain that a number of those who had promised the women to vote for them were only lukewarm advocates and were satisfied to have kept their unwilling promise, but dodged on the reconsideration, which they had planned for. It was another case of Birnam Wood going to Dunsinane, where the

promise was kept only to the ear. But the handsome vote for women assures a victory another year. It was by a narrow margin—208 to 222—that the suffrage bill failed at the second reading in the British House of Commons. There is little doubt that it would have prevailed but for the shocking violence of the London suffragets. And yet the militant women now declare that they are pleased that the bill failed, because it did not give the suffrage to women on the same terms as to men. It gave it to every woman who had the household qualification, which would include a million women. A year ago the same bill past the second reading by a large majority, but this year not only had the women with hammers and stones prejudiced it, but the Irish members voted against it, because its further discussion would delay the passage of the Home Rule bill. Justice is simply delayed.

It is worthy of notice that thus far, after forty years, not one of the higher institutions for the education of negroes has more than a meager endowment. Much money has been given them by individuals and by missionary societies for buildings and current support, but very little for endowment, such as has been given to Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. We are glad to see the effort making to raise for Fisk University, Nashville, an endowment of half a million dollars. At the public meeting in its behalf, at the Broadway Tabernacle in this city, April 14, the announcement will be given of a conditional gift of \$100,000 by the Carnegie Board, and the outlook is promising. Most unfortunately President Gates's severe railroad accident a few weeks ago withdraws him for the present from giving his aid to the effort.

Mexico is having a critical year. President Diaz during his long term as President had not educated Mexico for genuine self-government, had not given really free elections. Now a second revolution is in progress, following what we had hoped would be the conclusive revolution of Madero. Our Government wants peace there, and so wants Madero

to retain his power. We do not wish to intervene, and it is well that so careful a man as President Taft is Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy. He did admirably in Madero's revolution, and we may be sure he will not intermeddle now till he has to. But American interests and life will be protected, tho only at the last resort will our Government intervene, as we had to do in Cuba and then withdrew.

We like Mr. Bryan's straightforward positiveness. He declares that if the Nebraska Democrats want Governor Harmon for President he will refuse to be a delegate to the convention, for Governor Harmon is, he says, "a reactionary, whose nomination, if secured at all, will be secured by Wall Street influences." He does not say that if Mr. Harmon is nominated he will not follow his party, but we may be pretty sure that he would retire to his tent. It is not likely that either he or Mr. Roosevelt would organize a rebellion in the party, but their several attitudes are very much alike.

An unusual privilege has been secured in the visit of Prof. Gilbert Murray, the distinguished head of the department of Greek in the University of Oxford, who will give a series of public lectures on the Greek drama during April and the first of May, at Amherst College, with a series of lessons to the students of Greek. This is an unusual opportunity, and ought to help withstand the heresy that classic studies are of little use in these days. Professor Murray stands at the head of English scholarship and he will be heard elsewhere also.

One after another the great public service companies are doing justice to their worn-out employees by establishing a pension fund. The last of these is the Bell Telephone Company, at a cost of from \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year, says President Vail. But the United States Government still refuses to pension any of its civil servants, altho the secretaries of the departments and the Presidents of the United States have often urged it. Why is not an internal revenue officer as valuable as a soldier?

INSURANCE

Workmen's Compensation

DURING the past three or four years there has been a steadily growing sentiment in this country in favor of compensating industrial workers for bodily injuries received in the course of their occupations. Under the phrase, workmen's compensation, which has lately become very common in our daily terminology, there reposes something of a revolution in our legal and commercial customs. Heretofore an injury sustained by a workman was not, so to speak, *prima facie* evidence of his title to indemnity by his employer. He had to show satisfactorily that the employer was at fault. The latter had his defenses at common law. This order of things is rapidly passing away. We grow more human and less individualistic. Our workmen are, in a way, falling under the guardianship of the State.

The policy is rapidly crystallizing that the injured workman who is honestly injured—and by honestly injured is meant that the misfortune is not the fault of his own immorality—is entitled to compensation, regardless of the causes thru which the injury is inflicted, whether his fault, the fault of his fellow employees, or the fault of his employer. He is rendered physically incapable; there must exist somewhere a source of pecuniary relief. That is the doctrine.

Under most European forms of government this policy is eminently sound; under our system it is regarded by the greater number of careful students as sociologically inconsistent. The latter hold, for example, that, unless we are prepared to go to the logical limit and admit that every person who is disabled is entitled to indemnity, there is no reason why an exception should be made in favor of workmen employed in industrial occupations. They admit that the demand for compensation to workmen rests on a humanitarian foundation, but insist that it is one-sided and so incomplete as to render it irrational and unworthy of approval.

It is plain, however, to those who have carefully observed the course of events that the new propaganda goes marching steadily on, and will so continue until, in

the course of time and thru the processes of experimentation, it becomes measurably perfected.

In the meantime, the insurance companies, which have been carrying the hazards incident to the liability incurred by employers thru injuries sustained by their employees, are facing a serious problem. All their accumulated experience is the fruit of a different order of things and has suddenly become almost worthless as a guide in future transactions. A merely superficial observation of the situation indicates a tremendous augmentation of the hazards. To what extent they are increased cannot be foretold. All of them which possess careful underwriters—men of experience and vision—will go forward with circumspection. Liability insurance, by reason of its characteristic of continuous coverage during a long period of time and the large reserves necessary as a consequent provision against it, is a peculiarly dangerous business to invested capital. The men who are guiding the leading companies are seriously at the work of solving the problem which has been set them by the workmen's compensation laws already enacted, and it is safely to be presumed that—provided the laws of the various States can be reduced to some sort of uniformity—they will eventually formulate a system of protection that will be satisfactory to employers and profitable to themselves.

JOHN B. LUNGER, vice president of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has just been elected vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Mr. Lunger was born in New Jersey in 1864 and received his education in Hackettstown, N. J. In 1880 he entered the employment of the Prudential Insurance Company, where he engaged in mathematical work, but soon was promoted to the actuary's department. In 1886 he became supervisor of both the office and field work of one of the branches of the company. In 1897 he accepted the position of managing actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, which position he resigned February 1, 1902, to accept the vice-presidency of the Travelers'.

FINANCIAL

Securities and Trade

On the New York Stock Exchange last week 4,726,000 shares were sold, the number for the preceding week having been only 2,777,000. Monday's total was 1,119,761. A majority of the net changes for the week were advances, and the losses were small. Last week, as also throught the month of March, there was evidence of underlying strength. Prices responded to news regarded as favorable, such as the acquittal of the beef packers, and were very slightly affected by unfavorable events, such as the labor controversies. For the full month, there was an average advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 points for active railway stocks, with an average addition of about 6 points for leading industrial shares. The news, on Wednesday, that the Steel Corporation was borrowing \$30,500,000 by a sale of bonds of subsidiary companies was at first depressing, but the prevailing optimism soon asserted itself, and it was pointed out that the Corporation's action assured a maintenance of the dividend rate on the common stock. This sale of bonds is made because last year's net earnings were so small that appropriations from them for additional property and new construction were prevented. About \$20,000,000 will be needed this year for extensions already authorized, and increase of business calls for \$17,000,000 additional working capital.

The strength of the stock market for some time past, in the face of somewhat discouraging news, appears to have been due largely to a change of sentiment in the world of trade and investment, a growth of confidence which successfully resists the depressing influence of coal strikes or the bitterness of controversies in national politics. At the same time it should be noted that there is decided improvement in one great industry. At present the great steel mills of the Pittsburgh district are operated almost to the limit of their capacity. Output in that district made a new tonnage record in March. There has been a slight increase of prices. In general trade continued growth of confidence and some improvement are reported. The tendency is for-

ward and upward, but on conservative lines.

Railroad Property Values

THE Republican and the Democratic members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have united in reporting a bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of all railways engaged in interstate traffic. This unanimous support indicates that the bill will become a law. It is a measure of much importance. The proposed valuation would consume at least three years and cost from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. While we do not think that it should be the sole guide in determining rate questions, the information should be procured for the Commission's use. If the work is taken up, there will be some surprises in the reported values.

....Interest and dividend disbursements in April by railroad, industrial and traction companies, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce*, will be \$150,486,600, an increase of \$8,767,605 over those of April, 1911.

....A Tokyo journal, discussing the proposition for an international inquiry as to prices, publishes statistics showing that the average price of commodities in that city has risen 26 per cent. since 1899.

....David M. Morrison, president of the Washington Trust Company since its organization in 1889, has retired from that office and been elected chairman of the board. The new president, Francis H. Page, has held successively the offices of secretary, second vice-president and vice-president, and, like Mr. Morrison, has been connected with the company since its organization twenty-three years ago. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the company amount to \$1,800,000. Among the directors are Phineas C. Lounsbury, George W. Jenkins, William Barbour, William A. Nash, Walter E. Frew, George E. Ide, John P. Munn, John J. Pulleyn and Clarence W. Seamans.

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Survey of the World

For Economy and Efficiency

President Taft sent to Congress on the 4th a message on economy and efficiency in the Government service, recommending changes which would save more than \$11,000,000 a year. His most striking proposals are that all the local officers of the departments of the Treasury, the Post Office, of Justice, of the Interior and of Commerce and Labor, be placed in the classified service under the merit rules; that the Revenue Cutter Service be abolished as a distinct organization, provision being made for a distribution of its equipment among other services requiring the use of marine craft; and that the Life-Saving Service be discontinued as a separate organization, the maintenance and operation of the life-saving stations being made duties of the Bureau of Lighthouses. Very substantial economy would result, he says, "from putting experienced and trained officers in charge of the first and second class post offices, instead of selecting the postmasters in accordance with the present practice." There would be great saving in salaries, with additional saving due to increased efficiency, "if these officers were embraced in the classified service and required to devote all their time to the public service." Similar benefits would be gained in the Internal Revenue and Customs services, where "large expenditures are made for salaries of political appointees." Pension agents should be in the classified service; the change recommended would give to one person the work now done by two. The office of receiver of a district land office should be abolished; the register, assisted by a clerk, should do the receiver's work. All marshals and deputy marshals

should be under the merit rules. There should be only one treasury auditor, instead of six. In the handling of correspondence, briefing and press copying should be eliminated. There should be a centralization of the distribution of Government publications. Reasons for all the proposed changes are given, and with respect to most of them the annual saving is estimated. At the conclusion of the message, the President urges Congress to appropriate the \$200,000 needed for the work of the Economy and Efficiency Commission in the coming year, and the \$50,000 required for the publication of results.



Municipal Elections At the municipal election in Milwaukee, on the 2d, Dr. G. A. Bading, candidate of the combined Republican and Democratic parties, was elected mayor by a majority of 13,000 over Emil Seidel, Socialist, who has been mayor for two years. Nearly 80,000 votes were cast, against 60,000 when Seidel was elected. In the new Council the fusionists will have twenty-six members and the Socialists eleven. It is expected that a law will now be enacted to permit Wisconsin cities to hold elections without regarding the old party names and lines. The campaign was a bitter one, the victorious majority striving to make the contest one between the red flag and the Stars and Stripes. In Montana the Socialists lost ground in Butte, where the present mayor is a Socialist. They carried only one of the eight wards. In Lewiston they lost the one ward in which they were successful a year ago. Peter Stewart, Socialist, was elected mayor of Hartford, Ark., and is the first Socialist mayor in that State.

The voters of Girard, Kan., which has been regarded as a stronghold of socialism, elected a Democratic mayor by a vote of nearly 3 to 1. In Flint, Mich., Menton, the present Socialist mayor, was defeated by Mott, fusion candidate. Socialist aldermen were elected in Dowagiac, Kalamazoo and Battle Creek. In Illinois the Socialists will have three aldermen in Belleville, one in Peoria and one in Quincy. In Chicago's new Council there will be twenty-six Democrats and ten Republicans.

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National Politics At the beginning of the present week the managers of Mr. Taft's canvass claimed for him 280 delegates. This week 160 more are to be chosen, and it is expected that he will have a large majority of them. The number elected on the Democratic side is still comparatively small. — Mr. Roosevelt denounces the New York primaries as "an infamy unmatched even by the kindred infamies perpetrated in behalf of President Taft in Indianapolis and Denver." Speaking at Louisville on the 3d, he sharply criticised the record of the Taft Administration and virtually asserted that Mr. Taft was a reactionary, the candidate of bosses. Three days later he attacked Joseph H. Choate and other eminent lawyers who have organized a movement in disapproval of the recall of judges or court decisions. Senator La Follette, who easily won a victory at the primaries in Wisconsin, has begun a three weeks' tour in the Middle West and Pacific States. The old officers of the New York Republican Committee have been re-elected, and the prediction is made that the platform to be adopted by the State convention will oppose a third term and the recall of decisions. Speaking in Louisville, on the 6th, Mr. Clark frankly asked for the support of Kentucky. Mr. Underwood has the delegates from Alabama. Some are led by Mr. Bryan's recent utterances to think that he would bolt the Democratic ticket if Mr. Underwood or Governor Harmon should be nominated. Governor Wilson has been making speeches in Illinois. On the 6th, in Chicago, he paid tribute to the heroes of Poland, adding that he was not doing this because lies had been told about his

estimate of Polish immigrants. He also said:

"The control of credit is dangerously concentrated. The money resources are not at the command of those who do not submit to the domination of small groups of capitalists, who wish to keep the economic development of the country under their own eye and guidance. The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. So long as this exists, freedom and individual development are out of the question."

He has asked for the withdrawal of his name from a Populist ballot in Nebraska.

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Congress The House, on the 1st, by a vote of 189 to 92, passed the Underwood bill, revising and reducing the tariff on wool and woolen goods. This is the bill that was passed last year. After it had been modified in the Senate, the President vetoed it. This time only one Democrat was counted in the negative, and 20 Republicans of the Progressive group voted with the majority in the affirmative. It is understood that there will be no more tariff legislation in the House at this session. Debate in the Senate upon tariff bills will begin on the 15th. The Republicans of the Finance Committee have submitted an adverse report upon the bill affecting the rates on iron and steel. Cane sugar planters in the South, producers of beet sugar in the West, and the people of Porto Rico, protest against the bill which makes raw sugar free. In the Senate, Mr. Bristow, Progressive Republican, has introduced a substitute which slightly reduces the present duty on raw sugar. — Mr. Taft, addressing the convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association on the 3d, said:

"We are in this country, in respect to every business, on a protective tariff basis. I do not mean that every business needs a protective tariff to enable it to live, but that there are so many businesses dependent for life on a protective tariff that to take it away would disturb the whole business foundation of the country."

He urged the manufacturers to exert their influence in behalf of the Tariff Board. — The bill establishing a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor was passed, 173 to 17, in the House, last week. The Senate had already passed it. This bill provides that the bureau shall make in-

quiries and reports on all phases of child life, with especial reference to dependents and orphans. It has the support of Jane Addams and other philanthropists. Senator Bailey opposed it.—On the 3d the Senate passed the bill imposing a prohibitive tax on matches in the manufacture of which white or yellow phosphorus is used. The purpose of it is to save employees from the disease known as "phossy jaw."—Mr. Sulzer's bill, creating a Department of Labor, whose head shall be a member of the Cabinet, has been favorably reported in the House, and a favorable report on the bill for an eight-hour workday in all work done for the Government has been ordered in the Senate.—As a result of the Florida Everglades inquiry in the Department of Agriculture, C. G. Elliott, formerly chief of drainage investigation in the department; Allison D. Morehouse, who was an assistant chief; Ray P. Teele, formerly an assistant chief of irrigation investigation, and Frank E. Singleton, accountant, have been indicted. The first two had been dismissed by Secretary Wilson and the third had resigned.



Trust Cases Senators Borah, Nelson, Brown, Culberson and Cummins, a minority of the Judiciary Committee, have submitted a report in which they assert that the recent dissolution of the Tobacco Trust has not restored competition, but has really given new strength to the combination, tightening its grip on the independents. They support the Cummins bill, which would permit the independents to intervene in the case and to appeal to the Supreme Court. A majority of the committee say this bill is unconstitutional.—A bill suggested by the two suits of the Government against combinations of foreign steamship companies (the first relating to the Atlantic steerage compact, and the second to trade with the Philippines, Japan and China) has been drafted by Attorney-General Wick-ersham and introduced in the House. It provides that any steamship owned or controlled by a person or persons found guilty of violating the Sherman act shall be forbidden to enter or clear at any port of the United States, the penalty being a fine of \$25,000 for each offense; also that

the Postmaster General may cancel a mail contract held by the company owning such a ship.—It is understood that in the negotiations with the Government the International Harvester Company proposed a division of itself into two companies, which should compete, and that the proposition is disapproved by the Department of Justice.



Labor Controversies It is expected that the 400,000 bituminous coal miners will remain idle until the 22d, and then return to work. The 175,000 anthracite miners await the result of a conference on the 10th. They care more for recognition of the union than for an increase of wages. The number of union members in good standing has been falling, because of failure to pay dues. Recognition that will involve the collection of dues by the employers is desired. That is to say, the union leaders ask that the employers shall withhold the dues from wages and pay the same to the organization. At the end of last week they were also demanding the closed shop.—An increase of wages amounting to about \$10,000,000 a year at the New England cotton mills has been followed by an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per yard in the price of goods.—In Chicago and neighboring cities 15,000 carpenters are on strike for an addition of 5 cents an hour. Building operations involving an expenditure of \$40,000,000 are affected.—In Utica, where 3,000 cotton mill workers are on strike for an addition of 15 per cent., violence has required the presence of three companies of troops. There have been riots at Passaic, N. J., where the striking silk weavers are led by William D. Haywood.—The police officers of San Diego, Cal., assisted by many armed citizens, have expelled about 125 Industrial Workers of the World (who admitted they were anarchists), having first compelled them to kneel on the ground and kiss the American flag.



The War in Mexico A courier came to Orozco, on the 1st, from Zapata in the south, offering an alliance. The offer was accepted. Zapata said he had the capital at his mercy, but would wait for

Orozco. One of the latter's generals, Campa, attacked Parral, expecting an early victory. A forward movement to Torreon was to follow. But Campa was whipped and driven back. This was on the 2d. When the second attack was made, on the 5th, the town was easily taken, for the Federal troops had withdrawn from it. At the end of the week Orozco was planning his attack upon Torreon. Madero sent confident messages to London. There was trouble only in Chihuahua, he said, and the strength of the rebels there was diminishing. In a message to Congress he asserted that recruiting would soon give him an army of 60,000. He deplored rumors in unscrupulous newspapers about intervention. Our Government had assured him that it did not intend to interfere. Intervention would mean war to the death. Congress received his message with approval. At the same time, however, it loudly cheered a member's eulogy of Diaz and voted unanimously to make a legal holiday of the date of one of Diaz's victories, many years ago, in Puebla. De la Barra landed at Vera Cruz, where he spoke to friends briefly and with caution. In our Congress a bill has been introduced—at the suggestion of the Government, it is said—to amend the laws so that State militia may be sent out of the country for service. Three representatives of Orozco have come to New York. Two of them are lawyers. Their mission is to explain that his cause is just. A resolution reported in the House at Washington directs our Government to press for the payment of claims on account of the killing of peaceable Americans on our own soil by Mexican bullets during the battles near Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., some months ago.—Referring to Senator Lodge's resolution of inquiry as to a reported purchase of land at Magdalena Bay by the Japanese Government or a Japanese company, Marquis Saionji, the Japanese Prime Minister, says that the Oriental Steamship Company acquired from Mexico fishing rights along the west coast, between Tepic and Oaxaca (far south of Magdalena Bay) and transferred them to the Oriental Whaling Company. President Madero and the Marquis agree in saying no purchase on the bay has been

made. It is reported that land on the bay, held by a California corporation, has been offered to a Japanese company by the American owners.

Central and South America

The State Department at Washington announces its approval of the agreement between Honduras and the Whitney Central Trust and Savings Bank, of New Orleans, relating to a loan of \$6,000,000 under the terms of the convention now pending in the Senate. This agreement followed the recent withdrawal of an offer of \$10,000,000 by J. P. Morgan & Co. and associated interests in New York. The New Orleans loan is to be used exclusively for refunding or paying the foreign debt; part of the Morgan loan was to be used in building railroads. William C. Sheldon & Co., of New York, are associated with the New Orleans bank in the transaction. —General Leonidas Plaza has been elected President of Ecuador. He was President from 1900 to 1904, and he commanded the Government's army during the recent Alfaro revolution.—In Paraguay, the new Government has sent troops to attack Colonel Jara (formerly Minister of War and President), who commands the only group of revolutionists now in the field.—Letters from Rio de Janeiro to official papers in Berlin warn Germany against efforts now being made by the United States to obtain from Brazil larger tariff concessions on American goods exported to that country, and also say that German trade is in danger of being hurt by a Brazilian subvention to a line of steamships between Rio and New Orleans.—Secretary Knox went from Porto Rico to Hayti, where he urged the people to maintain peace and develop their country. President Leconte said Hayti needed more Americans and American capital. Hayti resents Santo Domingo's accusation that it has assisted the rebels in the latter's northern provinces. From Hayti the Secretary went to eastern Cuba, where he visited the San Juan Hill battlefield. It is said that he avoided a delegation of negroes who desired to protest against President Gomez's decree forbidding the organization of a negro party.—A committee sent by the

Porto Rican Assembly to protest against the proposed removal of the duty on raw sugar has arrived in Washington and been introduced to the Senate Finance Committee by Secretary Stimson, who confirmed the assertion of these delegates that the proposed legislation would ruin the island's sugar industry. They say that the growth and prosperity of the industry have been of great importance to the people of the island, and that the House bill caused almost a panic in Porto Rico, bankers withholding credit from the planters.—The New York Chamber of Commerce has voted a protest against the pending bill which would exclude from the Panama Canal the steamships of a company in which a railroad company has an interest. "This," the Chamber says, "would prevent the use of the canal by the largest owners of American steamships and would prevent the further building of steamers in American yards for their service."

British Affairs

An almost complete resumption of work by the British coal miners was expected to occur during the week following Easter. By a vote of 440 to 125 the Miners' Federation accepted, on the 6th, the recommendation of the executive committee that work should be resumed. The extremists attacked this proposal as cowardly, but were voted down. The strike is said to have cost the miners themselves \$50,000,000. The funds of their unions have decreased by \$6,029,000, leaving only \$3,941,250, chiefly in securities, in their possession. The vote of the miners on the general proposition of returning to work is said to have been about 175,000 to 150,000 in favor of resumption. Scarcely half the men voted. Rioting occurred last week in several districts, but there was a constant gain in the number of men working.—In introducing the budget in the House of Commons on April 2 Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the coal strike had so far cost the Government \$200,000 in revenues, not counting a loss to the post office of \$300,000. It is said unofficially that the Government has laid aside the realized budget surplus of £6,545,186, a record breaking figure, with the intention of using it for the in-

crease of ship building if the German naval program is increased. It is reported in other quarters that the sum is set aside to finance the Irish home rule scheme. The bill providing for home rule is now ready for Parliament, and will also be submitted to an Irish Nationalist convention to be held in Dublin. The new Irish Parliament will, it is said, have power to vary the rates of custom duties, while it will not be allowed to vary the articles dutiable. Customs and the excise will for six years be collected by the Imperial Parliament, while the Irish Parliament will be denied the power to impose duties against British goods. The Irish Parliament will sit at Dublin, and will consist of two houses, one entirely elective and the other consisting of thirty-eight elected members and twelve members to be nominated by the Crown. Forty Irish members, six of them representing Dublin, will sit at Westminster, in the House of Commons. Ireland will make no direct contribution to the Imperial revenue. Old-age pensions and the land purchase scheme remain under British responsibility. Religious freedom is guaranteed. The Lord Lieutenant will continue to hold office on the nomination of the Crown, and will have the right to veto Irish legislation when instructed so to do by the Imperial Parliament, which also reserves the right to repeal an unjust act of the Irish Parliament. The Privy Council, too, may declare such an act void. A protest against home rule, planned by Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader, was scheduled for April 9.—Mrs. Pankhurst has been released on bail of \$10,000 pending her appearance at the Old Bailey Sessions on the charge of conspiracy and inciting to commit malicious mischief.

The Continent

The German Emperor has lately visited the King of Italy at Venice. Enthusiastic demonstrations greeted the appearance of the two sovereigns upon a balcony of the palace. It is reported that a renewal of the Triple Alliance was effected. Before going to Venice William II visited Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria-Hungary, at Schönbrunn. A parliamentary crisis in Hungary, over the refusal of the Aus-

trian Government to recognize Hungarian claims to control the calling out of the joint army reserves, led to Francis Joseph threatening to abdicate as King of Hungary. Unprecedented attacks upon the sovereign and his heir, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, followed in the Parliament, and a former Minister of Justice declared that the abdication might just as well take place. The loyalists were furious at the attacks made by this speaker, M. Polonyi, and others. Thus far the Khuen von Hedervary ministry has remained in office. The Prime Minister offered his resignation on March 7; it was then refused, but now it may be repeated and accepted. —On April 1 the young Prince of Wales arrived in Paris, traveling as "the Earl of Chester." He is to spend several months there in the household of the Marquis de Breteuil and his American wife, seeing little of Parisian society, and having for mentor M. Escoffier, professor at the School of Political Sciences. The young prince has visited the principal monuments and various quarters of the city. He will receive instruction in the practice of the French language and in international law. Altho it is his parents' wish that he attend no races, the French newspapers express the hope that the heir to the English throne will, like his grandfather, Edward VII, come to love Paris. —More motor car and highway outrages are reported from Paris. Several important arrests have been made. —French artists have subscribed \$10,000 for the purchase of a military aeroplane, which will be named after Leonardo da Vinci, who, besides being a great painter, made a study of the theory of flying. —The Portuguese republic is now negotiating a loan of \$50,000,000 with a group of British and French financiers. Evidences multiply that the financial and political condition of the Government is unsatisfactory, and there are repeated rumors of European intervention. Strikes and riots constantly recur, 20,000 textile workers of Lisbon and Oporto being out now, demanding shorter hours and higher wages. Farm laborers in the Mirandella region are on strike, and so are the lightermen of Lisbon. Fatal

bomb explosions occurred at Oporto last month, the work of a secret society. The suppression of the manufacture of bombs has been undertaken by the Government and discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. The new regime is apparently less popular than at any time since its establishment in October, 1910. Evidences of royalist movements on the frontier have given the republican Government cause for activity. On March 17 the Prime Minister published an extract from the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of alliance. Neither Power will help another nation in attacking the other, or give asylum to enemies of the other, except political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion either party to the treaty will assist the other by land and sea. —Election riots at Langaza, resulting in the death of ten persons, including one of the gendarmes who charged the mob, and a strike of 4,000 employees of the Northern Railway, in and near Valladolid, are reported from Spain. Work has been resumed on the Canfranc Tunnel, which will pierce the Pyrenees. This line reopens a Roman road, and the mountain crest is passed at Somport — *Summus Portus*. Contracts have also been let for a railroad between Ripoll and Puycerda, completing the only unfinished section of the line to connect Toulouse, on the French side, and Barcelona.

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From latitude 87 degrees 32 minutes south

In the Antarctic Captain Robert F. Scott, the British Antarctic explorer, has sent to Akarao, New Zealand, an account of his experience in south polar regions, from January 25, 1911, to January 3, 1912. This narrative was despatched by his ship, the "Terra Nova." On January 3 he was within 150 miles of the South Pole, and was "going forward with a party of five men": Dr. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff; Captain Oates, of the Inneskillen Dragoons; Lieutenant Bowers, Royal Indian Marine, and Petty Officer Evans, R. N., being his companions. They carried a month's provisions, and "prospects of success seem good." Lieutenant Shackleton "has no doubt" that Scott

reached the Pole about January 18. Scott met with greater difficulties than Amundsen, who in his expedition kept under the lee of King Edward Land. While returning to his base after laying depôts, on February 16, 1911, one of his dog teams fell into a crevasse, and the commander had an almost miraculous escape from death. This was only one of various hair-raising adventures. Captain Scott owes much to the excellence of his equipment and personnel. For two months at one stretch the explorers lived on seal meat. During the four winter months the temperature registered, at times, 50 degrees below zero. Usually it was nearer minus forty. In winter quarters at Cape Evans every one was kept busy with station and scientific work, exercising the animals, playing football, and lecturing or listening to lectures. In spite of their big loads, the ponies used on the expedition went well and maintained good health, tho it is doubtful whether ponies are equal in value to good dogs. Some of the ponies were shot to feed the dogs. Fifteen miles of telephone wire were used by the explorers in reporting to one another the weather and their movements. A motor sledge was found useful, and several of the party sledged to Cape Crozier to study the incubation of the penguins and their habits. Bituminous coal and fossils, probably crustacean, also great masses of marble and topaz, were found. Thousands of wingless insects of two different species were discovered. Lieutenant Shackleton thinks that these are the first land insects to be found in south polar regions. Marine biological work was also carried on, holes being bored in the sea ice to let down nets. Many thousand feet of film were used to obtain permanent records of bird and animal life. The "Terra Nova" will turn south in November, and it may be several months before further news from Scott is received. Meanwhile, Captain Amundsen has reached Sydney, N. S. W.



The Near East The Turks claim to have won a great victory on March 27 over the Italian army near Tobruk, on the African coast, about 250 miles east of the city of

Tripoli. It was declared that the Italian loss was twenty-seven officers and 3,500 men killed and wounded, against about 150 killed and wounded on the Turkish side, and that a great quantity of camp equipment was taken. Engagements were said to have occurred on March 11, 12 and 13. The European Powers are again trying to bring the Turco-Italian war to a conclusion. Apparently the Italians have made little headway of late, and dare not leave their fortified trenches. Fever is an enemy of the invaders, and the number of Arabs under the Turkish flag is constantly increased.—It is rumored that Italy plans to disembark troops on the Island of Lemnos, in the Ægean, a strategic point not far from the Dardanelles. During a period prior to 1487 the Venetians held this island. It has been occupied at different times by the Thracians, Armenians, Persians, Byzantine Romans and Genoese princes of Mitylene.—Italian officials at Luino, near Lake Como, have seized two French aeroplanes, bound for Turkey, on the ground that they are contraband of war. The machines have been sent to the military aviation camp at Rome.—A Turco-Russian dash over a tract of territory in Persia claimed by Turkey is regarded as more than remotely possible. Turkish troops have taken possession of some 10,000 square miles. It is suggested that an agreement to allow Turkey to take this territory as compensation for the loss of Tripoli may have been decided upon by the Triple Alliance.—The Persian reply to the Anglo-Russian note is highly satisfactory to those Powers. It accepts the proffered advance of \$1,000,000, for immediate expenses, at 7 per cent. interest. Persia agrees to dismiss all irregulars from the army as soon as the ex-Shah and Salar-el-Dowleh leave Persia, and to discuss with the legations the organization of a small effective army, and to pension the ex-Shah and to give an amnesty to his followers, on condition of his departure.—The government of Prime Minister Venizelos obtained a sweeping majority at the elections to the Greek Parliament on March 24. The election was orderly, but it followed an exciting campaign, in which many charges were made against the Premier.



A Pioneer Anti-Tuberculosis Experiment

BY MARCUS M. MARKS

[On the 25th of this month the inaugural exercises will be held of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children at Farmingdale, N. J. Governor Wilson of New Jersey and others will make addresses and a special train will take guests from this city to Farmingdale for the afternoon. Mr. Marks, who is one of the prime movers in establishing this new charity, has been for years one of New York's most public-spirited citizens, giving his time, name, and money freely to all good works. He is especially interested in industrial and international peace, and has been very active in the National Civic Federation and the New York Peace Society.—EDITOR.]

“CLOSE the windows, I’ll catch cold,” has always been the cry, when the thermometer was low. Tuberculous people, who slept with open windows, or in open camps on wintry nights with good results, were thought *immune from colds* on account of their very trouble. The cry, “Close the windows,” was not hushed by their satisfactory experiences. Lately, for the first time, groups of children who were *not* “actively” tuberculous, have been taken from city tenements, where they were in danger of infection from tuberculous parents, and were placed in open camps established in the country. They romped, they studied, they rested, they worked, and they slept out in the open, in winter as well as summer. The thermometer often ran down near zero—sometimes below—and there was no complaint, or ill result. On the contrary,

the children’s cheeks became rosy, their weight increased on the average from four to twenty pounds each during a three months’ stay, despite their active life, and they soon shook off their sensitiveness to infection.

Not a cold—no illness of any kind in the case of 365 children at the Tuberculosis Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J., thus far! And uniform gain in weight and strength! Shouldn’t the cry of “close the windows” cease?

We have in New York many factories and shops that are called “sweat-shops.” Most of these have many windows that give little light and no air—why? They are always *closed* and usually dirty. Could we make it compulsory to open and clean these windows, by legislation if necessary? It would be a great point in the fight against tuberculosis.

To return to our story:

If we could *save the children*, the next generation would have no "white plague" problem.

It is difficult to cure. It is comparatively easy to prevent.

The Preventorium began a stormy existence in Lakewood in July, 1909. The residents strenuously objected to the presence of the institution on the ground that it would injure the prestige of Lakewood as a pleasure resort. The proposed gift by Mr. Nathan Straus of a half interest in the great Lakewood Hotel property was lost to the Preventorium by its removal. By the gift of 170 acres of beautiful farm and woodland by the estate of Albert Brisbane through Mr. Arthur Brisbane, and the subscription of \$50,000 by Mr. Straus, and \$50,000 by a "friend of Mrs. J. B. Harriman," the institution was enabled to transfer its work to Farmingdale, N. J., in the pine belt, seven miles this side of Lakewood. The model buildings and open camps designed by the architects, Scopes, Feustmann, and Judell, and now completed, cost \$150,000. An appeal for a third \$50,000, therefore, became necessary. The ladies of the auxiliary of the Board of Health Tuberculosis Clinics re-

sponded by subscribing \$6,500. A number of friends of the cause sent checks ranging from \$1 to \$2,500, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrew Carnegie subscribed \$10,000 each, and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff \$5,000, to be paid on the completion of the \$150,000.

There are four new open camps, each to contain thirty-two beds and two attendants. Each of these camps is divided into two equal parts by a comfortable dressing room. Underneath are showers and toilets. Above is a model open school room.

A large central administration building includes dining room, kitchen, and quarters for staff. A modern power and laundry equipment completes the institution.

The construction is of hollow tile and cement. The architectural lines are simple yet beautiful. The total investment will be \$150,000; the capacity, 172 children.

The purpose of the Preventorium is not only to save the 600 to 700 children that will come under its care during the year, but to help show the way to save the 40,000 children living with tuberculous parents in New York City today.

The composition of the board of di-



WEREN'T THESE BOYS WORTH SAVING?

rectors of the Preventorium is unique. There are thirty men and women, including physicians, lawyers, and laymen, Protestant, Catholic and Jew. No other private charitable institution has ever been organized on such liberal lines.

There is an auxiliary board of thirty in Farmingdale, N. J. The mayor of Farmingdale is president, and the two clergymen, the two physicians, and the leading storekeepers and farmers make up this local board. They have taken charge of the entertainment of the children, and have arranged trips to the seashore, celebration of festivals, and other plans to add to the happiness of the children.

Only poor children ever reach the Preventorium. There is no charge for fare, board, or clothing. Application for admission should be made at the Tuberculosis Clinic nearest the child's home. The Tuberculosis Clinics are scattered in thickly populated districts on both the east and west side of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx. The children are approved by the Department of Charities,

and are examined by the Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First avenue. They are taken by nurses to the Preventorium, at Farmingdale, N. J. Here they remain three or four months in open camps under careful observation. No child is returned until the home conditions have been made safe thru the removal of the tuberculous parent, or thru education of that parent as to disinfection, burning of sputum, the necessity of open windows and clean floors. The purpose is to avoid "working in a circle." The children are followed up by a special Board of Health nurse for years after their discharge from the Preventorium.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of New York City, has recognized the economic and humanitarian value of this preventive work; they appreciate the fact that every child thus saved lifts a burden from the city for years to come. Instead of becoming a breeder of further infection, and thus a curse to the world, the child obtains a fair chance to live a happy life.



THE SLEEPING QUARTERS AT THE PREVENTORIUM



THE CHILDREN ARE ALWAYS IN THE OPEN

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the dean of the medical profession, says:

"Our big cities in a few years to come will be conducting tuberculosis preventoriums for the same reason they are now conducting pure milk stations. To keep people from having tuberculosis instead of making belated attempts to cure them after they have contracted the disease is not only much more humane; it is much more economical. The pretuberculous children, if taken away from their infected homes in time, don't become expensive public charges on the city or State."

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, general medical officer of the health department of this city, says:

"If the children are sent to the sanatoria with their parents they will surely develop tuberculosis. There is no place among all our philanthropic organizations for them. The Preventorium, thus, is an indispensable link in the problem of poverty. It is there that the children of tuberculous parents are sent. The children are kept there three or four months. They sleep out of doors, get the best of food, and gain from ten per cent. to fifteen per cent. of their body weight. They come back to the city in fine physical condition, to a home which has been cleaned up and made sanitary by the Board of Health."

Dr. James Alexander Miller, president of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, says:

"If tuberculosis is to be stamped out it will

not be because sanatoria or other institutions are able to cure all cases, but because gradually the sources of infection are being eliminated and the general resisting power of the individual members of every community increased.

"It is in this latter direction that the Preventorium fills a most important need, by building up children, who otherwise might become consumptives, in such a way that they can successfully resist infection."

Dr. Alfred F. Hess, expert in children's diseases, says:

"The Preventorium shows that children if properly clothed can thrive in fresh air at any time of the year, and I believe the time is not far distant when we shall have not only the tuberculous treated in the open air as is at present the case, but that the well children in asylums, foundling institutions and similar places, where a large body of children are aggregated, will be allowed to have the pure, fresh air for twenty-four hours in the day. This seems to me to be the only hope of preventing and limiting widespread infections in these institutions."

All specialists and experts in the movement to prevent the spread of tuberculosis agree that the Preventorium plan is sound, economic, and most hopeful. Will not our enlightened community encourage, support, and help develop this important pioneer work?

NEW YORK CITY.

The Bahai Movement

BY LOUIS G. GREGORY

[Abdul Baha, the distinguished Persian who leads the Bahai movement, will arrive in New York City this spring for a tour of America. He has recently visited in Europe, where he addressed many people on the subject of universal peace thru the unity of religions. The Bahai movement is attracting a larger and larger share of public interest and attention, as is deserving of a movement which in sixty-seven years has manifested enough power to unite Jews, Christians and Mohammedans to the extent of several millions.

—EDITOR.]

THE Bahai movement began in the Orient more than half a century ago, and has made rapid headway. And now it has gained a firm foothold in Europe and America. Altho its propaganda is very quiet and entirely without sensational features, there is scarcely a large city of America today which does not contain an active Bahai assembly. Among its adherents it numbers people of many classes and races, and in its aim and scope attempts the unity of all races and all religions. Its work has brought to pass the curious spectacle of Jews, Christians, Mohammedans, Hindus, etc., finding a common platform upon which they may unite to worship God and regard each other as men and brothers. It has broken down many of the traditional prejudices among the people of the Orient and its progress in the western world is watched with interest by many people. The following is a brief historical sketch of the three men who have successively led this movement toward the religious emancipation of the world.

Persia, "the land of the nightingale and the rose," in ancient times the seat

of learning and power, ruled over by Cyrus the Great and Darius, but in modern times sunk into weakness and poverty, was the scene of the origin of the religion of Bahai.

On May 4, 1844, there suddenly arose a young man, Ali Mohammed by name,

who followed the occupation of merchant and declared himself to be a religious leader. Living in a Mohammedan country and making such a claim without being connected with one of the religious orders was not without its perils, for the Moslems are very fanatical. A fact which further served to increase the danger of Ali Mohammed was the claim which he put forth of being the Imam Mahdi. It was apparent that such a claim could not be an ordinary one. In truth, so quixotic did it at first appear, from a Mos-

lem viewpoint that it was met with jeers and laughter on the part of mullahs and people.

For their holy book, the Koran, does indeed tell how in the latter days the Imam Mahdi will appear, with Christ, to establish peace and universal brotherhood on earth. But according to the theology of Islam such a thing could



ABBAS EFFENDI

The Bahai leader is also known as Abdul Baha

only be connected with extraordinary phenomena, apparent to all people.

But upon this inspired young man ridicule had no deterrent effect.

It was evident to a few that he not only took himself seriously, but that his extraordinary beauty of person, exemplary character, logical reasoning and inspiring eloquence were entitled to some consideration. He not only taught his strange doctrine in his native city of Tabriz, but journeyed from city to city, enduring many privations, but making converts so rapidly that the clergy became alarmed. He was arrested and taken before a learned council of mullahs, questioned closely and criticised, and soundly beaten, the Sheik ul-Islam administering the rods with his own hands. But falling into disgrace had just the opposite effect upon his followers from that which the mullahs imagined. His friends increased in numbers so rapidly that stern measures of repression were resorted to. They were robbed of their estates and put to death, oftentimes in the most brutal manner. It is estimated that the number of martyrs was not less than twenty thousand. Among the most famous of these martyrs was a beautiful woman, a poetess by the name of Kurrat ul-Aine (Consolation of the Eyes). She saw in the movement of the Bab, as the leader called himself, an expression which in Persian means the door or gate, the emancipation of her sex in the Orient. She taught his doctrines openly, even daring on one occasion to discard her veil, a mortal affront to the religious fanatics about her. But her logical reasoning and impassioned eloquence aroused many souls, and as the time of her condemnation drew nigh she awaited her doom with the utmost resignation, rejoicing that she was surrendering her life in the Path of God.

After causing a stir which shook the ancient kingdom from the Gulf to the confines of India and Turkestan, the Bab was himself martyred in the year 1850, after six years of teaching. But the death of the leader did not abate the persecution of his followers. The Bahis continued to be treated with great cruelty.

Before the passing of the Bab he had

warned his followers to prepare their hearts for the coming of One Mightier, who might appear at any time, and manifest to them the Glory of God upon earth. This prophecy was to them fulfilled in the coming of Baha'o'llah (The Glory of God), who arose before the passing of the Bab and supported his declaration. This adherence to the cause drew upon his head the wrath of the Government. A man of illustrious family and vast estates, he was reduced to poverty and cast into prison. For some time his life was threatened, but thru the intercession of the Russian Ambassador and other persons of note, his punishment was commuted to exile. With his family and a few followers he was sent to Bagdad in Turkey. Here he passed about two years, when he suddenly left his family and friends and retired into the mountains, remaining in close communion with God. Upon his return to Bagdad he revealed the Book of Ighan, wherein many mysteries as found in all the holy books of religion are interpreted. Soon after this he made the declaration of his station to his eldest son, Abbas Effendi, and a few other followers, claiming that he was the Greatest Manifestation of God, whose coming the Bab foretold. He was carried as a prisoner to Constantinople, thence to Adrianople, and finally confined at Akka or Acre, in Palestine, "the Most Great Prison" of Bahai literature. He revealed many wonderful writings and from his lowly prison sent messages to the rulers of the world, calling upon them to join in the movement toward universal peace. Perhaps the essence of his teachings is expressed in a statement made by him to Prof. Edward G. Brown, of Cambridge University, England, upon his visit to the illustrious prisoner:

"We desire but the good of the world and the happiness of the nations. Yet they deem us a stirrer up of strife, worthy of bonds and banishment. . . . That all nations should become one in faith and all men as brothers; That the bonds of unity between the sons of men should be strengthened; That diversity of religion should cease and differences of race be annulled. . . . What harm is there in this? Yet so it shall be. These fruitless strifes, these ruinous wars, shall pass away and the most great peace shall come. . . . Is not this that which Christ foretold? Do

not you in Europe desire this? Yet do we see your kings and rulers lavishing their treasures more freely on means for the destruction of the human race than on that which would conduce to the happiness of mankind. These strifes and this bloodshed and discord must cease, and all men become as one kindred and one family. Let not a man glory in this, that he loves his country, let him glory rather in this, that he loves his kind."

Baha'o'llah passed away in 1892. In two of his writings he commanded his followers to turn to his eldest son, Abbas Effendi, "The Greatest Branch," as their leader. For many years he was a prisoner with his father. But during the revolution of the Young Turks he was set free, after having been condemned by Abdul Hamid to perpetual imprisonment. He bears the spiritual title of Abdul Baha, which means the Servant of God. His personality is most attractive. Even when a prisoner his fame spread abroad and attracted visitors from Europe and America. His life is given to good deeds, giving hope and

cheer to the suffering and aiding humanity in every way. Among the most learned of men he is as much at home as among the poor and humble. This is very remarkable, as he has never attended school and studied books after the manner of men. Last spring the writer met him at Ramleh, a suburb of Alexandria, in Egypt, and found him as much conversant with conditions in America, such as the race problem, as one who had lived here all his life. His messages of peace and good will have been received in England, France, Switzerland, etc., in which countries he has journeyed. And he is due to arrive in America early in the spring of this year. He has already accepted some invitations to speak in churches and address peace societies and other gatherings. So that during his visit Americans will see one who steadily grows in popular favor and is even now regarded by some millions of people as the foremost man of the world.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Passing of the Manchu Dynasty

BY GILBERT REID

[The Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid is an experienced American missionary who had the large vision of China Christianized, and to that end became an independent worker among the higher classes, mandarins and scholars, who would be followed by masses of the people. He wrote books, pushed education, illustrated by ethics and commerce a higher civilization, and made himself familiar with the Manchu official class in Peking. This article is of unusual value for this experience of his.—EDITOR.]

WHENEVER a person passes away to the great Beyond, whether friend, relative, rival or foe, and whatever the defects or the virtues that stain or glorify, a mantle of charity is thrown over the past, and we mourn for the departed and grieve with the afflicted. Would it not be seemly to act in like manner as we consider the passing of one of China's many dynasties, the end of the Manchu House, on February 12, 1912? To think of all that is good during this rule of two hundred and sixty-eight years will do us no harm as we face the future. Respectful appreciation of a part of our fellow men in their days of power will expand our sentiments of regard for all mankind,

and help to unite the nations in the fellowship of a universal federation.

Dr. Wells Williams, some sixty years ago, exprest his calm judgment thus:

"There is little doubt that this enormous population has been better governed by the Manchus than under the princes of the Ming dynasty; there has been more vigor in the administration of government and less palace favoritism and intrigue in the appointment of officers; more security of life and property from the exactions of local authorities, bands of robbers, or processes of law; in a word, the Manchu sway has well developed the industry and resources of the country, of which the population, loyalty, and content of the people are the best evidences."

Distinguished and long were the reigns of the Emperors Kanghi, Yung-cheng and Kien-lung, who laid well the

foundations of a vast empire. Tho belonging to an alien race, they absorbed with marvelous sagacity the best of Chinese ideas, while retaining the strength of their Northern characteristics. They adopted the laws, ceremonies, doctrines and usages of the people who had been conquered. In conquest of others they allowed themselves to be conquered in turn. The most learned men were summoned to the capital to write commentaries on the Confucian classics, to codify the laws and to edit the greatest dictionary of Chinese history. More Manchus learned the Chinese language than there were Chinese to learn Manchu. More Chinese than Manchus held office. Justice marked the course of expansion. The eunuch system was abolished. Enlightenment, art and integrity flourished.

The attitude at the outset to outside peoples was tolerant. Those who came as friends were welcomed. Christian churches were erected in the capital and the provinces. An imperial tablet was hung in the Peking cathedral. Scholarly missionaries were appointed to office. Trade with the West was encouraged. If justice and friendliness had characterized the foreign attitude, the "open door" would never have been closed.

The empire grew strong. The people were so prosperous as to be sufficient in their own resources. A system of government, based on the principles of the sages and recognizing learning, became the admiration of students in the West and the glory of China. While Europe and America were scenes of conflict, upheaval and aspiration, China was the home of contentment.

At last the time of testing came, and the Great Pure Dynasty stood the test. Without was war with Great Britain and France; within was widespread rebellion. Loyal men arose in the provinces—Peng Yn-lin, Tso Tsung-tang, Tseng Kwo-fan, Tseng Kwo-chuen, Li Hung-chang, Ting Pao-chen and Seng Wang, while in the capital arose the Empress Dowager, Prince Kung, Wen-siang and Kwei-liang, and by the help of judicious representatives of the Powers, brought back an era of peace. Treaty ports multiplied thru the years; mission-

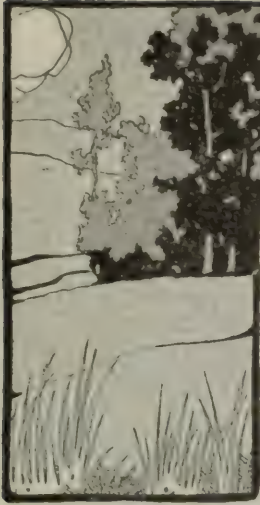
aries under imperial edict resided in all the provinces and prosecuted their work with growing favor; trade, internal and external, steadily increased. The young Emperor espoused the cause of reform. There was a whirl of expectation.

Again came a time of testing. The Boxer incantations, mingled with hatred of foreigners and resentment of aggressions, captured the court and deceived multitudes. But in the provinces were Chang Chih-tung, Lin Kw'n-yi, Li Hung-chang, Yuan Shih-kai, Tao Mu and Tuan Fang, while in Peking were Gung Luh, Hsu Yung-i, Hsu Ching-cheng, Yuan Chang, Li Shan and Prince Ching, all of whom, thru the magnanimity of foreign Powers, rescued the ship of state and once again sailed her out into a quiet sea.

The lesson was well learned. The court and exclusive nobility were attracted to intercourse with the legations. Sociability became stylish. Reform in dead earnest advocated by Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai, and espoused by the Empress Dowager, became the creed of the nation. Old ideas and old methods were abandoned. Every one was learning. Constitutional government, all the way from local self-governing assemblies to a national parliament, with a limited and safe franchise united with a system of Western education, received the sanction of the Throne and became the hope of the people. China under the Manchu House was at last awake.

Then came the end. High Heaven, by inscrutable decree, summoned the Manchu dynasty to yield up its power to the will of the people, to issue its last edict, and to pass on in the stream of history, with its records of the past to be studied by men and judged by God.

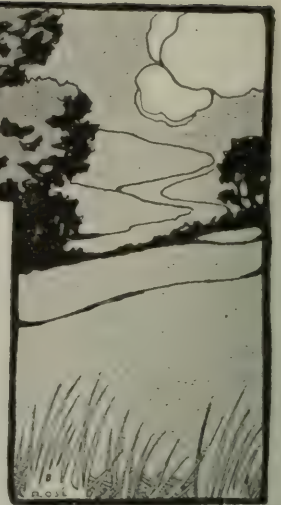
Those who mourn in the homes of the Manchus may be appalled by the sight, but other than doom awaits them as individual members of the new commonwealth; they are called to be grateful for conspicuous magnanimity in the closing days of the Manchu House, and to look forward with hope to an equitable participation in the problems and international relations of the New China.



We

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

[Our readers will not have forgotten Mrs. Goldsberry's pretty story, "We," in our issue of December 21. This, tho complete in itself, is "Part II."—EDITOR.]



WE gave the time-honored final spread. The spread is a thing forbid.

Hence.

It begins just as town clocks begin to tell the midnight over all the town. One-two-three—soft; low; big; reverberant; assonances against the black sky; and far, far off, always ending last, like a crystal fringe about all the thick trembles of sound and the ebbing pools of sound, the chimes. I always feel as if I were going down a garden of spices and star-lost fragrances when that midnight sursurge overtakes me and there is nothing in all the world but it and me.

And I forgot to *unlock* the door!

I *müste* to listen. To unravel every thread as if I were a bobbin for them to wind up around.

And I *forgot* the door!

And a peremptory kick on the door—I flew to open—ten ghosts tumbled in—and We *bare-l-y* shut out another ghost who pursued!

"Open the door, young ladies."

It was our floor teacher!

Not a breath!

"This will *be reported* to President Moore," came like pebbles thru the key-hole.

"Dread-ful bad for her health," said Laura, in a very sorrowful voice. "Late hours—temper—reports."

"Well," said Patty, beatifically, "I ought to *beat* Peggy; but when I'm sinning I like to be a real black-and-blue sinner! *Now*, We can eat up everything and stay out all night and tell murder stories and ghost stories. I

know twelve banshee stories and every *s-i-n-g-l-e* one is true.

Hence.

Said our adored president after chapel next morning:

"The junior class will remain."

We remained.

Also the floor teacher.

He looked at her.

She was homely.

Quite so.

She taught us chemistry and mathematics. And she looked like it, too.

She had been what Lil called the "Pillar of Salt" in our path from freshman days, and before; for We knew she was ahead.

And he looked at us.

He opened his mouth.

"*Girls*," he said, "*was it good?*"

"Go to class," he said. "Don't do it again," he said.

And We waltzed solitaire all the way to class.

For this was our last junior prank. And when next We should assemble it would be as the always-good seniors.

Already We felt something of the bequeathed hauteur of the departing seniors, and realized *for* the first time how perfectly that haughty air appertained to seniors; and, too, with what gracious yet simple dignity We should wear it.

Kate Nash called back to us as the seniors-no-more trooped from the stage laden with commencement plunder:

"Little girls, little girls, good-bye."

And Patty chanted back:

"Alumnae babes, be good, be good."

What would next year be without that splendid line ahead? *What* if they *did*

appear to own the college? *What* if even to own the whole earth? "*Now on to Cheyenne,*" said Kate Nash. What, even, *what* if WE did have to dodge trains down corridors and were required to refrain from stepping on them? The dears *knew* we were simply consumed with envy!

The rain was raining. Just a stilly, *dreeing* kind of rain. Our seniors were leaving in a body for the station. Patty had gathered us into a dark alcove just over the main entrance. As the seniors (there were twenty-four) began going slowly down the steps into the lamp-light spattered night to the carriages, We began to sing, Patty's voice lifting high and pure and unbroken out into the dark above them. They stopt. Every wheel and foot passing by stopt. All our voices choked in tears. Except Patty's:

"*Keep love's banner floating o'er you,*" her voice dripped sweetness over them. And again We joined:

"*Till We m-e-e-t, till We m-e-e-t,
Till We meet at J-e-s-u-s' feet.*"

And then the last carriage had gone 'round the corner. But Patty's angel voice to the night and the still rain sang on alone:

"*G-o-d be with you till We meet again.*"

And then We went away to hunt for a wailing place.

For never again would darling Mary Ninde go down the corridor to ask some little day pupil if she had on her rubbers. And never again would Amy Sutherland's sweet-lidded eyes laugh at us.

And Patty sobbed: "Who w-w-wanted to g-grow up-p, anyho-o-w?"

"Well," I said, "I *always* intended to grow up purposely to marry our adored president—I mean, when he was our pastor. I *suppose* that's what started me and I couldn't stop."

And We refused to be comforted.

Patty went over to Ireland that summer. She *said*, "To hunt for the rest of the teaspoons."

And the balance of us to our admiring parents.

I read a list of books. Practised. And spent most of the time with my beautiful mother.

I do not know why. But I could not

bear to be out of her sight. Sometimes I would seem to hear her calling me—just the *feel* of my name, and she'd laugh and say, "You heard me thinking." And sometimes I'd find her watching me with gaze unbearably sweet, and once with tears; but she said, "The sun is in my eyes, Peggy."

And she seldom went away from the house. And in her white summer gowns she looked the incarnate white thought of a woman.

I did not want to go back to school.

But she sent me.

And after I got into the carriage I made father let me out again, and I went back and laid my head in her lap and kissed her hands and the sweet throat of her and said, "Mother, mother, I love you so!"

And she held my hands to her lips and said, "*Mother knows.*"

We all had a new and difficult-to-handle hauteur when We met. And each of us was amazed that every one of the thirteen had *e-x-a-c-t-l-y* the air each secretly hoped she alone would have acquired.

We maintained it about two weeks or thereabouts.

But We found analytical geometry the MOST UTTERLY HUMBLING thing *any one* could have conceived in most horrid dreams!

Nor was political economy wildly exhilarating.

And We longed backward for the junior days when We and Dana went *trilobiting* and *ichthyosauring* together and putting labels on all the things in God's tired little world.

Like the Hebrew people for the flesh pots.

Almost all my home letters were from father.

I wondered if father were practising for a writer.

I wrote every week to mother.

And then I'd send postscript next mail, just to tell her I loved her.

About a month before graduation my beautiful mother wrote:

"Peggy, my own little baby-girl, that mother carried under her heart, remember how as a tiny child you used to dare yourself into being brave? 'Don't you dare to ky, Peddy,' you'd say; 'don't

you dare to ky, Peddy.' You were so intensely proud of the old soldier blood in your veins. Darling, be too proud to turn coward now, when mother needs your bravest courage. Needs, little daughter—for mother is the coward at thought of the door closing between you and her. But it's just a 'closed door,' my baby—not a sealed one—and try to think, as last summer here at home, 'mother's gone in to rest awhile.' Now this is your share—my dearest wish has ever been to know you equipped, lovely, graciously, for life—I want you to take your college degree. But one more month, then you come to me with your shield. With your shield, Peggy; with your shield—because mother asks it—and mother expects it. The blood of your pride never turned traitor on the firing line. Mother will not write again, and desires you not to write save to father. But, O my baby, my one little only baby, you still lie under your mother's heart."

In midnight I wakened in arms I knew could only be Patty's; close-held, as sometimes, last summer, I'd waken and find my beautiful mother holding me.

"I know, precious," kissed Patty's lips; "I read it."

And in Patty's arms I wept and prayed and prayed and wept and asked God to make my beautiful mother understand I'd come to her *with my shield*.

And the girls who had no mothers would hold me close in anguish of understanding and say never a word.

And the girls who had mothers would try to stammer scared sympathy.

But they did not understand.

Patty said, "Darling, if you cry, you can't study, and tomorrow's lessons are simply hideously awful."

"I know. The shield."

And the days went.

But I understood, now, what she meant when she said last summer, "The sun is in my eyes, Peggy."

And graduation came.

It came from home: the dress. The graduation gown that had been hers. And hers, too, the bridal fan. And the bridal slippers—too tiny for me, and Patty set gussets into the toes of them.

And lily of the valley—her own flower—enough for a queen's crowning.

And they put a great silken coat about me and took me home. Our president and Patty. And they lifted her, that she might see—crown, lilies, her poor girl, and all. And her arms opened to me, and they put me into them.

And they went out and left us alone together.

Bare one week after I came back to her, the closed door opened—in her bridal gown they robed her. And into the dark of the flowers, where she slept in the night, I went to her and whispered to her all the letters she had not let me write; all the broken vase of my love I told her—

And O—my beautiful mother—my beautiful mother—

WASHINGTON, D. C.



A Birthday Posy

BY ARCHIBALD MAC MECHAN

For one more year of love and love's increase
Let us lift up our hearts, and for the peace
Brought home by one more head within the nest,
The small, black head between your arm and breast.

Your face is three times fairer than the day
When you went shining on your sunshine way
And dazzled a boy's eyes, for wearing now
The mother's threefold crown on that white brow.

HALIFAX, N. S.

What Is the Matter with Our Army?

VI. The National Failure to Realize Its Purpose

BY BRIG.-GEN. ROBERT K. EVANS

[This is the sixth article in our Army series. Preceding articles have been contributed by Major-General Wood, Brigadier-General Wotherspoon, Brigadier-General Edwards, Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett and Major George W. Shelton. The author of this article is Chief of Division of Militia Affairs.—EDITOR.]

FIGHTING must be recognized as the ultimate purpose of an army. It is an unpleasant idea, but nothing is to be gained by disguising it. On the contrary, much is to be lost. And herein lies a fundamental trouble of ours in a military way. If we have not attempted to disguise this final purpose of our army, we have at least never recognized it in a practical manner. We have almost wholly neglected its development as a fighting weapon, and have been content with shaping it to meet ordinary emergencies as they arise. Undoubtedly armies serve many useful purposes both in peace and war, but there is none for which they may properly be used that is not dependent upon the qualities that fit them for their ultimate purpose. It follows, therefore, that every other purpose will be the better served when an army is developed solely with its ultimate purpose in view.

For this ultimate purpose of fighting, an army may be used in two different ways—defensively and offensively. Most of us have difficulty in conceiving employment of our army in this latter sense. It sounds too militant. It seems opposed to the American principle of non-interference. The use of our army offensively abroad seems for the moment so improbable as to be unworthy of consideration. Yet this is the only way we have used any considerable part of it actively in a military sense for nearly a quarter of a century. We have used it thus in Cuba—twice—and in the Philippines, and we have concentrated part of it very recently thru fear of necessity for its use in the same way elsewhere. Necessity for similar use may arise at any time.

Under our present system we do not maintain a regular mobile army sufficiently strong to meet even these de-

mands; much less, then, do we maintain a mobile army sufficient to meet the *defensive* needs of the nation. Therefore, to supplement the regular army we must needs rely, first, upon the organized militia, and thereafter upon such volunteers as may be necessary for the purpose in hand and that can be raised, equipped, and put into the field without delay.

In attempting to understand the primary troubles with the army, we must keep these things in mind. The regular mobile army must be in readiness to be used either at home or abroad, and either alone or in combination with the organized militia, or in combination with newly raised volunteers, or in a combination that shall include all three of these forces. It must serve as a model for the organization, training, and equipment of the organized militia, and as a model to be followed in the event of a call for volunteers. Under the present conditions and with the existing system our mobile army is prepared in no way for any of these purposes. It cannot be used efficiently by itself as a defensive force in time of invasion. It cannot be mobilized by itself in anything like its actual strength for use as an expeditionary force abroad. It has no organization of its own as an army and so can serve in no way as a model for the organization of the militia. As a consequence we find every deficiency of organization, training and equipment of the regular army duplicated and emphasized in the National Guard. The same deficiencies would be multiplied indefinitely in any volunteer force we should attempt to raise. Without organization as armies, any relation between these forces admitting effective combination in time of emergency is impossible.

Our dependence upon these additional forces to supplement the regular army is

fixt by a national attitude that it would be hopeless to expect to change. We are bound to make the best of whatever we have in the way of military forces. From the very limitations placed by law and custom upon the strength of the two forces, the regular establishment and the organized militia, in actual existence, we must build them, if they are to be militarily useful, upon an expansive principle. The strength of the regular establishment is fixed by law, the strength of the National Guard by local conditions and the limitations imposed by forty-eight different States. Neither the one force nor the other in time of peace reaches its authorized strength. In time of war, then, we must be able at least to fill them to their full strength promptly, and to fill them with men at least partly trained, if we are to avoid reducing instead of increasing their efficiency at the moment when their efficiency should be at the highest. In any important emergency these forces combined cannot be sufficient. We must rely, then, upon the creation of a volunteer army to afford whatever additional force is necessary. To fill the two organized forces to their authorized strength in time of emergency we must have some system of reserves, that is, some system whereby men who have already served in one force or the other and have had the advantages of some military training can be recalled to the service for the period of active necessity. To assure the maintenance of these organized forces at their proper strength while the emergency continues, and to assure the raising of the necessary volunteer forces, we must have on our statute books a law to enforce military service in time of war. Our three primary military needs, then, today are, first, organization; second, a system of reserves; and third, a general recruiting law.

Congress, by the Constitution, is given the power to raise and support armies. It is an essential power of government so long as war remains even a remote possibility in international affairs. It should be a matter of surprise therefore that Congress, having possessed this power since the institution of our Government and having seen our governmental powers strained to the breaking

point in both international and civil war, should never as yet have enacted a law permanently insuring its right to call, if need be, every able-bodied citizen to the defense of the nation. The draft act of 1863 comes the nearest to anything of the kind on the statute books. It is doubtful if that act be still in force. It is to be hoped that it is not in force. It was an unsatisfactory act, as any such act passed under the strain of a war demanding its enactment must always be. But there should be some act written in the calmness and security of peace, providing adequately to meet the governmental needs in war. Its mere suggestion may seem startling now. To suggest a law requiring military service of our citizens, even in time of sore need, seems opposed not merely to the spirit of our institutions, but to the voluntary service, upon which presumably we depend for our defense; but, on the contrary, it is the spirit of our institutions, itself—equal rights and equal obligations for all; while it should only usefully supplement voluntary service or supplant it when its failure is self-evident. Moreover, the National Government is not lacking in examples already set by the State governments. Thirty-four of the States comprising the Union have already written into their laws terms no less drastic. Thirty-four States can now by the law that governs them summon their citizens to serve in the militia if need be and enforce the summons thru the courts. But the National Government cannot, of course, demand enforcement of these laws on the part of the States, even in the emergency of war. They remain State rights, to be operative or not at the pleasure of the States themselves. But with this example set by an overwhelming majority of the States of the Union, there can be no reason why the Government of the Union should not exercise the right granted by the Constitution and the first law of nature, as well as of national life. It would mean no hardship or military restriction of any kind in time of peace. It would be the least of all possible evils in time of war. It would not mean militarism; it is democracy in the ultimate.

Moreover, it would not be so difficult a thing in execution as may generally

be anticipated. A recruiting law dividing the United States into districts coinciding with the judicial districts of the country and authorizing United States marshals, when in time of war voluntary enlistments fail, to empanel recruits in the same manner as they now empanel men for jury duty, would meet in full the necessities of the case. The United States has been forced in the past to resort to conscription, and it may have to resort to the same unlovely thing again. A system evolved in peace would enable us to avoid in war all of the worst evils of conscription. To wait for war to evolve the system means that all of the worst evils will operate at once against efficiency in the military service and against loyalty in the nation at large. It has always been so. It will always be so.

A general recruiting law of this character would insure supply of recruits for whatever forces we may have in time of war. We cannot expect to carry on war without losses, and we cannot expect properly to replace these losses without a workable recruiting law. But this is not sufficient. We must be able to put into the field at once in an efficient state whatever military forces are maintained in time of peace. In other words, we must have reserves of trained men sufficient to fill these forces to their war strength and sufficient in addition to replace with trained men the losses that may immediately occur before our volunteer armies are organized and equipped. A reserve system for this country has been condemned as un-American and impossible. It is neither. It is no more un-American than are armies themselves. It is no more impossible than is the creation of any military force whatsoever. It is merely new to our habit of thought. With proper organization and distribution of the army it would probably prove the easiest in execution of anything we have attempted in a military way. And certainly it would afford chance for efficiency in time of need that is now under the system followed absolutely precluded.

To understand this we have only to consider what has happened within the recent past and what must certainly happen always hereafter unless our system

be changed. The organizations of the forces now in existence are at less than half of their full strength. At the outbreak of war only two courses are possible. We may send them as they are to the front, in which case they would soon be so reduced in number by casualties as to be wholly ineffective and unimportant. Or we may complete their strength by adding undisciplined and untrained men drawn from the first rush of volunteers and send them thus to the front, at perhaps their full strength, but with their efficiency seriously reduced if not altogether ruined for the time being by this influx of raw recruits. Either course would leave us, at the time for which presumably we are preparing our military forces, in a condition of practically complete military inefficiency. Without a reserve of trained men this result can be avoided even in part only by keeping organizations at their full strength at all times. This is a costly method and, in the case of the organized militia, at least, would probably prove impossible.

Reserves are the only alternative. Reserves, moreover, are not a novelty in military life. On the contrary, they are a part of every important military system of the world, and have been an increasingly important part of most systems ever since their first institution in the Prussian army after the Napoleonic wars. The principle of reserves may best be understood by brief illustration of its application to our own system. We enlist the soldier now for a three-year term, upon the conclusion of which he may re-enlist for a similar term, and so on until he has served thirty years, or may take his discharge and go his own way without obligation thereafter to the Government. It has been recently legislatively suggested that this period of enlistment be increased to five years as a matter of economy. The economy is not evident to the military student, if this additional period is to be served in active military employment, while the increase of the period with the colors in this way is wholly opposed to modern military principles. Its tendency is toward the "professional" army instead of toward the "people's" army, toward military aristocracy instead of national democ-

racy. But if a part of this longer term were required to be served with the colors and the remainder on furlough in the reserves we should work both for economy and in line with modern military thought. Moreover, we should work for efficiency. While in the reserves no military duty would be required of the soldier unless called to the colors in time of emergency by the President. No restrictions would be imposed upon his employment or residence. He would be socially and economically a part of the civil life of the republic. All that would be essential is that the War Department should be kept informed of his address. Very small pay, say \$20 annually, to be paid quarterly, would doubtless be sufficient to insure compliance with this single requirement. The return to the Government in assurance of military efficiency would far more than repay this cost. In the case of the organized militia even fewer problems are presented. The militia is "localized." It is, except when on active service, always in the same locality. It draws its personnel from this same neighborhood, and those passing to the reserves would remain generally in the same place. The institution of a reserve system for the militia, indeed, would probably in many ways be easier now than the institution of a similar system for the regular army, but mainly merely from the fact that the organizations of the regular army are not localized, that they have no permanent abiding place, that they draw their personnel from the country at large, and move from one part to another at not infrequent intervals. But the institution of such a system would probably lead to the localization of the troops of the regular establishment, a thing having comparatively few objections in a military way and much to be desired for many other reasons, military and economic, as well as to simplify the problem of reserves.

We can readily imagine a call for an expeditionary force where, like the second intervention in Cuba, the regular mobile force, or even a part of it, may be

sufficient for the purpose. But also it takes very little stretch of fancy to picture conditions arising in the near future that might demand the mobilization of a much larger force for the purposes of "pacification"—the kindest term yet used to represent what we must still call technically the use of troops "offensively." Again, on the defensive, it is altogether likely that in case of threatened invasion the regular forces would have to be rushed to the threatened point in order if possible to prevent our enemy's obtaining an unobstructed foothold while the organized militia is being mobilized. Later these two forces would have to be combined to offer such resistance as possible until our volunteer forces could be recruited and equipped. In the end all three would probably have to be combined for the prosecution of the war. This condition demands that the regular mobile force be organized as an army, regardless of its strength, and that so far as possible the organization of the militia as well as the plans for organization of volunteers conform strictly therewith. Organization in this sense means merely the division of each force into military units of uniform strength and composition, each such unit being itself a complete army on a small scale. We have no such units in any part of our military forces, regular or militia, at present. Without them we can unite these forces neither singly nor together into anything that represents an army in a military sense. The smallest unit of this kind known to the military world is the "infantry division." The smallest unit known is the largest unit we need, but without this unit definitely prescribed in its strength, composition, and proportion of different arms, organization in a military way is impossible. Unorganized military forces are but the raw material of armies. The raw material has satisfied our needs in peace, but only with the finished product can we hope to meet the demands of modern war.

The trouble with the army is our total forgetfulness of its true purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Exploration: Its Conditions and Rewards

BY HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN

[Mr. Bridgman, of the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, has long made a specialty of exploration. He commanded the Peary auxiliary expeditions in 1899 and 1901. He is a member of most of the geographical societies. His article is very timely now that Amundsen has just reported his discovery of the South Pole and the Japanese and English expeditions have at last been heard from, the latter only last week.—EDITOR.]

OF old, and particularly since the darkness of the Middle Ages, which made the rediscovery of the world necessary, exploration and discovery have been honorable and praiseworthy avocations, commanding rewards and distinctions, and honorable fame for the future. Columbus, Magellan, Cabot, Gama and the brilliant company of navigators who brought the world under the flags and sway of their sovereigns, founded an order of nobility of which the roll to those of our own day is long and illustrious. But within very recent years exploration seems to have fallen upon evil times, and instead of a mark of distinction, one of large and incredulous inquiry seems to follow. Some little of this change of attitude, this reversal of esteem, may be and probably is due to the change of conditions. *Terra incognita* is no longer an appreciable and important part of the earth's surface; at least, we are eager to believe that it is not, and the telegraph and printing press rapidly make common property in all civilized tongues of the achievements in any portion of the globe. The explorers themselves go from one center and one country to another, becoming actual citizens of the world, and so measurably satisfying the universal curiosity of mankind in personality and the impulse for hero worship. But with these allowances, and they are not important, the change in the popular temper and judgment, and to a certain extent in the scientific mind, toward exploration, is radical, almost complete; a new adjustment of values and standards has been effected, and it is necessary for those who are interested in the situation to attempt its estimate and interpretation. For it is a grave error to believe that the exploration of the globe is complete or anywhere near it. Trails have been cut, skirmish lines,

as it were, thrown out, and all over the sphere are abundant opportunities for the patient and competent explorer for many years to come. Exploration, too, is a constantly broadening and more inclusive term. Science assimilates all things, no matter how diverse, and the explorer who specializes in one, two or a few departments leaves much for those who follow. Exactness and detail are continually carried farther and farther, so that the crude and general statements of a generation, or even a decade ago, will no longer serve, or be accepted as real accessions to knowledge. Each new group or chain of facts becomes the base for further advance, and the limit of the inclusive exploration of the future is not, and never may be, within human vision.

The conditions of the new school of exploration, to which events are rapidly impelling us, are not, of course, finally established. Some of its fundamentals are, however, clearly visible, and recent experience makes them certain beyond a peradventure. The day of individual exploration, as a pastime, an adventure, or as a speculation, is over. The economic law which has resulted in combination is reflected in other fields of effort, and exploration can be planned, handled and controlled by organizations equipt for administration and control far more effectively than in any other manner. Each phase of the expedition as it proceeds from inception thru execution to final accomplishment, and the publication and distribution of its results, illustrates and demonstrates the value of organized responsibility and control. The business of the world nowadays is done on credit, and in scientific matters the same principle applies. When a new enterprise comes into the field, the first question among intelligent men is not, what is it? but

who is behind it? and so in the new school of exploration the sanction and guarantee, the hallmark and underwriting of an organization of acknowledged rank, resources and influence will be indispensable. This means many things, among which are first and most obvious, that the project will be carefully planned, thoroly studied to avoid duplication, repetition, rivalry or infringement; that all financial complications or difficulties will be forestalled; that the discipline and morale of the expedition will be maintained; and, more important perhaps than all, that the work will be co-ordinated and correlated with all other work of every sort in that particular field, and of all other work of that particular class all over the world, thus securing that economy of expenditure and harmony of conclusions which is one of the reasons for the being and one of the unattained ambitions of the International Polar Commission. Many examples might be cited to prove the necessity of conditions which have just been outlined, and the grave risk and danger which their disregard incurs.

Individual explorers of the past have learned by dear experience the lessons by which the new school of exploration must profit. One immediate result of the changed conditions which the new school of exploration will compel will be vast improvement in the personnel of the explorers. All the best of the qualities, the daring and fortitude of the old school, will be needed; but there must be something more and very much more. The idea that physical suffering, starvation and deadly peril are necessary concomitants of exploration is no longer tenable. They may be encountered, and the real explorer will be ready for the challenge, but they are neither necessary nor inevitable. Modern equipment and the combination of means to ends will carry a man anywhere on the globe in safety and comparative comfort. And it is in this connection and relation that the new school will find one of its chief resources, for its organization will enable it to command the widest experience and all available knowledge, and construct from them a composite far more adequate and effective than would be possible for the individual and often meagerly equipt explorer.

The field of the exploration of the future, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts, over the portal of which is inscribed the question, "Where?" "How?" and "Who?" In other words, location, administration and personnel; and it may be well to suggest answers, tho they must be general and superficial. The field is the world. So long as poachers and pothunters are prosecuted and convicted within the limits of the City of New York, the explorer, the true nature-student, should not fear to paraphrase and appreciate the truth that exploration, like charity, may begin at home; and it is a scientific fact, easily demonstrated, that no area of equal size is richer in geological forms and results than that visible from any of the lofty towers of Manhattan. Every State in the Union invites the explorer; Alaska extends a welcome, to which the obstacles of an uncertain and unsettled Federal policy are not insurmountable; while the Panama Canal will soon open forces and bring next door the vast and virgin fields of South America. Africa is already interlaced by railroads around its exterior, and soon the systems, rail and river, will be interlocked and articulated, so that its rich and rapidly vanishing treasures, particularly in ethnology, may be saved and permanently incorporated in the world's knowledge. In Africa, indeed, at the present moment, is one of the best and most effective examples of modern exploration. An American expedition, carefully projected, intelligently equipt, which has for three years searched the great Kongo basin for types of mammals, of rare and rapidly disappearing species, known to be nowhere else, and sanctioned by the state and at peace with the natives, will soon return with a rich harvest, not only in zoology, but in other departments of science. What is more to the point, when this expedition has completed its work and its collections are studied and classified, that particular field is finished, and resources and energy may be directed to those awaiting study and investigation.

Of course, of all the world, South America, for obvious and familiar reasons, is the most inviting territory remaining to the explorer; and since we have been already and abundantly ad-

vised that mines and forests, gold, silver and rubber, beyond the potentiality of avarice, await the coming of the American and the Panama Canal short cut, it is easy to see that the explorer has no time to lose if his richest fields be not commercialized and appropriated. South America has been hospitable to Yale and Harvard and other accredited North American explorers, but her cabinets and commerce are under European influence. The little republics are growing rapidly in resources and their own esteem, and it is not likely that free and irresponsible rangers will long have the freedom which has enabled every adventurer since the fifteenth century to find in South America a wonderland. Fortunately every South American state is hospitable to legitimate exploration and development, ready to welcome foreign students and investigators, to co-operate with them, and to accept the results of their work, so that to the explorers of this new and little known continent there comes the double appeal of recognition both by the organization to which they are directly responsible and by the state in which the work is performed.

As to the method of modern exploration, obviously this discussion must be limited to preliminaries, *i. e.*, to the organization and general plans before departure for the field. As to what are commonly called "auspices" it has abundantly been demonstrated that neither the individual nor the government is ideal. With one, concentration of duty, particularly of raising the necessary funds, often the hardest part of the task, and of power, compelling the leader to carry the whole burden of the project in plan and execution, often proves too great a load, and the expedition pays the penalty. With the government in control, of course the financial resources are exactly defined, more often than otherwise too narrowly; and questions of rank, routine, precedence—in short, what is commonly known as "red tape"—hamper execution and impair efficiency. Even tho jealousy or criticism is spared, sooner or later some factor turning on "the good of the service" is likely to subtract from interest in the work, and that whole-souled, undivided devotion to it in general and in detail which is an imperative condition prece-

dent to its success. Europe has shown us the way to future exploration, for it and its methods are not unknown there. No better type of the modern expedition exists than Charcot's two to the Antarctic. Himself of high scientific as well as professional attainments, experienced in ice navigation and marine research, the official and public sanction of the Ministry of Public Instruction to his undertakings was readily accorded, and his scientific staff, in personnel and equipment, could not fail to command worldwide recognition of the memorable and far-reaching work which it accomplished. Organizations are already sufficient in America for the task of the modern explorer; some are already engaged in promoting his work, and a very immediate, not to say imperative duty presents itself to these organizations, to establish a "gentlemen's agreement" or some other *modus vivendi* by which harmony of operations, economy of means, financial and physical, and a just and intelligent distribution of fields and of results in them may be obtained. Modern exploration is or should be serious, permanent business, "a steady job," in the language of the day, and much valuable time and money may be saved by recognizing this fact. If the Fish Commission and the Carnegie Institute must have their vessels in continuous service and commission, could not the geographical bodies, or those which claim and ought to be, find work for one?

The personality of the explorer of the new school may be more easily recognized than defined, and the temptation to attempt pen portraits is strong. It should go without saying that he should be dauntless, resourceful, master of self and of others, of adequate physical and intellectual equipment. All these and more he should be if he is to be a leader. He should possess sound learning, mastery of special branches and sympathy for all, so that his entire force may be worked to its fullest efficiency, and conditions barren and unfruitful for some may be made the opposite for others. He should also be able to grasp any opportunities which circumstances may put in his way, to the end that all data may be conserved and properly distributed thru the general clearing house

charged with that duty. The credentials which he bears must be those of institutions of rank and influence, so that their attestation of his work will admit it unquestioned to the science of the world, and so that exploration will henceforth take its rightful place as one of the exact sciences. It would, perhaps, be more easy to define the ideal explorer of the new school by the process of elimination, by stating what he should not be. One thing is certain, it will not be difficult to recognize him, and one thing is even more certain, that he must be of

unimpeached integrity and untarnished honor.

What are to be the rewards of modern exploration? Ask Galileo, Newton, Columbus, any of the great living or dead. What reward is possible but the sense of duty done, of some extension and enlargement of knowledge? Exploration is only one of many hand-maidens of Science, and Science is for Man, not Man for Science. Unless the modern explorer can realize that he serves humanity and its progress, he has mistaken his vocation.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Stranger

BY ERNEST RHYS

I.

If he is come from overhill
How is it that the dust
Upon his cloak lies fine as smoke,
Red as rust?

But, if he comes from out the north
Where the red country is,
Why turns he now not to the town,
Where flock the pilgrims, faring down
For the Easter Mysteries?

The bells ring sweet in the minster street,
As ever I heard them ring;
And sweet one hears the choristers
When they sing.

The townsfolk aisles and towers and bells,
And a Lord Bishop have,—
With candelabra in the choir
And the nave.

The hillsfolk here have but a barn,—
Bare, whitewashed like the farm
That lies beneath,—to keep their faith
Barely warm.

Their Preacher, with his wild hill-speech,
Brings them no Easter bell;—
He preaches gloom,—the Wrath to come;
Death and Hell!

The Stranger waits without their door,—
Ah, now their prayers begin,—
And now he bows his head, and goes
Softly in.

He does not know their wild hill-tongue,
Their Calvin's fatal faith;
Nor what they preach in desperate speech
Of dark Death.

Why should he tarry in their walls
Upon the hill this while?
What should he hear of Easter's Lord,—
Who might His Mystery have heard,
Within the minster aisle?

II.

The hymn of death the hillfolk sing
Is done; but ere it dies,
The stranger passes from the place,
What mystic rapture in his face,
What tears within his eyes!

Oh, what can he have heard within,
Of words that hearts can break?
What bitter cry? What Christ to die
For men's sake?

Oh, what can he have seen within?
For there no mystic Blood
Of our dear Lord is on the board,
As in true Holy Rood.

But thru the thorn-tree by the door
The sunlight shines and weaves
Above His Head, as he goes by,
A shadowed crown mysteriously,
Of thorns and leaves.

And now a white cloud o'er the hill,
Drops down, as he goes on,—
Above the white walls,—out of sight;—
He is gone.

III.

Then said an old man:—"I am old,
But such a look as His,
Who came and knelt here silently,
I have not seen, and shall not see,
This side the mysteries!"

He said,—“I surely saw the Christ
Break Time-and-Death's dark prison,
And show His Face within this place.
Christ is risen!”

Indeed, such light could not be seen
Save the Lord Christ came down;
But there are some that wonder still
Whether He came unto the hill,
Or the town.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Census and the Negro

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

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WHEN the census figures of 1900 were published they revealed the fact that in the forty years since slavery the negro population had doubled. It was 4,441,830 in 1860 and 8,833,994 in 1900. Now that we are beginning to get returns from the 1910 census, we learn that during the past ten years the race has added almost another million (994,300) to its stature, so that according to the thirteenth census the negro population was 9,828,294, and if it has increased at the same rate since 1910 that it did before, namely, 11.30 per cent. for the decade, or about 100,000 per year, it is now considerably more than ten millions.

The importance of these facts is that it assures the physical existence of the race. The negro is not dying out. The rate of increase among negroes is not as great as it was some years ago, but that is true of every civilized country in the world in which the population is not increased by immigration. The census of 1911 shows, for example, that the rate of increase for the English people, measured by the excess of births over deaths, is 12.4 per cent. The natural rate of increase of the white population, excluding increase by immigration, was estimated at twenty per cent. in the period 1880 to 1890, and is not quite fifteen per cent. for the period from 1900 to 1910. The census shows that the white population is increasing more rapidly than the negro in the Southern States. This is due in part to the fact that, while there is a movement of the black population northward from the border States like Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, there is at the same time a movement of the white population southward, particularly in the direction of Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The statistics show, for example, that while the negro population has actually decreased in the border States I have mentioned, and the increase in Virginia and Delaware was no more than 1.6 per cent., the

increase of the negro population in the Northern States was 18.4 per cent.

This does not mean, as some persons have said, that the negro population is shifting from the Southern to the Northern States. The fact is that the total increase of negro population in the North, during the decade from 1900 to 1910, amounted to no more than 167,879. During the same period negro population in the South has grown from 7,922,969 to 8,749,390, an increase of 826,421. As a matter of fact, the increase in the North over the South has been no more than one half of one per cent. of the whole negro population.

The truth is, that negro emigration from the border States has not been directed exclusively toward the North. On the contrary there has been, perhaps, an even larger movement of the negro population South and West. For example, in Arkansas, Oklahoma and West Virginia the negro population has not only increased in numbers more rapidly than in most other Southern States, but this increase has been more rapid than that of the white population in the same States. In Oklahoma the white population increased 115.5 per cent. from 1900 to 1910. In the same period the negro population increased 147.1 per cent. In West Virginia the percentage of increase for white was 26.4 per cent.; for negroes, 47.5 per cent. In Arkansas the percentage of increase for whites was 19.7 per cent.; for negroes, 20.7. In Florida, where there has been a large immigration from the North during the past decade, the negro population increased less rapidly than the white. In spite of this fact, the percentage of increase was 33.8, showing that there has been a very considerable negro immigration into Florida from other parts of the South. The average increase of negro population in the Southwestern States—Kansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma—has been 17.1 per cent.

Another striking fact which the cen-

sus figures have disclosed is that in the readjustment which is now taking place in the South between the city and the rural population, the negro on the whole remains in the country, while the white man goes to town. This is shown, for one thing, by the relative decrease of the negro population in all the larger cities in the South. The four cities which had a larger negro population than white in 1900 will serve as an illustration. These cities were Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla. In 1900 the population of Jacksonville was 28,429. In 1910 it had grown to 37,699. In 1900 there were 57 negroes in the population to 43 whites; in 1910 the ratio was 51 negroes to 49 whites. Montgomery, Ala., increased its population in the same period from 30,346 to 38,136. In 1900 the ratio of negroes to whites was 56 to 44; in 1910 the ratio was 50.6 negroes to 49.4 whites.

In the case of Charleston, S. C., while the population as a whole increased from 55,807 in 1900 to 58,833 in 1910, the negro population of the city actually declined. In 1900 the proportion of negroes to whites was 56.5 to 45.5; in 1910 it was 53 to 47.

Another fact which indicates that the negro is gaining in the rural districts, as compared with his white neighbor, is the rapid increase in the number of negro farmers. In every Southern State except Florida the census shows that the number of negro farmers has increased more rapidly than the negro population as a whole. In spite of the fact that the white population has grown more rapidly than the colored population in all but two of the fifteen Southern States, in only five of these States has the number of white farmers grown more rapidly than the negro farmers.

In conclusion, I do not believe I can

do better than quote a statement of President E. C. Branson, of the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., who, in a very interesting paper on farm life conditions in the South, sums up his own observation in regard to the negro as follows:

"Another significant economic tendency in the Southern farm life is the fact that negroes are resisting the lure of city life and sticking to the farm better than the whites. In every Southern State, except Kentucky, the white farmers are a lessening ratio. On the contrary, the negro farmers in the South, except in Florida, Louisiana and Texas are a growing ratio. In South Carolina and Alabama the negro population on the farm grew in the last census decade nearly twice as fast as the negro population in general in these two States; more than twice as fast in Mississippi, and nearly three times as fast in Georgia.

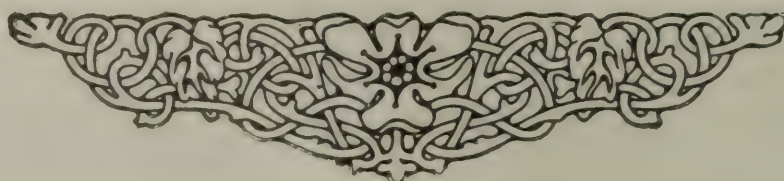
"On the other hand, there is the steady drift of white farm owners and white tenants cityward; the first for business opportunities and social advantages, and the last for work in the mills and factories. Thus the growth of urban population in Georgia was three and a half times, and in Mississippi, five times, the growth of rural population. Negroes rent the vacated farms and remain in the country, and oftentimes they move back into the country from the towns—a thing seldom true of the whites.

"Thus there are fourteen Mississippi counties in which the negro farmers outnumber the white farmers five to one; in four of these more than twenty-five to one; in one of them nearly thirty to one.

"And I may add, that the negro is fast rising out of tenancy into ownership. In ten counties of Mississippi the farms cultivated by negro owners outnumber the farms cultivated by white owners. But the increasing ownership of farms by negroes thruout the South is a conspicuous fact, even when they are thinly scattered in white communities. The fact appears so uniformly upon the county tax digests that it has ceased to be surprising.

"It means, of course, that the negro is working out his own salvation upon an economic basis. It may be that he is traveling along a hard, difficult road; but in simple truth there seems to be no other way."

TUSKEGEE, ALA.



Mr. Winston Churchill's Offer

BY W. T. STEAD

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

WHEN I wrote upon Lord Haldane's mission I stated in the plainest possible terms that any Anglo-German entente must leave both parties free to increase or decrease their naval armaments according to their own ideas of what their own interests demanded. I added that, so far as my opinion went, the British fleet must always be maintained at a standard of two keels to one. Not so very long ago the comparative strength of the two navies was as four to one. This we regarded as excessive, although no one in Germany at that time seemed to regard the four to one supremacy of the British fleet as dangerous to Germany. Neither was the ascendancy of Germany in the councils of Europe one whit less than it is today. We saw the proportion reduced from four to one to three to one without apprehension. But when the Germans went on steadily increasing every year the strength of their fleet we felt that some definite proportion of superiority must be asserted once for all. That proportion was defined as two keels to one, nor so far as I am aware was a single voice raised in Germany against a standard which corresponded with rough accuracy to the maritime and imperial interests on the sea which fleets exist to protect.

So far was this standard from being regarded at Berlin as "arrogant" or "overbearing" that when, just before the last Hague Conference I made a tour as a peace apostle through the capitals of Europe, endeavoring to secure support for a five years' cessation of the race of armaments, I everywhere based my plea upon the certainty that unless some standstill proposition were adopted, Britain would feel herself compelled to maintain the *status quo* by building two ships for every one built by Germany. I stated this to Prince von Bülow, then the German Chancellor, and to M. von Tschirsky, then Foreign Minister,

and from no quarter did I hear any protest or objection. The only object of Great Britain was to maintain the *status quo* by a cessation of building if possible, but if that were refused by building steadily at the rate of two keels to one. Hence the two keels to one standard was put forward as a pacifist proposition by me as Friedens apostol in the hope of staying the ruinous competition in armaments.

Since then the German Chauvinists, foolishly imagining that Great Britain could neither pay for nor man a fleet on the two to one standard, have indulged in vain hopes that if they only persevered John Bull would get tired and they might raise the proportion from two keels to one to three keels to two. In Mr. Winston Churchill's speech they have received their answer. Without borrowing a penny, without resorting to compulsory enlistment, the British Government will build two keels to one and will man the ships when built with eager and well-trained seamen. It is true that Mr. Winston Churchill consented to allow the proportion of capital ships to stand for a time at sixteen to ten or seventeen to ten. But that is only because behind the line of dreadnoughts there stands a great array of pre-dreadnoughts which, although no longer of the first class, suffice from their numbers to give Britain a practical working standard of two keels to one. As these older ships drop out it will be necessary to build two to one steadily without bluster and without menace in order to maintain the *status quo*. That some Germans may wish to reduce that standard is possible. But Great Britain cannot afford to indulge them in the gratification of that ambition. It is hideous and horrible, this wasteful competition, but the responsibility for this rests with the challenger, not with the power which merely asks that the naval *status quo* shall not be altered to her disadvantage. If so be

that the race must go on till we have spent our last penny, that last penny will be cheerfully spent before John Bull allows the standard of superiority essential to his existence to be altered to his detriment.

Great Britain stands for the *status quo*. She is prepared to accept a *status quo* based upon a standstill proposition. She is willing to accept a *status quo* based upon equivalent and simultaneous reductions. But if both these are denied her, then, if there be no other way, she will maintain it by building two keels to one till her exchequer is exhausted. At present she has not even been driven to borrow to maintain her place on the seas.

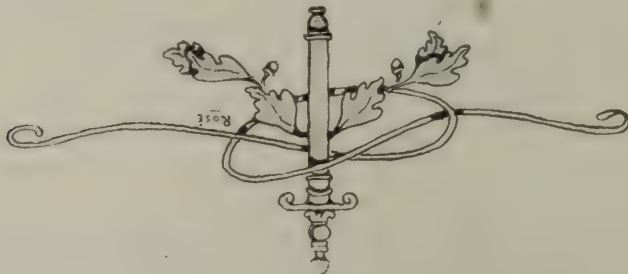
Mr. Winston Churchill's speech was frank, friendly and pacific. It was the first definite overture made in public by one great Power to another to check the headlong rush to ruin. Judging from the utterances in the German press, it has not been received in the same spirit. This is perhaps due to a certain feeling of irritation against the author of the unlucky phrase about the navy being a luxury to Germany and a necessity to Britain. But all that Mr. Churchill meant in his Glasgow speech was to point out that whereas an army was a necessity to Germany and a luxury to Britain, in the case of the navy the position was reversed.

The discontent and irritation occasioned by this pestilent naval competition is lessened by the comforting reflection that it is rapidly nearing its end. For my own part I am strongly of opinion that none of these great monsters,

dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts will ever fire a shot in actual war. They are like the cumbrous armor which reached the maximum of weight and unwieldiness just before the discovery of gunpowder made armor an anachronism. The Diesel motor engine will necessitate the scrapping of all the dreadnoughts, and the airship and the aeroplane will render the construction and repair of these monsters impossible. The late Count Aehrenthal saw clearly years ago that the future lay in the air. For my part as a pacifist I would willingly give up one of the new super-dreadnoughts if I might spend the two millions sterling which it will cost upon the airship and the aeroplane, which will wipe out frontiers, render fortresses untenable and destroy the bases where fleets are equipt.

All this arming and counter arming is unworthy of civilization. If ever there should be a great central European war, it will not be decided by armies or navies. It will be settled by starvation. There are too many people in Central Europe whose daily bread depends upon the smooth functioning of railways and steamships and banks for war ever again to be fought to a finish. It is the millions of non-combatants deprived of their food who will settle the question. For a man without food speedily becomes a savage, and in time a cannibal, as the most docile of sheep dogs if starved long enough becomes a wolf. When men discover that civilized society has become too complex for nations to fight without dooming the masses to death by famine, war will cease of itself.

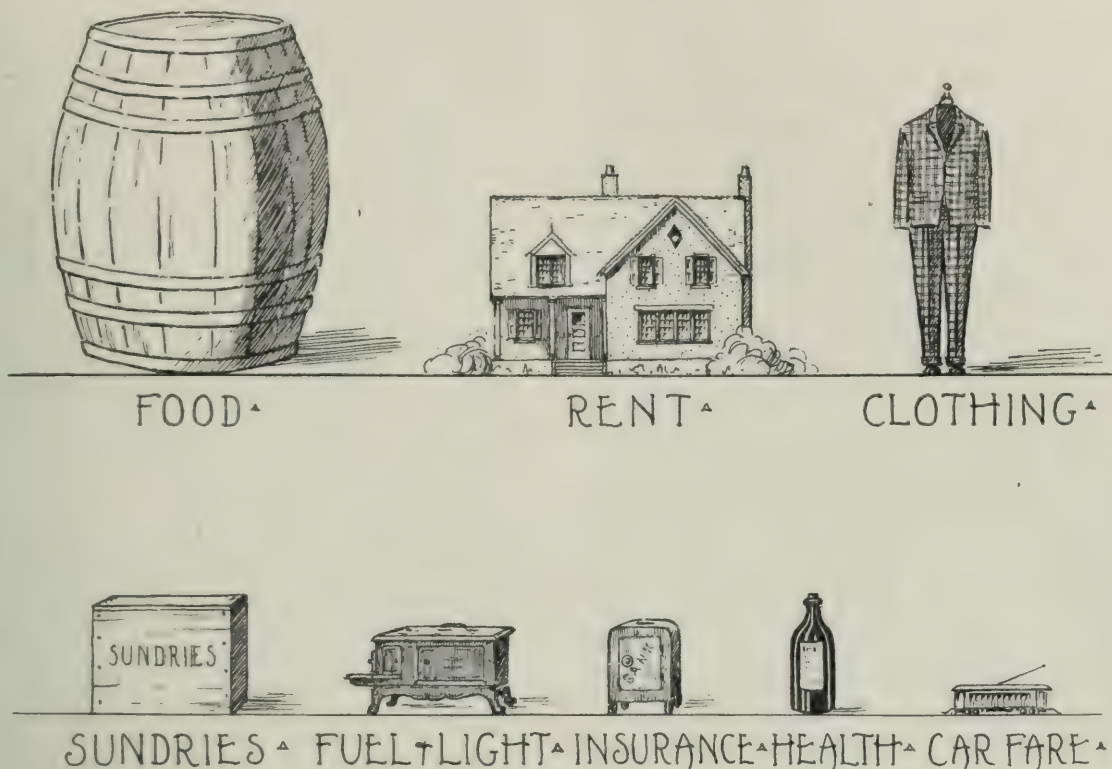
LONDON, ENGLAND.



Workingmen's Expenditures

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



DURING the years 1907-8 an investigation was made, under the direction of Robert C. Chapin, of workingmen's families in New York. One of the most interesting results of this study was the determination of the relative importance of the items of the expenditures of these families. The families were classified, according to their expenditure, in ten groups. In the first group the expenditures were from \$400 to \$499; in the second group from \$500 to \$599, and so on, with the gradual increase of \$100 in each group. The largest number of families were found to spend between \$700 and \$799, and can be taken as the model of families investigated. The average number of persons in each family was 5.1, and the average expenditure in this group was \$735.98. The average income for the same group was \$749.83, leaving a very small margin when the expenses for the year had been met. The amount spent for different items is as follows:

Food	\$335.82
Rent	161.36
Clothing	98.79
Sundries	60.28
Fuel and light.....	36.94
Insurance	18.24
Health	14.02
Car fares	10.53

The sundries included such items as furniture, taxes, dues, recreation and amusement, education and reading, together with tobacco, intoxicants, etc. The average amount spent by this group for furniture was only \$8.22 for the year; on recreation and amusement only \$7.07 for those who could afford anything, 15 per cent. reporting no expenditure. The families which reported expenditure for education and reading could allow but \$4.93 on the average for it. The average amount spent by these families on tobacco was \$10.81. The average amount expended for alcoholic drinks was \$32.52, but about two-thirds of this was consumed at home, and included under the item of Food.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Literature

When Ibsen Dead Awakens*

THE new edition of Ibsen, which is to be sold by subscription, marks the crowning point in Mr. Archer's career as a translator. The eight volumes before us at the present writing are splendid examples of typography, printed in clear face on paper specially water-marked "H. I." The backs of the sateen cloth binding present as formidable a front for the library shelves as Ibsen showed in his frockcoat when he faced the opposition which each separate play had to combat before being recognized.

Since the fall of 1877, Mr. Archer's name has been closely identified with that of Ibsen. Mr. Gosse shares with him the distinction of having started the English appreciation of the dramas. But the work Mr. Archer has done is a notable instance of literary faith kept from first to finish. The remarks in his general preface to this "Viking" set lead one to believe that Mr. Archer now considers his profitable task at an end. Ibsen died in 1906, since which time there has, in all likelihood, appeared whatever miscellany will serve to fix the dramatist for the future. Therefore, in the final estimate of Mr. Archer, we must approach the "Viking" edition as definitive.

We should distinguish between this *de luxe* set and the "copyright edition," which was wholly adequate for popular use. Since the publishers have gone to the outlay of placing the English Ibsen in new and sumptuous form, and since the translator intends this to be the authoritative edition for English readers, he should, as an editor, have been even more progressive than he has been in the introductions to the different plays.

The publication of Ibsen's "Literary Remains" brought to light a mass of ma-

terial which if it did not serve to shift the critical point of view, at least necessitated the addition of many interesting data to Mr. Archer's introductions—data totally lacking in the "copyright edition."

I take it that a definitive edition should include *all* of an author's work which finds place in the authoritative editions of other countries, and especially of his own. It strikes me that while *From Ibsen's Workshop* is intensely interesting, even tho it only aims to illustrate the modern dramas—its incompleteness is shown by such remarks as the following, made by Archer in his introduction to "Emperor and Galilean":

"The sketches and drafts of the 'world-historic drama,' published in Ibsen's 'Literary Remains,' are so significant, both technically and as throwing light on the process of his thoughts, that they deserve far more detailed study than I can here devote to them."

Such a declaration makes us deplore the fact that nowhere in the "Viking" edition will one be able to find these data. Furthermore, the publishers should have arranged for the inclusion of all the Ibsen letters, now published by other firms. Mr. Archer, in spite of his assertion that "Catiline" is valueless, autobiographically, since Ibsen altered it in later life, should have translated it. Certainly the French and Germans have not ignored it. Some one should have translated Ibsen's poems, which in embryo contained the germs of many views afterwards amplified in the plays. Nowhere in this edition can one find Ibsen's essay on the Saga, which means much in the study of the Saga dramas. Nowhere is there any indication that Ibsen wrote stories. Often we are told that Ibsen at critical moments delivered himself of a speech. The English translator has seen fit to omit all such significant data.

Mr. Archer's introductions are illuminative and just. He has made changes in them, even to the point of rewriting many pages. Professor Herford has also lengthened, we might almost say rewritten, his foreword to "Love's Comedy," thereby presenting a much more

*THE WORKS OF HENRIK IBSEN. Edited with Introductions by William Archer. Viking Edition. Thirteen volumes. Vols. I-VIII. Sold only by subscription. \$2 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*FROM IBSEN'S WORKSHOP: NOTES, SCENARIOS AND DRAFTS OF THE MODERN PLAYS. Translated by A. G. Chater. With Introduction by William Archer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

vivid idea of the fermenting mind of Ibsen when he first went to Christiania. Now and again Mr. Archer makes use of new critical data from German and Norwegian sources, but generally he relies upon his own knowledge of Ibsen for the critical passages. And that knowledge has not deepened very profoundly. I should say that some of the students of Ibsen have left the pioneer very far behind. The notes to Professor Olson's edition of "Brand," for example, have a value for English readers that Professor Herford and Mr. Archer fail to suggest. On the other hand, the introduction to "Brand" has been wisely lengthened, and in the course of it we are introduced to the "original" minister, Bruun, of Christiania.

One small matter of neglect should be noted. I refer to the stage history of Ibsen's plays. Indifferent search was made; hence Mr. Archer falls many times into error. For instance: Speaking of "The Wild Duck," he writes, "Of American performances I find no record." Was there no one to tell him of Wright Lorimer's venture? Speaking of Ellen Terry's performance of "The Vikings at Helgeland," he claims it to have been the only performance in the English language. Was there no one to inform him that the Sargent School produced the play in as excellent a manner as one could desire? Tho he mentions Nazimova as Nora, he fails to call attention to Orleneff in "Ghosts"—a Russian actor, who, it may be noted in passing, is ardently expounding Ibsen in New York at the present time, even acting the whole of "Brand." Halvorsen's "Bibliography" is a model for the future English student of Ibsen.

From Ibsen's Workshop simply illustrates how plays are built, and how Ibsen himself went about building. It shows how rapidly his mind changed, from scene to scene, in a scenario. Page after page of discarded matter was preserved by him. Sometimes his analyses light up the finished product; sometimes his self-interest is seen, as when he suggests that Nora dance the "tarantella" to the Grieg music for "Peer Gynt." Wherein the plays differed from the scenarios, is of not as much importance as it is of in-

terest. It is unfortunate that Mr. Archer did not himself translate this book. The excerpts from the "Literary Remains," used in some of his introductions, indicate that he differs in style from Mr. Chater, who translated "From Ibsen's Workshop."

Theodore Thomas

THEODORE THOMAS was more than the greatest American pioneer in the field of music, for we may even say that no other musician ever wrought so valiantly or accomplished so much for the musical education of any people as Thomas did for the people of America. For fifty years he performed Herculean tasks for musical culture, traveling hither and yon across this vast country with one of the finest orchestras ever assembled, and to him more than to any other man belongs the credit that today the best music is appreciated in American cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The bare record of his career is romantic enough to make an interesting story. In reviewing his almost fragmentary "Autobiography" seven years ago THE INDEPENDENT expressed regret for its brevity and "that it does not tell enough about his remarkably long, significant and interesting career." His widow has now told the story of that career* in such detail as it deserves, and has told the story with such skill, sympathy and charm as to make it the most fascinating and one of the most important of books on music in America that has yet appeared.

She has succeeded remarkably well in combining her materials into a concrete, complete and organic biography, and it is just her occasional touches upon the deeper intimacies of his life that make it a full-length portrait. The world already knew Theodore Thomas as a tireless fighter, possessed of prodigious strength—tho it had forgotten, perhaps, some of the multitudinous adversities that one after another beset his progress—knew something of his indomitable will and his unfaltering pursuit of a high ideal; knew him as a man of noble character. It knew also that he was

*MEMOIRS OF THEODORE THOMAS. By *Rose Fay Thomas*. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$3.

often taciturn, irascible, brusque, and that his nature was not without a streak of jealousy. The account of his home life, which it was a real hardship for him to forego during his many and long trips about the country, of his ideal relations with his family and with certain intimate friends, and the extracts from his personal letters, show the mellow, finer side of his character which the world did not know—his capacity for deep and lasting affection, his love for his fellow men, his self-sacrificing loyalty to his musicians, his kindliness, his love of nature, his aspirations for the broadest culture, of which music was only a part, his love of his foster-land—for American patriotism was a veritable passion with him. And the complete record shows that he triumphed as a master and leader of others because first of all he mastered himself.

That Thomas was a born conductor, as well as a man at whose door opportunity had not to knock a second time, was shown by the circumstances of his first call to leadership. One evening in 1860 (Thomas was then twenty-five and accredited as "America's most accomplished violinist"), he had gone to his room to rest after a hard day's work, when word was brought that the conductor of the opera at the Academy of Music was sick. The audience was seated ready for the performance to begin. Would Thomas conduct? He never had conducted. He was not familiar with the opera to be sung (Halévy's "Jew-ess"). But he did not hesitate. And his conducting was so successful that it determined his life career. He remained with the opera for two years, and then established a concert orchestra and entered upon his great pioneer work.

Thomas was fond of reading, was a student of the world's best literature, always carrying with him to read on the train one or more good books. He avoided trashy books just as he shunned trashy music. He was never willing to listen to vulgar talk or to witness immoral plays. He said:

"A musician must keep his heart pure and his mind clean if he wishes to elevate, instead of debasing, his art. And here we have the difference between the classic and the modern school of composers. Those old giants said

their prayers when they wished to write an immortal work. The modern man takes a drink."

For the performance of such a work as Beethoven's Ninth Symphony he prepared himself not only by serious and intensive study of the music, but even by what constituted a form of prayer and fasting—a regimen of baths, frugality and solitude.

Among the many interesting letters Mrs. Thomas prints, from eminent composers and musicians, some of the best are from Richard Strauss, whom Thomas addressed (in 1903) as "the greatest musician now living and one of the greatest musical pioneers of all times," and of whom Mrs. Thomas says:

"The gratitude of this great composer for the recognition given him by Thomas was a striking contrast to the egotism and greed of Wagner, for whose art Thomas had done so infinitely greater a service. Strauss never forgot the helping hand thus held out to him when he was young and unknown, or lost an opportunity, as long as Thomas lived, to express his appreciation."

Thousands of friends and admirers of Theodore Thomas will be made glad by this beautiful account of his life work, sound appraisal of his noble character, and worthy tribute to his memory. We beseech the publisher to provide an index in the next edition.

Recollections Grave and Gay. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

A daughter of old Virginia stock is Mrs. Harrison, a Cary and a fragment of a wide-spreading family tree in the Old Dominion, with roots in many States and branches that seem, in her rich, sad, glad tale of early days, to have received almost more sunshine than one would have suspected as due to the temperate climate of that mother State of Presidents. To the glimpsy, oldtime singing leaves of the family tree she devotes much space, as is the fashion now of the children of the South, making it her duty perhaps to find, in her reminiscential way, as many "dears" and "darlings" as possible, and rather more brilliant "beauties" than are usually allowed even to capitals. Tho the Whig antecedents and a non-slaveholding house at the war period, the old black mammies

come into her story naturally enough. They all love the "missis" and the "marsa," and find freedom difficult and somewhat disappointing. In the North, apparently, one sees them in a state of careless independence, sitting on the fence five days in the week, lamenting the good old days when they were taken care of—the blessed state of slavery when they would like to—well, might not have liked to, but did, in the war period, always have a basket of young chickens for white folks at the front who were losing legs and arms in defense of the blessed institution. This aspect of the situation does not often, however, disturb the picture of the light, gay and sad pages of Mrs. Harrison's remembered life at the little Richmond center of strenuous activity. She cares rather to preserve the little prettinesses that made the home coming of soldiers cheerful even when the thunder of guns was to be heard nightly on the Richmond outworks. She was a girl in the suburbs of officialdom. She saw much of the shoulder straps, heard the whippers in Cabinet circles, wept when the drums were muffled, cheered when the bugles rang, improvised fantastic dramas on the mimic stage when there was a lull in the awful drama of war about the capital. One almost wonders at the amount of ribbons, bonnets, old lace revamped, finery donned behind the scenes to make a shiny background for bloody fields and wounded knights. She sees and tells much that has never been better told of those dark days, not shrinking from the desperate expedients of the Southern chivalry at the last to put a bright face on a fading cause.

The Passing of the Idle Rich. By Frederick Townsend Martin. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

In contrition and shame Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin has turned state's evidence against his class. With the intimate knowledge of one born to the purple he exposes the luxury and waste, the insipid, costly pleasures, the destructive vices of those "who toil not, neither do they spin." The complacent conviction, in which, he says, he was raised, that the rich were as beloved as they

were envied, has yielded to the distressful feeling that parasites are hated and idleness evokes disdain. So, oddly enough, he first published in a popular magazine and now issues in a cheap and unpretentious style these sermonic chapters addressed mainly to millionaires, chapters in which, with intentions finer than the literary form, he tries to accentuate those twinges of conscience which, he declares, the darlings of fortune already feel. His remedy for parasitism—"Let the rich go to work"—is pitifully inadequate. Tho the work they do may save them from ennui, it will hardly help the country. Tho the heirs to millions peddle bonds at \$15 a week (hardly enough to pay for gloves and neckties), as the author admiringly relates, no improvement will follow. If they fail or get weary they will still spend more than a score of industrious mechanics; if they succeed they will learn how to inflate further their already swollen fortunes. However, the book is worth while as a sign of the times. If the idlers in the most exclusive clubs are worrying about social ills, their opposition to radical reform may be undermined; but not till society really arranges that if a man will not work neither shall he eat will the gilded youth of Mr. Martin's solicitude put their hands to the plow.

The Women of Tomorrow. By William Hard. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.50.

Prof. Charles Zueblin says of Mr. Hard's book: "The woman of tomorrow will not differ from the woman of yesterday in femininity or physique or capacity, in her charm for men, or in her love of children, but in the response of her eternally feminine nature to a changed environment." Mr. Hard devotes his chapters to five critical phases in the life of the woman of today: The postponement of marriage; the preliminary period of self-support; the new training for motherhood; the problem of leisure; the opportunity for civic service. As the volume is made up of articles originally appearing in *Everybody's Magazine*, the style is humorous and vivacious and the statistics intelligible and palatable. That there are 2,260,000 American women over twenty-five years

old and still unmarried, is a portentous fact that has to be faced by the sociologist, and the author meets it gallantly, not as a situation to be altogether deplored, but one to be taken account of in our schemes for the education of girls. They must be trained for efficiency in some practical vocation. At one time every girl was in a trade school in her own home; that day has passed and the schools must supply the need for vocational training. The chapter on "The Wasters" is bitter in its condemnation of the "shirking girl, whose job is being nice." Certainly that is a much more creditable job than being disagreeable, but there is a great deal of unpalatable truth in Mr. Hard's strictures upon "a nice child's life, full of small things that look big" to a modern girl, but utterly unworthy of a real woman in a real world. It is a comfort to learn from these somewhat drastic pages that there are plenty of worth-while jobs to occupy the leisure of the women of tomorrow, and that they are capable of genuine service to the world in every field of effort, not excluding that of political affairs.

Rayton: A Backwoods Mystery. By Theodore Goodridge Roberts. Illustrated by John Goss. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.25.

Rayton is a person in riding-breeches, and the scene of this story about his adventures seems to be a point somewhere near the jumping off place; but Samson's Mill Settlement is not a Roussellian Arcady, since the men there play poker from the very first chapter. Between the woods, the games of cards (with their "Mystery") and the eternal game of love there is surely enough here to interest any reader in quest of light diversion.

Literary Notes

....The Putnams have just issued a third edition of Prof. G. L. Raymond's novel dealing somewhat humorously with church conditions. It is entitled *Modern Fishers of Men*.

....The March number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia; \$1) is devoted to *Country Life* and contains a large number of useful articles on rural, industrial and social problems.

....Four brief poems in a thin volume, *The Light of the Gods* (Cosmopolitan Press, New York; \$1), show the eager historical mood of Miss Grace Granger, and are pleasant reading.

....*The Student's Illustrated Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (Sunday School Times Co.), by W. W. Smith, M. D., is a convenient handbook for Bible classes and teachers. It contains a good bibliography and a list of picture materials.

....In *Sunlight and Starlight* (Richard G. Badger, Boston; \$1.50) Henry G. Kost finds music in many things, in "Old Periodicals," in the "Electric Car," and of course, in "Fiddle Notes" and 125 pages of equally nourishing intellectual themes.

....*The American Teacher*, edited by Henry R. Linville and B. C. Gruenberg, is a small but ambitious monthly, for it aims at nothing less than "the realization of the democratic ideal in all matters affecting the schools." (New York: Meads Publishing Company; 50 cents a year.)

....The latest addition to the long list of the periodicals published by the University of Chicago Press is *The English Journal*, the official organ of the National Council of Teachers of English (10 numbers a year, \$2.50). The February number is chiefly concerned with the new university admission requirements and methods of preparation for them.

....Marooned on an unknown island is an old tale which Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady has varied in *The Chalice of Courage* (Dodd; \$1.30), by isolating his lovers in a fastness of the Colorado Mountains. He has succeeded in fixing in his story some of the real romance of the West, undefiled by the usual literary jargon of cowboys, saloons, wild bronchos and cattle stealing.

....There is much gentle satire and shrewd observation of human nature in Annie Trumbull Slosson's book, *A Local Colorist* (Scribner's; 75 cents), written in good, Connecticut dialect and with "local color" spread on with a palette knife. The best of the stories is that of "A Dissatisfied Soul," compounded pretty evenly of the grotesque and the creepy; a ghostly tale of "a woman who came back."

....A pleasant story of Oxford, of the town instead of the gown, in which life is as slow moving as the gentle river, is *Mr. Wicherly's Wards* by L. Allen Harker (Scribner's; \$1.25). Two lively boys and a small and original girl are the wards, and Mr. Wicherly's care of the three, while that of a bachelor and a scholar, is of the wisest psychology—albeit at times bewildered by the vagaries of his charges.

....A new issue in the *Macmillan Standard Library* is *Rational Living*, by Henry Churchill King (50 cents), first printed in 1905. The author, in his many volumes of thoughtful and spiritual addresses and essays, is one of the foremost interpreters of rational living by the means of rational writing.

....An unusual tale of mystery, in which the reader is in the author's confidence from start to finish and yet which holds his interest and attention, is *The Mystery of No. 47*, by J. Storer Clouston (Moffat, Yard & Co.; \$1.10). A wife, impersonating the cook in a domestic emergency, is supposed to have been murdered by her husband, and the serious personages from Scotland Yard, as well as an investigating bishop, are led thru a series of diverting adventures.

....*Amateur Garden Craft* is the fourth of a series of practical books on gardening, not so much for the specialist as for the un-instructed learner of the art. It gives in a simple way instruction in the care of the more common and effective plants, and the rules for the seasons in the garden. The book is not what we would recommend to an expert, but will be useful for those for whom it is intended. (Lippincott; \$1.50.)

....In an attractive booklet, issued by the New Church Board of Publication, the Rev. John Goddard answers the question, *What Constitutes Spiritual Living*, and shows how it may be realized in the world today. The author regards spiritual motives, fostered by meditation and religious exercises, and the practical guidance guaranteed by obedience to the law of service as the chief elements in forming the ideal spiritual life. The style of the essay is clear and the tone devotional and reassuring.

....English readers now have a chance to know something more of the Swedish dramatist, August Strindberg, than his name and fame since Edwin Björkman has translated three of his *Plays* (Scribner; \$1.50 net). The shortest of them, "The Link," is a divorce court scene. The others, "The Dream Play" and "The Dance of Death," are so heavy with mystic symbolism that we are not sure that we got the author's meaning, tho we are quite sure that if we did get it we did not like it.

....The subject of death occupied the mind of Maurice Maeterlinck from his youth and it forms the theme of some of his most poignant plays, such as "The Intruder" and "Tintagile." He returns to it now in an essay, *Death*, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. (\$1), but in a very different and far more hopeful spirit than formerly. His present outlook will still appear vague and unsatisfactory to the devout Christian, but it is something to have

advanced from being afraid of the dark to a point where he looks forward to infinite development and assured felicity.

....*Joseph in Jeopardy*, by "Frank Danby" (Mrs. Julia Frankau), is one of those novels in which people are subjected to temptation as dangerous as the art of the author can make it and saved "yet so as by fire" in the last chapter. The Venusberg music is rather too loud and insistent in the author's orchestration. It is lucky for the latest Joseph that he is a passionate lover of cricket and has something of the modern athlete's admiration of health and wholesomeness of body and spirit. (Macmillans; \$1.35.)

....Rome is the unchanging stage-setting for many more romances than those written by Marion Crawford; and the dull gold of the ancient frame gives the pictures painted by modern authors a dignity not always their own. *A Painter of Souls* by David Lisle (Stokes; \$1.25) is one of the best of recent stories of Rome. Its atmosphere is that of artists, art patrons, and art lovers, and there is a brave defense of the painting of Carrière, and his followers. One of his pupils, a frank young Irish portrait-painter, is the hero who dares paint the souls of his patrons.

....Leonard Merrick's *The Actor-Manager* is a novel of distinction. In the first place, its pictures of the stage-world in and out of the theater are both vivid and altogether authentic. Furthermore, the insight into the character of the men and women who move thru the story—the Actor-Manager himself, the woman he loves, the woman he marries, the "angel" friend who brings the action to a head, and even all the minor figures—is remarkable in its penetration. The first American edition of this deftly managed novel of the English stage is brought out by Mitchell Kennerley (\$1.20).

....In *The Egyptian Conception of Immortality*, by Prof. George A. Reisner (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston; 85 cents), we have one of the annual lectures on Immortality given at Harvard University. Professor Reisner is an expert on both Assyriology and Egyptology, and for that reason attention may be given to his belief that the worship of Osiris entered Egypt with Semites from Asia somewhere about 3000 B. C. It is merely a form of the Tammuz-Adonis myth, but much developed. In this, as in the date, our author differs from the German school led by Professors Meyer and Erman.

....The illustrated family quarterly is a peculiarly German type of magazine. That it can be transplanted to our soil is shown by the recent appearance of the *Deutsches Magazin* (Winona, Minn., Publishing Company;

75 cents per year, 20 cents per number). It uses the German type and keeps to the traditional department arrangement of the German family periodical, but many of its stories and articles and even the poems and jokes are translations from the English. We wish success to this endeavor of the publication to introduce America to German-Americans of the first generation and Germany to those of the second.

....E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, bring across the water from England an ambitious drama, *The Masque of the Elements*, by Herman Scheffauer, who takes a large contract, namely, to unsphere the sun, moon and all the planets, reintroduce Chaos and Old Night, and in a somewhat difficult and unsatisfactory personification of the ghosts of these huge creatures to accommodate them to the modern stage. In ancient days such beings existed in the vivid imaginations of the uninstructed mind. Today the stage would require the wireless telegraph to connect its parts. Yet Mr. Scheffauer is not without good equipment in the poetic art.

....Among the additions newly made to the Home University Library, published by Henry Holt & Co., at fifty cents per volume, is a volume, *Landmarks in French Literature*, by G. L. Strachey. We find this little book a model, in its way. Reviewing French literature, from the beginnings down to Maupassant and Verlaine, in some two hundred and fifty pages, sextodecimo, the volume escapes any suggestion of perfunctoriness. The phrasing is crisp and pungent, the judgments free yet not freakish. Necessarily, the evolution of French letters is treated on broad lines; this is indicated in the title. Other additions to this excellent series are W. Warde Fowler's *Rome*, A. F. Pollard's *England; A Study in Political Evolution*, Sir T. W. Holderness's *Peoples and Problems of India*, A. G. Bradley's *Canada*, J. J. Findlay's *The School*, R. R. Marett's *Anthropology*, and Bertrand Russell's *Problems of Philosophy*.

....Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio is well qualified to deal with such a topic as the relations of *Corporations and the State*, and his book is eminently readable and at the same time a valuable reference work. He analyzes the causes of the growth and power of the great corporations, their relation to the public welfare, the attitude of the state to the corporations in America and in the nations of Europe, and the various proposed forms of regulation of interstate business. Senator Burton himself favors the plan of Federal incorporation, preferably voluntary, for corporations organized on a national scale, coupled with such Federal laws as regards publicity, honest management, and fair methods of

competition as may be found necessary. Six chapters of the book consist of lectures delivered on the Harrison foundation at the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. The seventh chapter is more recent and consists in a summary of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company prosecutions. The appendix of the work is especially valuable to the student since it contains among other matter the text of the opinions of Chief Justice White on these two cases and Justice Harlan's dissenting opinion in the Standard Oil case. (Appleton; \$1.25.)

Pebbles

SHE—How did they ever come to marry?

He—Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds.—*Puck*.

THE DAWG SONG OF THE ARCTIC

I'm glad to stay right here in town,
I won't go to the polar groun',
Makes no difference if you win a crown,
You've gotta keep eatin' your dawgs aroun'.
—*New York Sun*.

A CARD TO MY SAN MARCOS FRIENDS.

The unusual severe winter and Meningitis caused such a stagnation in my line of business, that I thought seriously of quitting Carpentering, and applying for a position as teacher of a Mexican or negro School, thereby acquiring the title of Professor, but having recently discovered that the sewerage water on the Brain had become a raging epidemic and while not dangerous and (Side walk oratory never is dangerous). I will continue to be cussed and discussed for some time. It has eradicated from the minds of our citizenship all fears of meningitis and I hope that we will in the near future assume a normal condition of mind.

Therefore have decided to cling to my trade, and I am ready to do anything in my line of business. I have recently been encouraged to continue doing screen work.

I read a sermon from an able Baptist minister (Dr. Brooks) and among many good things he said in regards to who is a Christian this being his subject, One was that any one who followed screening houses was doing a Christian work. Some Parsons are too verdant to conceive this. It takes a big Gun to see things as they are, and as my desire is to continue doing a Christian work thereby strengthening the assurance that I already have, that when I take my final leave from this planet, I will get a location on the other one on Silk Stocking Ave., so far away from the hot place that it will not be necessary for me to hold a Negro between me and the fire. So my friends if you need me to do screen work or any other carpenter work call me up at Webb and Co's Lumber Yard, where my shop is or at my home. Yours truly,

R. J. SMITH, Box 4 San Marcos, Tex.

—*San Marcos (Texas) Times*.

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The Japanese Specter

LAST week Tuesday the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to them

"any information in the possession of the Government relative to the purchase of land at Magdalena Bay [Mexico] by the Japanese Government or by a Japanese company."

This resolution was introduced by Senator Lodge, who, with the exception of Mr. Roosevelt, is more responsible than any other man for the recent mutilation of the peace treaties with England and France.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, who, during the progress of the peace treaties thru the Senate, has more than once seemed to have been inspired by the Lodge point of view, says in a despatch of April 5, after the Premier of Japan had explained the utter innocuousness of Japan's activities in Mexico:

"The impression in official quarters is that Senator Lodge, in introducing his resolution, merely intended to give an impetus to the desire of his friend, Secretary Meyer, to put thru his program for an increase in the navy."

While we would not place undue weight on the utterance of a single correspondent, there is no doubt that the

activity of Secretary Meyer in berating Congress for refusing to appropriate money for the customary two battleships at this session, is open to severe censure. It seems to us that if it should turn out that he is responsible for this fresh insult to Japan simply to boost his battleship program, his usefulness in the Cabinet is ended.

We hope, therefore, that when President Taft, a true and proved friend of Japan, replies to the Senate he will take occasion to speak out his mind concerning these war-mongers, past and present, who have left no stone unturned to disrupt the historic friendship between Japan and the United States.

The time has at last come for the American people to take effective measures to stop hereafter all these calumnies against Japan. Every time they come up they are invariably proved to be without foundation. But in the meantime the news has been cabled across the Pacific, and then the harm has been done.

From the day when Commodore Perry opened Japan to the world, Japan has lost no opportunity to express her gratitude to us. Even today she will do anything we ask of her, provided she can do it with dignity. With the exception of the preservation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance there is nothing that Japan so courts and cherishes as our good will. It is inconceivable that she would think of defying the Monroe Doctrine and thus risk our friendship and our great market for her exports simply for a paltry coaling station 500 miles from anywhere.

If it were worth while we could give concrete case after case where Japan has gone out of her way to conciliate us, despite all our recent pin-pricks. We shall refer only to the latest instance. Last year, when it was thought that England and the United States were about to negotiate an unlimited arbitration treaty, Japan voluntarily consented to a modification of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, so that in case of war between Japan and the United States, England would not have to choose between breaking her peace treaty with us or her alliance with Japan. Surely Japan never would have consented to cast off Eng-

land's aid if she had expected trouble with us.

If we had direction of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace we would employ Detective Burns to investigate the genesis of these perpetual war scares. He might find out things that would furnish as good newspaper "copy" as a real war scare. The late David J. Foster, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose untimely death has been an irreparable loss to the House of Representatives, was quoted in the *Evening Post* of April 23, 1911, as saying:

"I am absolutely convinced that there is a criminal conspiracy on foot for the purpose of bringing on a war between the United States and Japan. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are being spent to carry on this propaganda. . . . I am convinced that this constant agitation for a war between the two nations is nothing but a subterfuge employed by these people who are determined that this Government shall build not less than two battleships each year. To endanger the friendly relations of two great nations in order that certain selfish interests may be gratified is nothing short of criminal."

When there are no plausible reasons why this war talk should continue, then look to those who may profit by it.

At this very moment, when the great naval appropriations are under consideration, perhaps the armor and ordnance lobby may have some light to throw on the situation. By a curious coincidence a similar anti-Japanese war cry is being used in Australia at the present time so as to get money to upbuild the Australian navy.

Why will not the American people believe once and for all that Japan has only the best of feelings for us? The evidence is overwhelming for any one seeking the truth. We are the ones who in every instance have offered provocation. If there is ever trouble between the United States and Japan it will be because we deliberately seek it.



Trusting the People

WE hear much nowadays about trusting the people and the rule of the people. It may be well to consider the matter with some clearness and frankness.

What are the people? They are the body of the individuals in the town or city, State or nation. These individuals

are of various sorts. Some are men, some women, some children; some intelligent, some ignorant; some good, some bad; some rich, some poor. Some have power and influence, some are paupers or convicts. When we speak of the rule of the people we mean the equal right to the ballot of all these to whom by law the ballot is not forbidden. They all have an equal right, rich and poor, intelligent or ignorant, good or bad, to select those who shall make and execute the laws. This we call a republic, which is our form of government. But of late the expression, the rule of the people, is having a different application. It is used to mean the direct act of the total people by their votes to make the laws, and summarily to depose executive or judicial officers with whose action the people are dissatisfied. This approaches a democracy, rather than a republic. It does away, to a certain extent, with the intermediate representatives of the people.

Now which is the better way, the republic or the democracy? We prefer the democracy where possible, and where the people are fit for it. If the majority of the people are fit for it, and the conditions of intercommunication allow, by all means give us the democracy, the enlarged town meeting.

But a great many are not fit for it. That may be frankly admitted. The vicious and the ignorant are not fit for it. If the community were made up of them it would be impossible to have a good and stable government. We can afford to let them vote because we believe the large majority to be moral and sufficiently intelligent. They can outvote those who have no right to the ballot, but to whom we give it as a privilege because we cannot segregate and separate them, or only a comparative few of them, in prisons and poorhouses, and to these last we deny the ballot. A multitude of those who vote are just as unfit to vote as are the prisoners and the paupers. But we are right in giving it to them because they will, we think, be overborne by the competent; and we further think that the privilege educates them, and compels us to use our best force to raise their standard. Under our system of education it is safe; under other standards it would be unsafe.

Now there are grades of virtue and

vice, of intelligence and ignorance. In this country a fair degree of intelligence and a fair degree of virtue can be assumed for a large majority of the people, except in limited sections. Of these a small fraction are of tried and safe virtue, and of these a considerably smaller part are of high intelligence and wisdom. These are the men that are competent wisely to influence and direct the course of public opinion. The fairly good and competent recognize them and follow their direction. They have not the power to initiate and direct, but when told they are able to weigh the arguments and will do as they are advised. They know enough to choose the competent men as their representatives, to make and execute the laws in their behalf. When they form the great mass of the population and attend to their duties a government, no matter how democratic, is safe.

At present there is, as we have said, a tendency to seek more direct rule of the people, that is, more democracy, as against a republic. The cutting down of time and space by the telegraph, the telephone, the railroad and the trolley, and especially the newspaper, makes this tendency easier. We see it in the initiative, the referendum and the recall. But there is a counter movement which must always be recognized, coming from a distrust in the rule of the people, owing either to the lowered moral tone and intellectual caliber of the people, or to their indifference and neglect which allows the inferior who are not indifferent to gain the rule. We see this in what is called the short ballot, and particularly in what is known as the commission form of government of cities. A large number of cities, particularly in the West, and in the very sections which call for the rule of the people, are thus going away from the rule of the people and are putting the rule into the hands of the few competent. This does not constitute an aristocratic form of government, for the people choose their rulers, but it approaches toward an aristocracy, just as the other popular tide turns toward a democracy.

What we wish to impress is the fact that when we trust the people, and trust them more and more, we do not hide the fact from ourselves that a multitude of

our voting rulers are not fit to rule, that they rule as a privilege, and that if they were in a controlling majority our condition would be as bad as it is just now in Cuba or Mexico; and that we believe we can trust the people because we believe that a comfortable majority of them are, in most places, fit to be trusted and will attend to their duty of ruling.



A Peculiar Grace

No one of the graces of character seems more specially Christian than that which our Lord illustrated when he told his disciples, "I am among you as one that serveth." In many ways did he enforce this self-abnegation, which is more than humility, which is the opposite of ostentation, whose characteristic it is that it is utterly heedless of personal glory and wide fame if it can only do service for others. Jesus taught it by parable, precept and example. He washed his disciples' feet to illustrate it; he told them to take the lowest seat and not the highest at a feast; and when James and John, "sons of thunder," wished to sit at his right hand and his left in his glory, their ambition was sharply rebuked. But chiefly he taught the lesson in his whole life on earth, when he made himself of no reputation, took on himself the form of a servant, and humbled himself to the death of the cross. Splendidly has Milton, in his incomparable picture of the high council chamber of Heaven, put the story of our Lord's prospective humiliation into the words of the Father:

"Because thou hast, tho throned in highest bliss,

Equal to God, and equally enjoying

Godlike fruition, quitted all to save

A world from utter loss, and hast been found
By merit more than birthright Son of God.

Found worthiest to be such by being good

Far more than great or high; because in thee

Love hath abounded more than glory abounds,
Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt

With thee thy manhood also to this throne."

If ambition of high place is "the last infirmity of noble mind," the avoidance of self-display, the readiness to let others have the show if one can only do the work, is a peculiarly Christian grace.

Two striking illustrations of this grace and of its reverse have come to public view in the last few weeks. One

of these is the case of a distinguished and highly honored ecclesiastical dignitary. He had just received the highest prize but one in the gift of the largest branch of the Christian Church. He had returned from the official center of the Christian world to receive all the glory and grandeur which his loyal associates could heap upon him, and he had entered again on the ordinary routine of his duties. Among them came the duty to attend a public function. The Governor of the State was invited, and was to sit at the feast next to the presiding officer. But this chief ecclesiastic and example of his flock demanded that he should have the first seat, before that of the Governor; it was not consistent with his dignity that he should take a lower seat. He required the higher one and he took it, crowding out the chief civil magistrate of the commonwealth. We suppose he demanded it, he would say, not for himself, but for his office, which was higher than a civil office. And yet was it higher than that of Him who said, "Ye call Me Master and Lord, and ye do well, for so I am. If I, then, the Lord and Master have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet. If ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them." We wish the churchman had been willing to sit below the humblest at that table, as his Master would have been.

For the other illustration of the grace exhibited we have to go, strangely enough, to the opposite side of the globe and to one of a race not like ours. A yellow wanderer over the earth, unknown to the world, by his secret but persistent and passionate efforts to give liberty to his people, had achieved the impossible, to the amazement of the nations, and was unanimously chosen President of the Chinese Republic, which he had created. It was the highest honor on earth, to be the founder and head of the reorganized government of the mightiest nation on the face of the globe. There was an ambition not sought, but to be valued and held. But he refused to hold it. He said that another man was better fitted by training and experience to be President of four hundred million full citizens, and Sun Yat-sen withdrew, resigned, and asked

the new Parliament to put Yuan Shih-kai in his place. All human history has not an example of more remarkable self-abnegation. It was sublimely Christian, altho this Chinese physician had no ecclesiastical honor, but had simply learned the lesson of the Master. Higher than Yuan do we put him. He will be remembered in song and tale and myth when the American ecclesiastic sleeps in oblivion. He forgot himself. He that humbleth himself shall be exalted. Having, as far as man may, followed Him who humbled Himself, he will follow in his human measure the exaltation of Him to whom, at "Heaven's high council chamber," the Voice from the midst of the throne continued:

"All power
I give thee; reign forever and assume
Thy merits; under thee, as Head Supreme,
Thrones, Princedoms, Powers, Dominions I
reduce:
All knees to thee shall bend of them that bide
In Heaven, or Earth, or under Earth, in Hell."



Observations on Animals

THE report of the English Royal Commission on Vivisection brings this much discussed subject once more into popular view. Terms often mean so much in discussions that it is important to choose them properly or they may contain innuendos or carry connotations quite beyond their significance. Vivisection is a designation that carries with it many hints at least of cruelty, prolonged suffering and painful death. This is of course the reason why it is chosen and maintained as the slogan of those opposed to animal experimentation. After all, vivisection, that is, the cutting of a living creature, has no right to have serious hints of cruelty go with it, for with the best of intentions, in true kindness of heart and for the saving of suffering, human beings have to be *sectioned*, that is, cut, and sometimes to a serious extent, every day. The greatest advance in modern medicine has come in surgery, that is, the vivisection of human beings. It is indeed to lessen the necessity for the vivisection of human beings as far as possible that animal experimentation, vivisection so called, is practised.

The term, however, has been taken to have quite another meaning and it carries with it quite unjustified innuendoes. Of course, this same thing is true for many other terms in popular use. The "dog days" in the summer time are popularly supposed to be days during which dogs go mad much more frequently than at other times in the year. As a matter of fact, the term "dog days" has nothing whatever to do with dogs, for these are the days of the dog star, the *dies canis* of the Romans, when Sirius or Canis, the dog star of the Romans, rises with the sun. Because of this misunderstanding many a poor dog during the hot weather is made to suffer torture for a drink, because if his tongue hangs out of his mouth people are afraid of him; it is the *dog days* and he may go mad, tho rabies is much more common in February and March than it is in July and August.

Vivisection is the term that unfortunately has come to mean the employment of animals for experimental purposes in order to determine whether certain drugs and operations can be employed with safety on human beings and whether certain theories in physiology and biology that seem to have hopeful aspects for the understanding and treatment of human diseases are exemplified in physiological and biological processes as these may be studied in animals. The trials must be made either on animals or man if medicine is to advance. It is now nearly six years ago since the English Parliament, moved by the clamor against animal experimentation, appointed a royal commission to inquire into vivisection. This commission consisted of ten members empowered to take evidence on the subject, and they held sittings for nearly two years. The report is now presented, its previous presentation having been delayed by the death of two commissioners and the illness of others.

There are many persons who are doubtful as to the position they should hold with regard to animal experimentation. They realize that they know very little about the subject, but they are being swayed by friends for or against, and especially against, for it always seems easy to have a propaganda against

things. If they want the judgment of a royal commission of highly intelligent men it is now available. Their conclusions leave no doubt in the matter. They say:

"We have received evidence from persons eminent in physiological, pathological and sanitary science who have testified to their belief that knowledge has been acquired in regard to the vital functions, the causes of diseases and also in regard to means for their prevention and cure which in their opinion but for such experiments could not have been acquired."

They emphasize in the second paragraph of their conclusions a very important fact in this matter:

"We have, on the other hand, heard many witnesses, some of them having medical qualifications, who have disputed that valuable knowledge has been obtained by such experiments, maintaining that this knowledge has been erroneously attributed to such experiments, or who have contended that success has not attended the application of the knowledge to the preventive or curative treatment of disease."

Here is the crux of the whole discussion. On one side we have the medical scientists of the world, who have brought about a reduction in the death rate that has added many years to human life in the last generation, who insist that their greatest help in this campaign for better health has been animal experimentation. On the other side we have a few physicians, of no prominence as a rule, and rarely of any scientific standing, who indeed obtain their notoriety in the community by opposing their brother physicians and who, besides opposition to animal experimentation, are usually found to be disbelievers in vaccination, in serum therapy and diagnosis, and in all the modern advance of medicine. Most of them harbor a number of queer notions besides their antivivisection.

No wonder the commission has said, then, with judicial decision:

"Having regard to the witnesses who have appeared before us and to the evidence which we have received there can be no doubt that the great preponderance of medical and scientific authority is against the opponents of vivisection."

And then there is this interesting final sentence:

"This [the great preponderance of medical and scientific authority in favor of animal experimentation] is more marked now than it

was at the time of the royal commission [on vivisection] of 1875."

They declare then:

1. Valuable knowledge has been acquired in regard to physiological processes and the causation of disease, and that useful methods for the prevention, cure and treatment of certain diseases have resulted from experimental investigations upon living animals.

2. As far as they can judge it is highly improbable that, without experiments made on animals, mankind would at the present time have been in possession of such knowledge.

3. There is ground for believing that similar methods of investigation, if pursued in the future, will be attended with similar results.

There are men, even physicians, who will cling to their opinion of opposition, who will insist on being different from the majority, an intelligent majority, "extreme examples," as has been so well said, "of that cheap and despicable paradox which thinks to escape the charge of blind docility by the affectation of heterodox independence," but a high court, with all the evidence fairly before it, has spoken. The case is closed for those who follow reasonable authority where they cannot hope to have and weigh all the evidence for themselves.



The Single Tax for China

WE might expect anything in China. The ancient empire which has so suddenly become a republic need not surprise us if she were to do more radical things than Mr. Roosevelt has ever dared to propose. It would not surprise us much if the new government should ask the people in a mass to accept Christianity even. But we admit that it had not occurred to us that so tremendous an experiment should be planned as the adoption of Henry George's theory of taxation. To accept Christianity would be mostly a form and would not hurt the pocket. But to put the taxes on land, all the taxes, would touch almost everybody in a land of farmers. It would be an experiment tried on a tremendous scale, and, we fear, where it would excite great opposition. And yet it is declared that

this is the proposition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and his influence is immense.

Now what is this single tax system that bears the name of Henry George?

In a few words it is this. He would take off all other taxes, and put all taxes on land; not on manufactures, not on any form of personal property, not on houses and other buildings even, but on the bare land, the farm land, the city land, and especially the unoccupied land whether in city or country, the land held for the unearned increment that follows a rise in value.

But why tax property in land and tax no other property? Is it fair to tax the man who owns a farm and lives on it, and not tax a mechanic or merchant or speculator who owns no land and who may be much richer than the farmer? Why such apparent injustice?

In the first place, because the land is always in sight. Nobody can hide it. Next, and most important, every other value depends on land. Everybody lives on the land and off the land. A tax on land distributes itself over the whole community. The farmer sells his crops, and he has to put the tax on those who buy his produce. They buy it at the enhanced price. So the man who rents a house finds the tax charged in his rent. He pays no tax in cash to the tax collector, but he pays it to the owner of the land, who does pay it over to the collector of taxes. A tax on land, says Mr. George, has the faculty, like water, of seeking a level. No man whatever can escape the tax, even if he thinks he is paying a tradesman or a milkman. The land tax is spread over the whole community.

But Henry George put especial credit on this proposition, because he believed that it would put an end to speculation in land. Land would not be held unimproved for a rise, in city or country, if all other taxes were lumped on the bare land. A man could not afford to hold land that paid him no income if it were heavily taxed. Here is a lot in a city that holds a big thirty-story business house, and next to it is a vacant lot, and both pay the same tax, for the tax is only on land. The owner would have to improve his property or sell it to some one who would. Equally unimproved

country land would have to be put in cultivation. The result would be the reduction of swollen fortunes from speculation, and the distribution of population invited to occupy and improve vacant land.

The plan is a very alluring one, and we cannot see that it would not work. No tax is impartial, and we do not see that if the tax were put exclusively on land it would not distribute itself over the whole community.

But we fear it would not easily be accepted by a farming people like the Chinese. It would *seem* as if it were unfair to make the farmers pay all the taxes. We know that in India the land tax is the most unpopular of all taxes. The farmers of India or China have very little money. They would have to pay, many of them, in kind, as they do now in Turkey. The tax gatherer would be an object of dread. Very likely the collections, if not in kind, where very little money is in circulation and it could not be hoarded up, would have to be made quarterly. We can imagine that the nation would rise in indignation against it as unfair and uncollectable.

But we cannot believe that the taxes on imports will be given up. That has been now for years, under Sir Robert Hart, an honest British official, the easiest and the most convenient of all taxes. The people are used to it. To be sure, the internal octroi taxes will be given up, but we can hardly suppose that while Japan has its import duties and every other tax it can invent, China will give up the easiest and cheapest and most satisfactory of all its taxes.

And further, when the novel single tax is adopted we may expect that the new republic will accept other reforms. It will take possession of all natural monopolies. It will own the railroads and telegraphs and telephones, as well as common highways and canals and mines. All these will bring in a handsome profit to the government, and supplement the land tax and the product of the tariff.

It is not at all unlikely that China will become a disciple of Henry George, giving him a fruit of his speculations which he could never have thought of, but which rejoices the heart of his son, who is a member of Congress from Manhattan. He is acquainted with Dr. Sun.

He remembers how much Dr. Sun was interested in his father's theory of taxation; and he reminds us that one of our American missionaries translated into Chinese a considerable part of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," and that it has had a large circulation among Chinese students. We are quite willing to have the theory put into practice in China, a country which may be destined to be the most progressive as it has been the most conservative of all nations.



Child Labor Reform

IT was a sane position, taken by one of the speakers at the recent Child Labor Conference, that children always had worked, always would work, always must work, and it was good for them to work. Unfortunately, reforming becomes a profession, and many reformers lose their sanity. Froebel ought to have prepared us by this time to understand that work and play are substantially one, and that a child old enough to play is old enough to work. It has always been a provision of Nature that the hands should keep pace with the brain, and that hand culture should be closely identified with brain culture. Nothing can occur more unfortunate than a failure to train the hands to helpfulness; that is, to express a desire to share the burdens of others.

The juvenile court was an inspiration, and its formulator fortunately was a sane man. He set on foot salvation for thousands of young people. He has, however, promulgated no idea that young offenders can be weaned of criminality by baseball and moving picture shows. What our young people need is work, and plenty of it. They need not be overworked, nor need they be shut in from the sunshine of life; but any proposition that eliminates boys and girls from the bread-winning forces, or makes them simply a social burden, is a blunder.

We are willing to go nearly as far as one of our contemporaries in charging the high cost of living to the fact "that children in well-to-do families are not trained up to help as systematically and thoroly as they were formerly." He is right that the cost of living is greatly

enhanced when children are no longer willing to assist in the essential work of the family, and when the parents are willing to take upon themselves the responsibility. The cost of living depends upon the amount of hired help that is necessary. It is no excuse for this state of affairs when we are told that the children must be sent to school. We wait with considerable impatience the slow change that is going on, from educating our children away from the farm and the kitchen to a home and school education that will specifically fit them for making home life comfortable for the whole family as well as for themselves.

Every child should be a social help and family help, and should be trained for that purpose definitely, to take his place in the working world. Trained to work does not mean trained away from education. Indeed, education has for its prime end to enable the young to use facts. What we want is glorification of labor, until we entirely slough off the son who will put his parents under a mortgage to pay for his college luxuries, and the daughter who will serve as a show, and be contented as such, while her mother wears out with undue toil.

We are well aware that we are not covering the whole subject. The factory has surely taken small children and set them to merciless tasks. Law does righteously to regulate this matter. But those who shoulder the reform should, above all, avoid promulgating the idea that even small children should not be taught to do their share in the family. So long as poverty is as widespread and deep as it still is, the poorest families will not lead an ideal life. The children as well as the adults will come in for their share of the consequences, the pinching and the suffering. Relieve it all that we can, but at no point should we teach that human life can be made up of frolic and play. School itself must mean work, not play; both brain work and hand work.

The great problem is not play-yards, but workshops; not how to amuse the young, but how to use them; and how to so organize labor that it shall become the great glory of human life, of child-

hood and of youth as well as of adult life. The saddest feature and the least hopeful in our large cities is the condition of those young people who are entirely out of the industrial sphere, with nothing to teach them steadfastness of will and self-support, floating about without purpose, and so far as their future usefulness is concerned, without hope—a vast mass of human beings, without real training to fill their places in society, and do their share of the world's work.

Can we not, by united effort, make fruit-growing as attractive as football, and homekeeping as attractive as bridge and tennis? We certainly cannot do this until we recognize that there is nothing in work itself that should be despised or dreaded. What the world needs just now is wise hands, and brains wise to direct the hands. We believe in legislation and agitation to prevent the dwarfing of children intellectually and physically in the factories; we believe just as strongly in agitation and legislation to prevent the dwarfing of children intellectually and physically in our schools. All along the line where there is abnormal wealth and where there is painful poverty the only cure is wisely directed work.



Mr. Roosevelt and His Party

The first stages of the national campaign, on the Republican side, have been of a remarkable character. In the past, as a rule, men publicly seeking a Presidential nomination have commended and supported the policy of their party, while criticising or denouncing the policy and record of their partisan opponents. This year we see the Republican who was President for seven years, and who, at the time of his retirement from office, was regarded as the party's greatest man, seeking an nomination by attacking his party, its leaders, and its record during the last three and a half years. Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of the President goes far beyond that officer; it strikes the organization in Congress and out of it. He also attacks the record which the party must commend in its platform. He would have Mr. Taft characterized in that platform as a reactionary who has and deserves

the support of unscrupulous bosses and dishonest legislators. He asserts that the party leaders in several States have recently been guilty of deliberate and premeditated fraud, that their action has been "infamous." He openly makes war against almost all whom the party has chosen to represent it and act for it, beginning at the top, with the President, whom he so warmly praised four years ago, when he promoted or procured Mr. Taft's nomination. And he asks the party to take himself now for its standard bearer. Candidates for the nomination on the Democratic side are taking the usual course. They are not publicly denouncing each other, but are harmoniously supporting their party's policy and opposing the common enemy. Governor Harmon is denounced by Mr. Bryan, it is true, but Mr. Bryan is not a candidate. Mr. Roosevelt must know that he is continually giving the Democrats ammunition. They could ask for nothing more serviceable than his public testimony against his party, the leaders of it and the record of the Republican Administration. Mr. Roosevelt knows, of course, that he will not be nominated. He must also know that his action and utterances have not tended to promote Republican success at the polls. Success there would not have been assured by harmony in the party. Those who hoped for it are not encouraged by the harsh discord which he has introduced.



Mr. Roosevelt
and Mr. Lincoln

It is not easy to see the parallel that Mr. Roosevelt makes between himself and President Lincoln. To be sure, Mr. Lincoln criticised a decision of the Supreme Court of his day; or, rather an *obiter dictum* of Chief Justice Taney that under the Constitution a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. But we have always felt free to criticise decisions of the Supreme Court or other courts, President Taft does not hold them immune from criticism. Just now he is complaining of a decision, and asking that there be a rehearing. If criticism is insurgency then President Taft is an insurgent equally with Mr. Roosevelt. But be it understood that Mr. Lincoln's great debate of 1858 was not against the Supreme Court,

but over an utterly different question which was entirely legislative, not judicial, whether slavery should be admitted into certain new States under the Missouri Compromise. Accordingly he severely attacked slavery, and if he criticised Chief Justice Taney it was only incidentally. Of course, slavery was in the Constitution, even the slave trade permitted till 1808, and the return of fugitive slaves provided for. Neither Lincoln nor anybody else attacked the courts for protecting slavery under the Constitution, but they attacked the Constitution, and when they reached a majority they corrected the Constitution, but stood by the courts. That is what we would do now, enact stringent laws which restrain and punish what is called "predatory wealth" wherever it appears; and, if the Constitution stands in the way of such legislation, then amend the Constitution. That was Lincoln's way.



Socialist Defeat
in Milwaukee

Too much must not be made of the defeat of the Socialists in the mayoralty election in Milwaukee. Of course they were defeated. They were not in a majority in the election which gave a Socialist mayor, for he was elected by a plurality which was a good deal less than a majority. This time the other parties united against the Socialists and swept the field by a majority of 12,824. But this was no very serious defeat for Socialism; for against that party all the old parties combined, and the vote of 30,200 for the Social Democrats against 43,064 for the coalition was itself meaningfully large. They never cast so many votes before. In 1906 they polled 16,837 votes; 20,887 votes in 1908; 27,608 in 1910; and now 30,200 in 1912. Here was a steady gain. On the other side, the combined vote of the two opposing parties showed no such steady gain. In 1906 they cast 44,182 votes; 41,517 in 1908; 31,876 in 1910, and now 43,064 in 1912; less than they cast in 1906, altho the registration in the meantime had risen from 76,650 to 90,592. It is further to be noticed that the condemnation of Socialism by the Catholic Church has had little or no effect, for the Socialist vote has been chiefly from the

laboring class, which is predominantly Catholic. They do not propose, any more than the people of Ireland, to get their politics from Rome. Socialism in Milwaukee is not crushed by this defeat. Only an extraordinarily good municipal government under Mayor Bading, and the maintenance of the non-partisan coalition, can keep the Social Democrats out of power in 1914.

Honors to Cardinals We have exprest an amused surprise at the absurd claim by the "Marquise de Fontenoy" in his (or her) discussion of so important a matter as ceremonial precedence, that Cardinals, as "princes of the blood," must stand at the top of the procession; but we should not have expected to see this claim presented here in this country by any of our American Cardinals. To our surprise we see the substance of the long article printed conspicuously in *The Pilot*, the organ owned by the Cardinal Archbishop of Boston, and from it we quote the following passage:

"Even tho Cardinals Farley, O'Connell and Gibbons are at heart patriotic Americans and members of an American hierarchy, yet they are as Cardinals foreign princes of the blood, to whom the United States, as one of the great Powers of the world, is under obligation to concede the same honors that they receive abroad.

"Thus, were Cardinal Farley to visit an American man-of-war he would be entitled to the salutes and to the naval honors reserved for a foreign royal personage, and at any official entertainments at Washington, the Cardinal will outrank not merely every Cabinet officer, the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President, but also the Foreign Ambassadors, coming immediately next to the Chief Magistrate himself."

We laughed at this when we read it in the dailies, but we are amazed when we see it presented in the Cardinal's own organ.

Irish Home Rule Now that the outline is published of the Irish Home Rule bill, it is evident how little its opponents have to fear from its passage. All the evils they have foretold are carefully avoided. The Irish Parliament will have no authority over imperial affairs, such as army, navy, treaties and coinage. It cannot meddle with religion by favoring

one over another in the public schools or otherwise; nor can it give other privileges or impose disabilities because of parentage or place of business. Ireland will lose twenty members of the imperial Parliament. The Lord-Lieutenant will have the power of veto of Irish laws, and the imperial Parliament can repeal an unjust tax. What strikes us in this country as most anomalous is that after six years Ireland will have power over the tariff, but retaining free trade with England. This will be for the purpose of giving a revenue and will be in agreement with the government of Canada. Canada, however, with the right of imposing duties, has no right to representation in Parliament; and it may be expected, and perhaps is anticipated, that Canada, Australia and South Africa will seek and demand later their own representation in Westminster. Doubtless the Ulsterian hysteria will continue, but Ulster will have to submit to what is a very reasonable demand for self-government.

Dickens Once More "There must be something wrong with me," confesses one Englishman:

"I can never get a thrill by saying: 'Exactly a hundred years ago Charles Dickens was born.' Sometimes I try saying it another way, 'Just fancy! A hundred years ago Charles Dickens wasn't even alive.' Still it conveys nothing to me. . . . To have been born a hundred years ago is hardly a triumph; thousands did it."

We are with Mr. Milne here. The centenary has at least one unfortunate feature, it stimulates, as a rule, the turning out of a great many exaggerated, not to say hectic, "appreciations." But this Dickens centenary has given New Yorkers the opportunity to see a dramatization of one of Dickens's best known novels staged in a truly royal fashion, the "Oliver Twist" in which Mr. Goodwin, Miss Doro, and an uncommonly well rounded cast are playing to full houses. Perhaps the play is not one to make the children sleep the better for seeing, but children should only attend matinées anyway. And how the boy Charles Dickens—enthusiastic gallery god that he was—would have clapped the melodrama!

Christianity in India

Once in ten years there is taken a religious census of the 315,000,000 inhabitants of India. That of 1911, just published, shows an increase in the number of Christians much more rapid than of the general population. In 1901 the Christians numbered 2,923,000, and in 1911, 3,870,000, nearly a million more. In order to discover the result of missionary work we must deduct about 200,000 of European descent, including soldiers, which gives us 3,670,000 natives. Of these 101,000 are Eurasians, and of these 57,000, a little more than half, Roman Catholics. Of the native Christians not Eurasians, there are about 3,574,000, and of these the Roman Catholics number 1,396,000, as against 1,122,000 ten years ago, which is a surprisingly small increase. Of the various Syrian churches there are nearly three-quarters of a million, a handsome increase over the 571,000 of the previous enumeration. But here the chief growth has been in the Romo-Syrian branch (which we take it is really Roman Catholic) by nearly 90,000, giving them 413,000 adherents. The native Protestants count 1,442,000, an increase of almost one-half since 1901, when the total number given was 970,000. The number of Baptists has increased in ten years from 217,000 to 331,000, mostly in Burma and Assam; the Anglicans from 306,000 to 332,000; the Congregationalists from 37,000 to 134,000; the Presbyterians from 43,000 to 164,000; the Methodists from 68,000 to 162,000; the Lutherans from 154,000 to 217,000; and the Salvationists from about 17,000 to 52,000. It would seem that the rate of increase in the Protestant native community is quite as rapid as it has been in previous decades, when it has been a little less than one-half; and this growth is due wholly to the successful work of European and American missions.

Thomas Jefferson, no less than any living statesman, stood for justice. We read in Mr. Morse's biography that one of Jefferson's animosities was directed at the Federalist judges. In the course of his first term he sent a special message to the House of Representatives concerning the shortcomings and eccentricities of Pickering, of New Hampshire, a

judge of the district court, who ended his days as a victim of insanity. Pickering was impeached before the Senate, was found guilty, and removed. Jefferson was a radical in his own day; he would seem a radical were he living his life over again today. If he did not urge the recall of judges and judicial decisions, perhaps that is because he was too much the democratic statesman—insufficiently (in spite of his part in the attack upon Judge Chase) a demagog.

It would be charity to hold that it is what the Apostle calls "godly sorrow" that has led Abraham Ruef, the former boss of San Francisco, and now a convict, to make what he declares will be a full confession of the bribery and graft by which he ruled the city. He is stung by the attack upon him in a paper, and he has begun what will be a long story and will expose the magnates of finance to whom the city was sold. It may send some of them to prison, but the question will be hard at times to answer, whether these big corporations tempted Ruef or whether he and his gang held up the business men. Doubtless both conspired, now one and now the other. Such a confession illustrates the difficulties of concealment, and so fear will be a force for civic honesty.

The daily journals have called attention to the fact that the late Lord Lister, the father of modern operative surgery, forbade by his will that any of the large bequests made by him to the public should be called by his name; but they have given less notice to the fact that it is because of his known wish that he is not buried in Westminster Abbey. This latter distinction is one that should be bestowed by public acclaim, and we regret that his desire is respected, for no soldier deserves the honor more. While no blame is to be put on those who desire their name perpetuated, we yet admire the man who does service and avoids fame.

Another development of the pension plan, which our Congress still refuses to give to our civil servants, is to be seen in the decision by the University of Chicago to set aside over \$2,000,000 of its endowment to pension its professors who

have reached the age of sixty-five and have served for not less than fifteen years. Because the University of Chicago has a provision in its charter giving Baptists a certain preference in its board, it cannot receive advantage from the Carnegie Foundation; but the last gift of \$10,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller allows it to do its own pensioning.

Congress is to be congratulated in having passed by practically unanimous vote the phosphorus match bill of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Henceforth the importation and exportation of poisonous phosphorus matches will not be permitted, and a prohibitive internal revenue tax will be imposed on their manufacture within the United States. Thus "phossy jaw," the most loathsome of all industrial diseases, is abolished.

On the side of the workmen in the recent coal mine strike in Great Britain the most notable fact is that there was almost no violence. The miners avoided all rioting and behaved as peaceable citizens. And yet it was the most powerful strike yet known, and it frightened the whole Empire. That is an example for this country, where a strike is hardly begun before there is violence. This shows that rioting is unnecessary and does more hurt to the cause than good.

We have spoken of the danger that the starling will become a nuisance in this country, such as is the English sparrow. It has no friends abroad, notwithstanding Sterne's sympathetic account in his "Sentimental Journey" of the caged starling that kept repeating "I can't get out." We see in an English paper the mention of a man who shot with one barrel at a flock of starlings on the ground and then fired the other barrel as they rose. He killed fifty birds. We already have considerable flocks of them about the orchards and gardens of this neighborhood.

A league of Republican clubs in this State, composed of colored voters, has adopted a resolution objecting to the use of the word *negro* as applied to the members of the race as humiliating. The word is decent in itself, and one not to

be resented, and means simply black; the one fair objection to it is that in the North most of them have as much white blood as black, and may more properly be called *colored*, but the word includes Hindus, Chinese and Indians.

We trust our readers will excuse us if we have given no space to the name or the appeals for release from prison of a contemptible house-servant discharged for insult, and who was convicted of burglary, guilty of assault, and who has sought pardon by defaming a lady. And yet the case has filled pages day after day of the daily papers.

It is the merit of Christianity that it has initiative, and other religions must follow. The latest example appears in the decision of the Buddhists of Japan to undertake the establishment of a woman's college, such as the Christians set the example of; and this is being promoted by a Women's Buddhist Association, which is patterned on the Y. W. C. A.

It is not surprising that Kaiser William should have told Colonel Goethals that the Panama Canal ought to be fortified and heavily garrisoned. He would put soldiers everywhere he could. We would keep them out of every place possible. We would not have our children know what a soldier looks like.

One of the important acts to be done at the Methodist General Conference next month is to remove from the Discipline the prohibition against dancing and theaters, which may be very innocent amusements. The rule is obsolete, and to amend it is more important than the election of bishops.

We welcome the 2,600 dwarf flowering cherry trees sent by the Mayor of Tokyo to this city. This time they have been disinfected and will bring beauty to the grounds about Grant's Tomb. It is a very graceful gift.

The British budget shows a surplus the last year of \$32,725,000, but it is not used to reduce the debt, but is put aside to pay for new ships of war if Germany decides to make fresh additions to her navy. So war blasts in time of peace.

Money Trust Inquiry

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the House Committee on Banking and Currency will begin this week to hear testimony in the inquiry as to the existence of a Money Trust. This action follows the demise of the National Monetary Commission, which, on the 31st ult., quietly ceased to exist. The purpose of the sub-committee is to ascertain, at the beginning, to what extent the banks and trust companies of the country are involved in a network of interlocking directorates, and the relation between them and the large industrial corporations. It will seek information from more than 3,000 banks, but the first stage of its inquiry will relate to the banking institutions of New York. The first witness, it is said, will be Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the largest bank (the National City) and formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. An investigation of this kind, if conducted by sane and competent men seeking a basis for good legislation, will serve the public interest. The inquiry should not be made in a spirit of hostility to banking institutions. It should not be made for partisan purposes, nor should the aim of the investigators be to support a preconceived theory that a wicked combination exists by means of which a few men rule and rob the people. Their aim should be to procure the facts and opinions which can be used in framing legislation for the promotion of that banking and currency reform which is so greatly needed. In their work, the information accumulated by the Monetary Commission, as well as that commission's recommendations, should be considered without prejudice.

Arbitration in Business

IN March of last year the New York Chamber of Commerce elected members of a committee on arbitration, and in June these members were sworn in by a Justice of the State's Supreme Court. This attempt to substitute inexpensive and speedy arbitration for expensive and protracted litigation, in such contro-

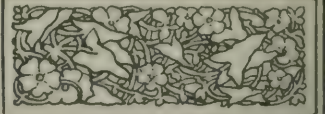
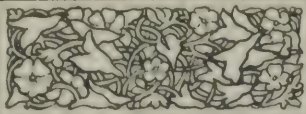
versies between persons or corporations engaged in business as relate to questions of fact rather than to those of law, has attracted much attention here and abroad, and several other similar organizations now intend to establish such committees. The first annual report of the Chamber's committee was submitted last week. Much of the committee's time during this first year was consumed in a campaign of publicity, in order that business men might know what the committee was ready to do. But in the work for which it was created a good beginning was made. The report says:

"In addition to this necessary work of publicity and preparation, the committee has had the satisfaction of assisting in the settlement of a number of important differences, altho in most of these its work was that of conciliation rather than of arbitration. In other words, the committee has been instrumental in bringing contending parties into a state of mind that enabled them to settle their differences without a formal submission to an arbitrator. Twenty-two disputes have been brought to the attention of the committee, fifteen of which have resulted in friendly settlements, 'out of court,' while seven are still under discussion. One of the cases settled was a difference between two of the biggest houses in the city. After an arbitration had been agreed upon and a time set for a hearing, the two parties were able to settle their dispute privately. It is probable that but for the committee's friendly offices, this case would have resulted in litigation."

The first arbitration took place in February of this year, and it was an exceptionally interesting case, because neither of the disputants was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of them was an English firm. In this international controversy a decision was reached in about thirty days, at a cost of less than \$60. We are confident that much good work will be done by the committee in its second year.

.... The world's output of cane and beet sugar last year was 16,418,800 tons, against 14,524,450 in the year preceding.

.... A pension plan for the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been completed, and it will go into effect in July next. The minimum allowance will be \$25 per month.



Federal Investigation of Fire Insurance

FIRE insurance as conducted in the United States has been assailed from many quarters and charged with innumerable shortcomings of both a positive and negative character, but until very recently it was not suspected of being the probable cause of our disgracefully large annual fire waste and the consequent death of thousands of citizens. Representative Jackson, of Kansas (at one time Attorney-General of the State), has introduced a resolution in the lower house of Congress directing that the Department of Commerce and Labor make an investigation of the fire insurance companies of the United States, inquiring into "the rates charged for fire insurance; the means and classifications employed in fixing the same, the reasonableness thereof, and the effect, if any, in causing" the enormous fire loss (which Mr. Jackson estimates at \$427,000,000), and the deaths of six thousand people.

These are staggering figures and they will be heard with amazement by those who actually know something of the subject. Statisticians have gravely lamented the annual average of \$250,000,000 fire waste during late years, and they will naturally lose hope when they learn on such high authority that it is nearly twice what they think it is.

As will be seen by the sense of the resolution, its author appears to believe that in some mysterious way there is a connection between this enormous waste of the nation's resources and the manner in which the fire insurance companies make their premium rates and otherwise conduct their business. Just what the relation is between the two is difficult to conceive, and doubtless underwriters will await with deep interest Mr. Jackson's exposition of the matter when he talks to the question on the floor of the House.

Another feature of this proposition which will grip the attention of those versed in the matter is that of the juris-

diction of a Federal Department over local corporations engaged in a business which has been specifically declared by the Supreme Court to be exempt from the interstate commerce provisions of the Constitution. It is presumed that, as Mr. Jackson has filled the office of Attorney-General of a State, he has some acquaintance with the case of *Paul vs. Virginia*. Congress has power to order the investigation and the Department of Commerce and Labor may proceed to make it, but it is clear that if the companies should be inclined to resist such an inquisition, they would be clearly within their rights. There have been several investigations of the fire companies within the past three years, two of them notable—those undertaken by legislative committees of New York and Illinois—and it does not seem that another is of particular importance, or that it would yield results of any more value. A national commission to inquire into our tremendous fire waste and suggest remedies would be of vastly greater benefit to the country.

FIELD men of the Prudential Insurance Company have organized the Dryden Memorial Association, the object of which is to erect, at a cost of \$15,000, a life size statue in bronze of the late John F. Dryden, the founder of the company. In order that as many employees of the company as possible may participate in the memorial, it has been decided that no contribution to the fund shall exceed one dollar.

THE Metropolitan issues a new form of industrial policy known as the "non-lapsable endowment." The policy is a single premium contract, and, being fully paid up, must remain in force to maturity unless its cash surrender features are taken advantage of.

A summary of the business done by foreign insurance companies in the United States during the last ten years shows an underwriting loss of \$11,919,311.

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Survey of the World

National Politics At the end of last week there were still 398 Republican delegates to be elected. Claims made by the campaign managers differed widely, but a majority of the press tables gave Mr. Taft 346, Mr. Roosevelt 180, Mr. La Follette 36 and Mr. Cummins 4. The needed majority is 539. The President's friends were confident that he would have more than this number; some of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters said to the public that he would gain a majority. Many votes are affected by contests. There were surprises during the week. On the 9th the primary elections in Illinois were held. Mr. Roosevelt was successful, receiving about twice as many votes as were cast for Mr. Taft. The latest figures are: Roosevelt, 230,000; Taft, 119,000; La Follette, 37,000. At the same time 220,000 Democrats voted for Speaker Clark and 80,000 for Governor Wilson. Mr. Deneen was again nominated for Governor. Mr. Roosevelt has 56 of the State's 58 delegates. Senator Cullom was defeated for re-election, and Lawrence Y. Sherman was named by the voters to succeed him. It is admitted that on the Republican side the result was determined mainly by a revolt against Senator Lorimer and a disapproval of reciprocity. Mr. Taft was regarded by many as Lorimer's political friend. This victory in Illinois greatly encouraged the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. On the 13th there were primary elections in Pennsylvania. A majority of the newspaper predictions were that Mr. Roosevelt would not have more than 20 of the State's 76 delegates. Mr. Taft's interests were in the hands of Senator Penrose. In the western part of the

State the leading advocate of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination was William Flinn, of Pittsburgh. But the President's friends were able to elect only about one-seventh of the delegates. As we write, the news is that he has only 11, while Mr. Roosevelt has 65, including the 12 delegates at large to be chosen by the State convention. His success in Illinois and Pennsylvania suggested talk about a "dark horse," and Justice Hughes was the only one mentioned. Mr. Taft's friends, however, said that he would not withdraw in favor of any one. They predicted his nomination on the first ballot, asserting that from the delegates still to be chosen his rival could not get enough to make a majority. "No one must dare suggest compromise to me," said Mr. Roosevelt. —Mr. La Follette is to make more than 100 speeches on the Pacific Coast. He has published a statement criticising Mr. Pinchot and others for deserting him and asserting that before Mr. Roosevelt was an avowed candidate they repeatedly urged him to permit a combination with the ex-President or to withdraw in the latter's favor. He refused, he says, to be a stalking horse for any one. —On the Democratic side Mr. Clark has been gaining. Governor Wilson has the Pennsylvania delegates. The Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature have published a statement criticising him for alleged neglect of duty, in relation to his recent vetoes of about forty bills, and he has replied sharply. Governor Harmon made several addresses last week in Nebraska, where he is vigorously opposed by Mr. Bryan. He answered several attacks upon himself and referred to a part of his work as Governor of Ohio. Mr.

Bryan in a published interview says it is not clear to him yet whether Mr. Clark or Governor Wilson is the candidate most deserving of support.



The New York Conventions ✱ At the New York Republican convention, held in Rochester, on the 9th and 10th, the delegates were not instructed, but they were urged in the platform adopted to vote for Mr. Taft, whose "patriotism, wisdom and undramatic courage" were at the same time "applauded." The address of the temporary chairman, President Butler, of Columbia University, was distinctly hostile to Mr. Roosevelt, altho he was not named. The platform stands for a "self-controlled representative democracy," the preservation of "national tradition" and the constitutional protection of citizens when "threatened by a temporary majority." It opposes, as subversive of our form of government, the initiative, the compulsory legislative referendum and the recall, either of public servants or judicial decisions, "or any device which impairs consistency and continuity in the expression of the popular will." The Sherman act should be supplemented, it says, by a definition of the offenses prohibited, and there should be a board to enforce the law. Standing for protection, it holds that the duties should cover the difference in production costs and should be adjusted upon facts ascertained by an impartial board. The Democrats are denounced for ignoring the reports of the tariff board after professing to favor inquiry by such a body. A national banking reserve association should be created, it adds, and all justiciable international controversies should be referred to an international court of justice. The four delegates at large are Senator Elihu Root, William Barnes, Jr., Speaker Edwin E. Merritt and William Berri.—The Democratic State Convention, in New York City, on the 11th, was harmonious and its work was done in less than three hours. The greater part of the platform adopted relates to the tariff, from the exactions of which, it is asserted, most of the evils in our public life spring. Mr. Taft and his party are accused of grossly deceiving

the people when "they secured power by promising revision," and then made a revision "which instead of reducing the schedules increased the tariff on over 600 articles used by the American consumer." An immediate downward revision is demanded, to "relieve the people from the burden of high prices which now oppress them." The four delegates at large are Governor John A. Dix, Senator O'Gorman, Alton B. Parker and Charles F. Murphy. No instructions as to Presidential candidates were given, but the entire State delegation will be bound by the unit rule, and it is conceded that the advice of Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, will have much weight.



By direction of the Committee **Congress** on Territories, Senator Smith has introduced a bill authorizing the Government to construct and equip 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska, under the direction of five commissioners to be appointed by the President. —Newell Sanders, a prominent manufacturer of Chattanooga and chairman of the Tennessee Republican Committee, has been appointed Senator, to succeed the late Robert L. Taylor.—The Senate, by a vote of 47 to 6, has rejected the House's proposed reduction of the number of cavalry regiments from 15 to 10. —A favorable report to the House has been ordered, with respect to a bill introduced by Mr. Henry, requiring publicity for all expenditures for candidates seeking nomination for the offices of President or Vice-President. —The Supreme Court has refused to grant a rehearing in the mimeograph "patent monopoly" case, but bills are pending which are designed so to amend the laws that the recent decision will have no injurious effect.—A bill to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation (to which John D. Rockefeller will donate \$20,000,000) is to be reported favorably. The original bill has been modified to meet the objections raised when incorporation was first considered.—Representative Lindbergh, annoyed by delay in the matter of the Money Trust inquiry, has sharply attacked members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and introduced a resolution re-

quiring every member of the House to submit within ten days a statement showing what stocks he owns and in what business he is interested.

Trusts In his annual report, Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, says that the Federal Government must have a permanent administrative office or bureau for the supervision of interstate corporate business:

"Whatever shall be our ultimate policy, however, whether of preserving competition, of enforcing competition, or of direct governmental regulation of business operations, or whether, as is, perhaps, more likely, our policy will be a combination of these various principles; in any event such a permanent administrative system is a necessary part of it. That system must have broad powers of investigation, taking continuous cognizance of the operations of large industrial corporations. By publicity and supervision it will preserve competition and provide equal opportunity; by an expert knowledge of current business conditions it will display the working of competition, and the cases, if any, where this fails to be of benefit. It will always be in a position to furnish, thru its permanent force of trained specialists, the information needed for legislation or regulation. It will also have the knowledge and data that may be required properly to enforce competition and to carry out the intent of any decree of dissolution entered under the anti-trust law."

He finds in the disintegration of the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts, by order of the court, an object lesson on the need of such a bureau, because, he says, the public interest requires that the resultant units of these corporations should be subject to constant inspection by Federal authority. His suggestions are not approved by officers of the Standard Oil Trust, one of whom says that the courts have full power; that the bureau could do no more than the courts can do; and that it would cause annoyance. "Investigators," he adds, "would be at our elbows whenever an irresponsible agitator started a rumor that we are doing something we ought not to do."—It is understood that an agreement has at last been reached by officers of the International Harvester Company and the Attorney-General, for a dissolution of the company, out of which, it is said, five or six competing corporations will be formed. The negotiations for a

dissolution by which a suit under the Sherman act could be avoided were begun nearly a year ago. It is said that the plan which has been approved provides for an absolute divorce of the main company from control of distribution and the retail business.—The Beef Trust defendants who were recently acquitted in Chicago had been indicted some months earlier in Hudson County, N. J., but efforts to procure their extradition to New Jersey for trial were unsuccessful. Another attempt to bring these defendants to Hudson County is now to be made. Papers in support of an application for a requisition have been submitted to the Governor of the State.—In Brooklyn, as the result of an investigation made by agents of the Department of Justice, three merchants have been indicted by a Federal grand jury for monopolizing the trade in charcoal there, in violation of the Sherman act.—A shoe machinery company in Canada has sued, in Boston, the United Shoe Machinery Company for \$2,000,000, under the Sherman act, alleging that it was driven out of the United States by the defendant corporation.—Senator Cummins, in the Senate, on the 13th, sharply criticised Attorney-General Wickersham and the Federal Circuit Court in New York on account of the form of dissolution ordered for the Tobacco company or Trust. He asserted that the monopoly grasp of the company had been strengthened by the court's decree. He was supporting his bill, which permits an appeal from this decree to the Supreme Court in the interest of the independent tobacco manufacturers.

Labor Questions At the conference, on the 10th, between the anthracite coal miners' committee and President Baer, the latter proposed that the controversy should be referred to the surviving members of the Anthracite Commission of 1902. This proposition was rejected, and then the questions at issue were referred to subcommittees of four each. These subcommittees began their work on the following day and it will be continued thru the greater part of the present week.

There is an expectation that an agreement will be reached.—Of the 25,700 locomotive engineers who demanded a wage increase from the Eastern railroads, 93 per cent. have voted for a strike. Their leader has asked the railroad managers for a conference, and there is to be one this week.—The Denver & Rio Grande road has granted an increase of 7 per cent. to its firemen.

The Panama Canal Prof. Emory C. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, testifying before a committee of Congress last week, at the request of President Taft, estimated the running expenses of the canal at \$30,500,000 a year. This included \$4,000,000 for repairs and cost of operation, \$11,500,000 for interest on the capital invested, and \$15,000,000 for military and naval expenditures in the Zone. The annual income, he thought, would be about \$1,000,000.—It is announced that the Japanese Government will subsidize a line of steamships to ply between Yokohama and New York, by way of the canal. There will be a fleet of eleven ships.—M. Bunau-Varilla, formerly chief engineer of the canal, and afterward Panama's Minister to the United States, has sent to a committee of the House a statement contradicting a part of the testimony recently given concerning the secession of Panama.—It is officially denied that Panama contemplates a sale of Colon to the United States.—The captain of a steamship arriving at Mobile on the 10th reported that many persons had been killed on the 5th by a volcanic eruption from Chiriqui Peak, that he saw the eruption, and that refugees came to Bocas del Toro. All of this proved to be untrue.

Secretary Knox's Tour

Secretary Knox arrived in Havana on the 11th. According to the testimony of current reports, he was received with much formality and some lack of warmth, but an elaborate program of entertainments soon proved that he was cordially welcomed. In an address at an official dinner he urged the Cubans not to let their Government fall into the hands of those who would

exploit it for selfish purposes. Referring to the attitude of the United States toward countries south of our boundary, he said: "Our policies have been without a trace of sinister motive or design. We crave neither sovereignty nor territory. Our record with respect to Cuba is consistent and unblemished." The United States, he added, was the friend of Cuba, always ready to aid her people in preserving the liberty our people had helped them to gain. In the course of his response, Señor Sanguily, Secretary of State, said the Monroe Doctrine could never mean a harassing, illegal and humiliating suzerainty. At a grand ball given at the palace in honor of Mr. Knox there were a thousand invited guests. It is said that Señor Sanguily asked him to procure a reduction of the British, German and French war claims against Cuba, which amount to \$6,000,000. Mr. Knox sailed for home on the 13th, confirmed, it is said, in his support of the policy that the United States should help the countries visited by him to maintain stable governments and pay their debts.—The Conservative party in Cuba has nominated for the Presidency General Juan Mario Menocal, now Secretary of Justice. He is a graduate of Cornell University's School of Engineering. It is expected that the Liberal party will nominate Alfredo Zayas, now Vice-President.—Officers of our State Department testified last week before a Senate committee that the removal of the duty on raw sugar would probably cause abrogation of the agreement with Cuba for preferential tariff rates and affect to some extent our exports of \$60,000,000 a year to the island.

The Situation in Mexico

At the beginning of the present week the expected decisive battle in the vicinity of Torreon had not taken place. In the South, Zapata's bandit army captured the city of Jojutla, in Morelos, on the 9th, but was soon dislodged by the Government's forces after a battle in which 500 men were killed. In Sinaloa, the capital, Culiacan, surrendered to revolutionists, having paid 25,000 pesos to avoid bloodshed.—Owing to the killing of Albert Fountain, an American, by

Orozco, and the latter's insolence, our Government, on the 14th, sent emphatic warnings to Orozco and Madero, giving notice that American belligerents must not be murdered after capture. Fountain, whose home is in Las Cruces, N. M., had charge of a machine gun in Villa's Federal army at the battle of Parral, and was taken prisoner after the city surrendered. He was tried by court martial, sentenced to death and shot. Our consul at Chihuahua protested against the sentence and sought vainly to save the man's life. Orozco refused to recognize him as an officer of our Government. Madero is held responsible with Orozco for the offense. It is said that Madero will be required to try Orozco for murder if the rebel leader should fall into his hands. Complaint is made also about the treatment of C. E. Heberlein, an American held in prison by Orozco as a spy.—One of Orozco's agents in New York, Manuel Lujan, has published a long statement, characterizing Madero as a selfish visionary. He asserts that Madero has wasted or spent the funds turned over to him in the Treasury, has wrongfully paid a claim for 700,000 pesos submitted by his brother, and has planned to pay \$3,500,000 for land owned by his uncle and worth only half that sum. Madero has published a comprehensive denial, pointing to \$22,500,000 in the Treasury. Felix Diaz, nephew of the exiled President, now a resident of the capital, says he does not believe our Government thinks of intervention, which would cost the lives of 100,000 soldiers slain by bullets or tropical diseases, 100,000 more disabled by wounds, and more than \$1,000,000,000 in money. Madero, he adds, lacks ability and tact, is a dreamer, and has been guilty of a series of irreparable errors since he took office.—An agent who represented the American owners of the land at Magdalena Bay says he was in communication with a Japanese fishing expert, but that the latter could not buy because he was unable to get the fishing concession from Mexico. He reported this to our Government in August last. He was not negotiating with the Japanese Government or with a Japanese steamship company. It is said that a purchase by our Govern-

ment was suggested.—The Americans at the capital have made plans for occupying, in case of danger, a hotel and eleven adjoining houses, in which they have stored \$30,000 worth of provisions, medical and surgical supplies, and 1,000 rifles. Eight hundred of these Americans have had some experience in military service.

An Ocean Liner's Misadventure

The White Star liner "Titanic," the largest steamship in the water, struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland Banks on her maiden voyage to New York. Reports of her crippled condition reached New York Sunday night. Fortunately the sea was calm and no loss of life was anticipated. The crash occurred at about half past ten on the evening of April 14. The wireless was used to report the accident to the shore and to call for assistance from sister steamers, five of which responded. First reports announced that the great ship was sinking, about 400 miles off Cape Race. Later reports stated that the ship was slowly making her way to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The "Titanic" left Southampton on the 10th. As she swept from her berth she came near to causing an accident to the American liner "New York," but serious damage was averted. The "Titanic" cost \$10,000,000. Her tonnage is 45,328, and her length 882½ feet, or about four city blocks. She has four funnels and eleven decks. The distance from the keel to the top of the funnels is 175 feet. Her average speed is 21 knots per hour. The ship can accommodate 2,500 passengers, and her passenger list on her maiden voyage included Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine; W. T. Stead, editor of the *English Review of Reviews*; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Benjamin Guggenheim, Henry B. Harris, the New York theatrical manager; Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Norman Craig, K. C., a member of Parliament on the Unionist side, and other well-known people. The captain of the ship, E. J. Smith, formerly commanded the White Star liner "Olympic." He has followed the sea since 1869, when he shipped as an apprentice on the "Senator Weber," an American clipper that had just been

purchased by a Liverpool firm. He has commanded a dozen ocean liners since then.

Home Rule for Ireland?

Mr. Asquith introduced "The Government of Ireland bill" in the House of Commons April 11. This is the third bill providing for home rule to be offered by the Liberal party, Gladstone's two bills being introduced in 1886 and 1893. The Prime Minister spoke for two hours only. He was cheered when he said home rule for Ireland was but the first step, that home rule for the other divisions of the kingdom should follow. The leader of the Irish Nationalists, Mr. John Redmond, said that his party was not separated, as in the days of Parnell:

"We are ready and willing to accept an Irish Parliament subordinate to the British law-making body, which may prescribe proper safeguards for Irish legislation. The bill presented by Premier Asquith is excellent. I thank God I have lived to see this day."

As stated in an earlier issue of THE INDEPENDENT, the bill provides for an Irish Senate (appointive) and House of Commons, with power to legislate for Ireland, but "not on the Crown, the army and navy, imperial affairs, the land purchase scheme, old age pensions; national insurance, the constabulary (for six years), the post office savings banks, public loans, and certain details of the customs." Provision is made for the veto of acts of the Irish Parliament. Forty-two members will be sent to Westminster by Irish constituencies, one for every 100,000 of the population. The keynote of the bill is, the London *Standard* (Unionist) says:

"the term with which Sir Edward Carson opened his trenchant attack: 'fantastic.'"

This Sir Edward is a member from Ulster who lately gained notoriety from threats as to what form "loyalism" will take if home rule is finally granted. He and Andrew Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader, recently reviewed a procession of 150,000 Ulstermen at Belfast—a demonstration of North of Ireland opposition to home rule. A similar demonstration in Dublin by Orangemen brought in for the occasion is being discussed at Belfast, but will doubtless be abandoned, as it would mean a

bloody conflict. Unionist enemies of the new plan for autonomy say that "it must break down in practice." The jingo *Daily Mail* complains that it is unjust for English taxpayers

"to make over about £2,000,000 for purely Irish and purely local expenditures."

The Liberal press is not uniformly enthusiastic, but prophesies that the bill's passage

"will mark the beginning of a new and happier chapter in the dark history of John Bull's Other Island."

The Government does not expect the House of Lords to vote the bill, but hopes to pass it over the Lords' veto.

—The Board of Trade states that 31,058 emigrants left Ireland in 1911, of whom 22,010 came to the United States and 5,478 to Canada.—Three-fifths of the British coal miners had returned to work a week ago, but rioting was reported from Lancashire and troops called for. On April 12 the price of coal in England dropped \$2.50 per ton.—Messages have been sent and received by a British military scout in an aeroplane, several miles from his base.—Maurice Prévost made a Channel crossing by aeroplane on April 13, carrying a passenger. He left Paris at 6.45 a. m. and landed at Eastchurch, County Kent, at 1.30 p. m.—The Paris *Matin* is arranging an aero race from Paris to Peking. Prizes of \$20,000, \$5,000 and \$2,000 are offered.

The French budget was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies

on April 10. Its amount is \$932,933,000. Sixteen million dollars more is provided for the national defense than in the 1912 budget, this being about one-half of the total increase. M. Poincaré, the Prime Minister, in unveiling a statue of King Edward VII at Cannes, said on April 13 that France was for peace, and "will neither attack nor provoke," but will safeguard her rights and dignity by "men and money, naval and military power." —A French column under General Ditté routed a large force of rebel tribesmen near Machel, in Morocco, in an engagement of thirteen hours on April 8. An engagement west of Debdu was reported on April 10, the French dispersing 2,500 tribesmen with a loss of one

officer killed and four wounded, twenty men killed and sixty-three wounded.

The Near East A St. Petersburg despatch says that proposals for mediation between Turkey and Italy have been made by the Powers collectively. Meanwhile the Italians have occupied Fort Bukemmesh in Tripoli, commanding the Tunisian caravan routes. The Turks and Arabs have received most of their arms and ammunition by these routes. Italians are said also to have landed in Libya. Another victory at Bengazi has, however, been claimed by the Turks. —Salar-ed-Dowleh, the ex-Shah of Persia, has again refused to leave the country, at the urging of Russia and Great Britain. He says that he alone can restore order in Persia, which is now under the nominal rule of his young nephew. His brother, Shua-es-Sultaneh, is in St. Petersburg. Southern Persia is in a state of chaos. Disorders have been reported from Ispahan and Meshed, where Russian troops bombarded a mosque and took possession of the town, and there is suffering from a scarcity of food at the capital. British and Indian trade have suffered from the situation.—A British blue book, issued April 12, contains data upon the Persian situation, and blames W. Morgan Shuster, the ex-Treasurer-General, for his attitude, “so regardless, I might even say so provocative, of Russia, that it could hardly be expected that Russia would regard the incident leniently.” The quotation is from a letter of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey. Six Belgian officials, formerly of the Finance Department at Brussels, are en route for Teheran to enter the service of customs and the treasury.

The New China The mutiny of regular troops at Nanking was put down by the execution of ringleaders and shooting down of whole companies of men, according to dispatches received last week. Two miles of suburban villages had been burned, and a force of 10,000 was called upon to restore order. No quarter was given. Other towns looted during the last fortnight are Pao-ting, Han-chow and Tung-

chow. Order was restored at Swa-tow only after a force of 3,000 loyal soldiers had arrived, as well as American, British and Japanese marines. The rumored assassination of the Vice-President of the Republic, Li Yuen-heng, has been denied. President Yuan Shi-kai has also denied rumors that China may be divided into four separate countries, with Peking, Nanking, Canton and Chung-king as capitals. The Advisory Council of the new Government is soon to move from Nanking to Peking, where it will assume the functions of the National Assembly, until the convening of that body, in the autumn. Yuan Shi-kai is said to desire a ten year term instead of the proposed term of seven years, on the ground that the first President ought to be given time enough to get China well started on the road of progress. Dr. Sun is reported to have said

“I have just finished the political revolution, and now will commence the greatest social revolution in the world’s history. The future policy of the republic will be in the direction of socialism. I am an ardent follower of Henry George, whose theories are practicable in China.”

It is asserted that Wu Ting-fang, Minister of the Chinese Empire to the United States, 1897-1902, and 1907-1909, will represent the new republic at Washington.—Russia wishes to participate in the negotiation of a large Chinese loan, on condition of receiving monopolistic control of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, Kansu, the city of Kob-do, etc. The *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg wishes to see America frozen out, and an Asian “Monroe Doctrine” proclaimed in their own interest by Russia, France, Japan and Great Britain. Bad feeling still prevails in Government circles on account of the American action on the Russian passport question.—China’s position today is weakened by the fact of a great treasury deficit. As early as April 6, \$14,000,000 had been advanced to the new government by the Belgian syndicate which has been discussed in these pages.—Congratulations to the people of China on assuming the “powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government” were extended by the United States Senate on April 13 in passing the joint resolution offered by Representative William Sulzer, of New York.

For the Want of a Becket*

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[Like all of Mr. Williams's yarns, this is a true account of one of his voyages. He has just returned to New York after two years at sea, but no doubt as soon as his broken leg gets well enough he will sail away again.—EDITOR.]

For the want of a seizing the becket was lost,
For the want of a becket the sailor was lost,
For the want of a sailor the canvas was lost,
For the want of the canvas the rigging was lost,

And the ship to her beams was in jeopardy tossed,

'Twas all for the want of a fathom of yarn.

CROUCHING low and huddling close beneath the tattered hood of the flimsy bamboo half round that canopied the midship section of the bumboat, we first glimpsed the towering spars and majestic proportions of our next venture, the "Late Commander," riding idly astream in the gradually diminishing distance, while Sam Doss, our turbaned dinghy wallah, ferried us skilfully across the surging current of the turbulent Hoogli. There were four of us in the bunch, Big Mac, Little Mac, Spike Riley and I, John Brown, of San Francisco. We were the only Yankee sailors on the beach and had been sent down from Calcutta to complete the complement of the "Late Commander." From the narrow vantage of our crowded and cramped position beneath the little hood we commanded a fine view of the lofty wind-jammer tugging stolidly at her anchor-cable, and could form an estimate of her size, rig, carrying capacity and sailing powers.

The ship was lying well over toward the left bank of the river, and she loomed large against the verdant scenery of the distant landscape.

She was a large, stately, composite British East Indiaman, with wooden hull and iron top sides, and had evidently been built during the transition period, when iron was gradually displacing wood in marine construction and had not yet been finally adopted by naval architects as a safe building material.

She was a ship of rising 2,500 tons

register and about 5,000 tons burden. She was broad in the bilge and bluff in the bows, and was evidently built for carrying rather than racing, but the lofty poise of her sturdy masts and the enormous sweep of her towering yards gave token of great sailing power in strong winds and the ability to carry on in heavy weather. Her lower masts and yards were of steel and her upper masts and lighter spars of pitch pine. She had an unusually sharp tumble home to her waists, which gave her somewhat the appearance of an old-time frigate, an illusion which was highly accentuated from a distance by the two rows of grim-looking false ports painted along her sides.

The high-flung fiddle-head beneath her big bowsprit was decorated with the carved figure of a grim old admiral of doubtful identity, clad in full dress wooden uniform and grasping a wooden sword with a scowl of graven ferocity.

Such was our first impression of the stately ship riding majestically astream, loaded to her Plimsolls with baled jute and bagged linseed consigned to New York.

When the dinghy rounded handsomely alongside we all sprang nimbly to the grating and made a Yankee hustle up the gangway. At the head of the ladder we were met by our chief officer, Mr. Riggins, who greeted us with that air of gruff civility so peculiar to English deep-water mates of the old school.

"Welcome aboard, lads!" he exclaimed, heartily. "Glad to see you're so spry. Nimble men is what we want here. Go forrard now and get yourselves stowed and stand by; we bend sails tomorrow."

The first order of business next morning was to bend sails, and immediately after disposing of our early coffee we started to break out the lockers. Our crew consisted of twenty-two A. B's (Able Bodies) and six ordinary seamen, together with three mates and four ap-

*Becket: Generally, any bight or loop of rope that may be readily grasped by the hand, as the bale of a draw bucket, the lug of a sea chest or the grummet of a fender. Specifically: A short loop of hemp or wire rope permanently attached to the iron jackstay on a yard arm to which sailors may cling in times of danger.—J. H. W.

prentices, besides a full list of petty officers. A heavy crew, no doubt, for a merchantman, but not a man too many, for the "Late Commander" was a heavily sparred ship and she was fitted aloft and aloft almost thruout with dummy blocks and "Armstrong" patents.

Before noon we had all the sails aloft festooned along the yards, and the remainder of the day was spent in hauling out, shackling up, bending on and reeving off running gear. Spike Riley and I were working together on the main to gallant yard, assisted by Barney Dent, a superannuated old barnacle, who constantly insisted that he was only "knock-in' 'roun' ter save fun'ral expenses," but nevertheless clung to everything tangible aloft with a grim resolve that rather belied his oft asserted notions of *post mortem* economy.

"Be there never a becket on these yards, mate?" demanded Spike Riley, who was sitting carelessly astride the yard arm mousing a clip hook on the quarter lift, his long legs dangling loosely in mid air.

"Damn the wan I seen," spluttered old Barney, as he ejected a torrent of tobacco juice forward of the yard, regardless of consequences to people or things below, and gummed his quid for a fresh endeavor. "Damn the wan I seen an' I'm three years in the ship. There do be a few loops o' junk on some o' ther jack stays, but God save ther man what grabs wan uv 'em on a dark night an it blowin'; he might as well be grabbin' a rope o' sand."

"They ought to be beckets," said Spike, solemnly, "'cause ther heads o' ther sails bend up so close ter ther jack stays there's no room fer a hand holt. They ought ter give a feller some chance fer his life!"

"There ought ter be lots o' things wot ain't an' lots more what never was an' ain't goin' ter be," mumbled old "Daddy," pessimistically. "It's both han's fer ther ship here an' hang on be yer eye-brows."

At knock-off time that night all our sails were bent and neatly furled, and our ship was snug and trim and all ready for sea. After mess all hands gathered beneath the forecastle awning, and a lengthy discussion ensued on the subject of beckets and life lines and sav-

ing gear generally. The deplorable neglect of shipowners to provide such appliances and the unnecessary hazard of life and limb to which seamen were constantly exposed in consequence was roundly criticised and severely denounced, but since no one had any remedy to propose we turned in for the night no wiser nor safer nor better for our evening growl.

Next morning bright and early the big paddle wheel Hoogli tug "Warren Hastings" came hooting and threshing noisily and ostentatiously alongside, furnished us a pilot, took the great coir-spring of our steel hawser, passed us the spring of our own, and then, sweeping ahead, took up the slack of both cables and held our ship against the current while we shipped our heavy capstan bars and proceeded to heave up our anchor.

Then to the heavy trundle of our steadfast windlass and the merry rattle of the capstan pawls we trudged and tramped sturdily around the forecastle deck, raising chantie after chantie, while the natives lined the shore in silent and awe-struck wonder as we fetched our anchor home. When our mud-hook was broken out, we ceased our labors at the



JAMES H. WILLIAMS

clanking windlass, unshipped our capstan bars and raised the joyous signal: "Anchor's away!" Then the "Hastings" took up the long scope of our mighty hawsers, swung our prow down stream and started us for the open sea.

All that day we swept along the muddy current, thru the tortuous windings and between the wooded banks of the Hoogli, over the treacherous quicksands at the James and Mary's, across Diamond Harbor, past the verdant shores of Sanger Island, and the sun was still mast-heads high when we emerged safely thru the low reaches of Sand Heads into the broad blue sweep of Bengal Bay.

There the "Hastings" dropped our hawsers, screeched a parting salute from her strident siren and scurried back to the shelter of Sanger, while we, with all sail set, stood gallantly away on our westward course.

For the first three days of the voyage we encountered light, baffling winds and did not average over one hundred miles a day. On the fourth day there fell a tense and awful calm. A deep and awesome silence, more terrible than the wildest storm, reigned over sea and sky.

The terrific heat of the blazing sun seemed doubly concentrated on our narrow decks. The molten pitch bubbled from the seams and spread over the whitened planking until it resembled the murky floor of the cane-press; the tar streamed from our well-set rigging and covered the channels with a redolent smear; the paint blistered on the waterways and the sails hung against the masts in wrinkled folds as limp and motionless as the rigid drapings around a bronze statue; not the slightest sign of atmospheric movement was discernible; a feather dropped from aloft fell straightway to the deck with no more flutter than an iron bolt. The crew sought in vain for shelter from the scorching heat, the fowls died in their coops, the ship lay in a dense and absolute slick, and all nature seemed gasping for breath.

Indeed it was an experience to remind us all of the woeful lay of the Ancient Mariner, and cause us to ask ourselves and each other, with sane and serious intent, "Who is the Jonah among us?"

Toward evening, however, while the sea and sky were still aflame with the brilliant colors and fascinating hues which make up the glorious aurora of an Indian sunset, a grateful little breeze wafted over the ship, slightly rustling the listless sails and rippling the glassy sea into wisp-like catspaws. But shortly after sundown a low range of black and ugly-looking thunder-heads suddenly appeared above the western horizon and spread with amazing speed and ominous gloom across the glowing sky. Then we knew that one of those appalling bay squalls, known as the "Bengal Tiger," was about to envelop us; and we prepared to meet it.

These bay squalls are the terror of all Bengal sailors. Rising suddenly after prolonged seasons of blighting heat, they always begin after nightfall and blow with hurricane violence and destructive force, and are invariably accompanied by the appalling phenomena of terrifying electric displays. Blinding lightning, terrific thunder, drenching rain and intense darkness are the inevitable concomitants of a Bengal squall.

Early in the evening we furled our royals and skysails and lighter staysails, and later, as the tempest loomed larger and blacker and more threatening, and as the lightning flashes became more vivid and frequent, and the rattling of the thunder drew nearer and became more terrific with each succeeding crash, we shortened down to a full set main to'gallant sail and stood by for orders.

It was about 10 o'clock at night when the squall struck us just abeam, and the ship heeled over with rails awash and fled before it like a frightened gull. In ten minutes our big main to'gallant sail was clewed up and hung floundering wildly in the buntlines, and while eight men were sent up to furl it, the remainder of the crew were kept on deck with orders to stand by the lower tucks and sheets and see the topsail halyards clear.

At the lofty altitude of the topgallant yard we stood in the center of a wild and awesome grandeur which inspired us with mingled feelings of fear and admiration. The shrieking wind, the complaining spars, the floundering canvas, the flaming sky, the pitch-black darkness, the crashing thunder, the phos-

phorescent crests of the breaking seas and the fiery streak of the brilliant wake left behind by the reeling ship were enough to inspire the densest mortal with an inward sense of divine magnificence and his own insignificance.

Laying out along the yard-arms and striving to shield our faces from the incessant lashing of the blinding, stifling rain, we cleared our gaskets and strove to make a wrinkle in the belly of the stiffened sail, ballooning over the yard-arm as rigid as boiler plate.

At length, in a momentary lull, the sail relaxed slightly for an instant, and seizing this temporary opportunity, we drove our fingers into the fluttering cloths and with loud yells of encouragement to each other sought to drag them up to the yard. Big Mac and I stood in the bunt, struggling with might and main with the refractory canvas. For the rest, I could not tell who was on the yard-arms, for the vivid flashes of lightning were even more blinding than the black darkness which succeeded them, and in the uproar of the mighty tempest the sound of our voices was indistinguishable.

But at length, when we had almost succeeded in smothering the mighty sail and were all eagerly striving to get the foot roping for a homeward bound roll onto the yard, there came a sudden blast of renewed intensity, and altho we clung on to the last fiber of our united strength, the canvas was torn from our grasp, and again the great sail ballooned exultantly upward, threshing and roaring madly against the mast above our heads, with a force and velocity that threatened to bring the rigging down.

Then it was that I suddenly felt an ominous slackening of the foot rope and was conscious of a vacant place beside me on the yardarm. By the light of the next flash of lightning I glimpsed a shape hurtling swiftly thru mid air fifty yards from the ship, and by the next flash I saw the climbing crest of an on-rushing wave break mercifully over an upturned face and a fugitive cap careering away to leeward. Then I knew that old Barney Dent had saved his funeral expenses; that he had gone to eternity for the want of a becket!

Next morning the storm had passed, the sun rose clear and serene and with

all sail set again the ship was slanting gallantly down the bay under the freshening impulse of a brisk westerly breeze. When the starboard watch came below to breakfast, the spare bunk in the fore-castle and the vacant place at the mess-board were silent reminders of the tragedy of the previous night.

Naturally we were imprest with the loss of our old shipmate, for old "Daddy," as he was always affectionately called, had been very popular among the younger members of the crew, and his sudden and unexpected taking off filled all our hearts with genuine sorrow, and inspired us with angry resentment against the miserly, hair-splitting policy of our owners which we believed to have been responsible for his death. In the course of our breakfast conversation our owners and officers came in for a season of heartfelt denunciation and bitter invective that would have made their hair rise if they could have heard it.

"It's jest plain murder, that's what it is," growled Spike Riley, preparing to turn in. "Ther greedy vampires 'll give a sailor's life any time ter save a fathom o' rope. 'Tain't no use pratin' to us 'bout economy. That ain't the name o' ther crime! This 'ere ship is seventeen years old be ther date on her bell, and ther firm's built a dozen better ones sence that outen ther proceeds of her freights. They keep right on everlastin'ly a-paintin' her bends, and scrapin' her spars, and gildin' her trucks, and varnishin' her poop, and polishin' her bright work, but there's never time nor tuckle to put on a few hol'fasts aloft! I know ther law can't tech 'em," continued Spike, gloomily; "ther law's a liar most-wise anyhow, but if ther devil don't get 'em in ther long run, then I like ter know what ther devil ther devil's good for, anyhow!" And having relieved his feelings to this extent, Spike rolled into his bunk and went to sleep.

"Say, fellers," continued Little Mac, as the watch began one after another to retire, "don't trust that ol' man-rope on ther jibboom. Ther lashin's plumb rotten, jest a frayed out ol' piece o' junk. I axed ther bos'un fer a piece o' new stuff ter set it up with the day we rigged ther boom out, but he called me down fer it; said I was too perticular. He 'lowed thet thet thar lashin' had b'en ther

fer five years an' was good enough now. But you bet I don't trust it, ther jibs kin go ter blazes if they want'er, but I ain't b'en to sea twenty years and don't know when ther life's stretched outen a piece o' rope!"

Going down the bright sou'west monsoons across the broad sweep of the warm Indian Ocean we found time to become better acquainted with each other and to indulge in the few pastimes which a tall-water voyage affords.

Our skipper's name was Grummet, a hard visaged, crusty old tyrant as grim as a graven image and as silent as the Sphinx. His chief executive, Mister Riggins, was a large masterful man of middle age, a thoroughly practical seaman as well as a skilful navigator, and he esteemed his two subordinate mates but little because they were both training ship graduates. Our bo'sun, Tom Splicer, was a leather-lunged old veteran, with a voice like a human calliope, and his mate, Jack Fidd, was a remarkable combination of legs, lungs and sea-boots.

Among the apprentices was a young gentleman named Alfred Pengelley, with whom I soon formed a strong and lasting friendship. Pengelley was a native of Cornwall and his father was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He was a well bred, well read, manly young fellow, about twenty years of age, and, in spite of the fact that he was entirely unsuited by nature for a seafaring life and was out of place on shipboard, was the idol and admiration of the whole crew.

Altho in point of birth, breeding and culture Pengelley belonged to a higher social grade in longshore estimation than the rest of us he never allowed this superiority in any way to be felt. A civil, well mannered young fellow, he always carried himself with an air of quiet dignity and natural courtesy that always distinguishes the true gentleman, and commanded our respect without demanding it. He was a large, handsome boy with frank, intelligent brown eyes and glossy chestnut hair; rather overgrown he was, tho perfectly healthy. Always frank and affable and invariably good natured, he was likewise studiously inclined, and deeply, tho unostentatiously, religious.

Often in the second "dog-watch" in fine weather, when our day's work was

done and the daylight still lingered, he would slip forward to witness our evening sports. He always greatly enjoyed our games and contests of strength or agility, boxing, racing, wrestling, jumping or climbing stunts, and would always cheer and applaud the winners unstintedly, altho he never participated in the games himself.

Pengelley's great drawing card among the crew was his beautiful singing. He possessed a magnificent baritone voice of marvelous power and enchanting melody and his range of patriotic, naval and sentimental songs seemed almost endless. He never needed any urging to sing, but seemed to consider it his own legitimate contribution to our simple pastimes.

Thus we sang and danced and played our evenings away, for time passes swiftly at sea—until we ran out of the pleasant monsoons and began to feel the rougher weather of the Cape.

We enjoyed fine weather and a fair wind rounding the Cape of Good Hope, but the same night were overtaken by a strong southeast gale, and before midnight our ship was staggering blindly away to the northwest under three top-gallant sails, topsails and fore and main courses. The storm increased in violence during the night with a rapidly rising sea, and in the middle watch all hands were called to shorten down.

As soon as both watches had assembled on deck the fore and mizzen top-gallant sails were clewed up and the flying jib hauled down.

When Tom Splicer's stentorian voice was heard bellowing above the storm, "tie 'em up," I happened to be near the lee fore-rigging; so I mounted the fore-castle-head to reach the jibboom. When I got to the knight-heads I saw two figures already out on the bowsprit ahead of me. In the darkness I could not distinguish them, but followed them out.

By the time I reached the head of the bowsprit my two predecessors were well out on the jibboom waiting for me to reach them and help get in the clew of the wildly threshing jib. Just then a mighty sea broke completely over the ship and her great bows were flung high in air until her very fore-foot left the water. Then as the sea rushed from under her she fell bodily forward, driving boom and bowsprit, fore-castle deck and

all completely under water so that she stood for a time practically head downward and stern in air.

Realizing from the first what was about to happen, I locked both arms around the collar of the jib-stay and clung for dear life.

In an instant Little Mac's warning about the rotten bolt-lashing on the man-rope flashed thru my mind and I tried to shout a warning to my shipmates out on the boom, but my voice was stifled in the mighty tempest and the next instant I was plunged beneath the brine. Down, down, down I went, how far I never knew, clinging desperately to the stay; and holding my breath I held on with the desperation of despair. In the downward wash of the great ship my feet were swept from the foot-rope and my body was flung outward at right angles to the bowsprit like a pennant in a morning breeze, and it seemed as if my arms would be torn from their sockets. My big sou'wester came off and the chin-strap clung around my neck, and altho I was holding my breath, still I could feel that the pressure of the water inside the helmet was strangling me. But even in that awful extremity the spirit of worldly mindedness was still strong within me and I inwardly cursed when the chin-strap broke and my valued sou'wester was swept away.

At length the downward motion was reversed and the ship's bows began to heave upward again; then the tension on my arms was increased until, perfectly familiar with the head-fittings of the bowsprit, I managed after a brief struggle to get my feet securely onto the wooden beading which held the nips of the stays; this relieved the terrible strain on my arms and thus I clung until, what seemed an age later, the ship's bows were flung upward again and I felt the cold air in my face and heard the noise of the storm in my ears. There I hung for a moment choking and gasping for breath. Then, at length I pawed the brine from my steaming face and eyes and glanced forward, and lo, I stood on the foot-rope alone! Both of my comrades were gone, and the fag-end of the sundered man-rope lashing furiously in the wind showed the way of their going—they had followed old Barney Dent, *for the want of a becket!* The jib had split and was

fluttering in tatters across the head-guys, and I made my way as rapidly as possible inboard to report the awful tidings to those on deck.

By this time the storm had redoubled its fury, and altho the ship was driving free and still carrying a good pressure of sail, the big combers were constantly racing under her counter and breaching the quarterdeck at will. A part of the crew were still aloft furling the fore and mizzen to'gallant sails, and the remainder were engaged in stretching life lines and grab ropes across the deck. I found the bo'sun, Tom Splicer, at the main fife-rail bellowing orders, and I seized him frantically by the arm. "Tom," I roared in his ear, "Tom, two men washed off the jibboom when she dipped that time; man-rope parted! Flying jib's gone out o' the bolt ropes! Tell the mate!"

I jerked these broken sentences into his ear as rapidly as possible, watching the weather-rail meanwhile to dodge the next comber.

"Who was they?" bellowed Tom excitedly.

"Don't know," I answered shortly, "couldn't see in the dark; besides, I went under too!"

"O God," he exclaimed with an inward groan; "they're as dead as they ever will be!"

Just then Mr. Riggin's big voice came howling thru a speaking trumpet, "Clew up the main to'gallant sail; haul up the fore and mainsail! Lively there, bo'sun!"

"Aye, aye, sir," roared Tom Splicer, getting into immediate action; and in the tumult and confusion that followed we did not discover until next morning that our two lost shipmates were Stavanger Lars and Geordie Jack, two of our most jovial and popular comrades.

By this time the fore and mizzen top-gallant sails were fast and the hands were straggling down from aloft. So with our large crowd we were able to man the main to'gallant gear and the fore and main clew garnets simultaneously. When the main to'gallant hal-yards were started they refused to run and the sheets refused to render thru the sheave holes, while the big to'gallant sail with the gear released was creating a tremendous commotion aloft. In the blank darkness of the stormy night it was impossible to see from the deck what

was wrong. Therefore, responding to the mate's order, I went up to find out. When I reached the topmast head, I saw at once that the chain-tie connecting the yard with the halyards had snapped just above the truss; the big sixty-foot yard had descended "by the run" and was now swinging wildly acockbill and threatening every moment to bring down the to'gallant mast. Thru the roar of the storm my voice would not carry to the deck, so I drew my sheath knife and split the belly of the floundering sail in as many places as I could reach in order to spill the wind; then I descended to the deck and reported the trouble aloft.

"Can't yer git out on the yard arm and bend on a preventer line ter steady her?" demanded Tom Splicer officiously, when I had made my report.

"No," I answered, decisively, "all four of the lifts are gone and there are no becketts on the yard."

The next instant there came a warning bellow from the poop magnified thru the resonant trumpet: "Stand by forward! Look out to wind'ard!" And glancing over the weather rail we saw three tremendous seas, with towering white crests rushing with incredible speed, and close upon each other, straight toward the staggering ship.

Every man sprang for safety to his nearest place of vantage, and hung on for dear life. I leapt to the main fife-rail and grasped the topsail sheets, and an instant later the foremost wave broke with terrific violence over the rail, hove the ship to her beam ends and buried her hulk under thousands of tons of water, and before she could rise again and shake off the enormous weight above her decks the next two seas boarded her in rapid succession and almost completed our destruction. As the last sea swept over the struggling ship we felt a heavy, startling jolt, as tho we had struck a sunken rock; the whole fabric trembled violently from stem to stern with the force of the shock, and after the seas had passed the ship slowly settled on her port side until her hatch combings were awash and lay as dead and helpless as a derelict.

Then we all surmised the fearful truth: The three thousand tons of jute, which formed a part of our cargo, had been idiotically stowed on top of the large consignment of slippery linseed, and

now, loosened by two months of constant wrenching in the sea way, it had been started by the unusually abrupt pitching of the hull and fetched away bodily into the wing, heaving the ship down rails under and holding her firmly on her beams at an exceedingly dangerous angle. Then, before we had time to appreciate the awful peril of our position, there came a terrific rending crash, flashes of living fire streamed from shattered bolts and iron chain plates followed by the snarling twang of sundered rigging and the cracking sound of broken spars. The loose to'gallant sail caught in the intense angle of the ship's list had at last jumped the main topgallant mast from its fid, and the broken spars in falling had also dragged the mizzen topgallant mast and topmast with them over the side. A moment later the fore topgallant mast, deprived of its after support, followed them, wrenching the flying jibboom short off at the bowsprit cap. This seeming catastrophe, serious as it appeared, was really fortunate, for nothing else could have saved us from total destruction. Relieved suddenly of the enormous weight and leverage of her top hamper, the ship gradually rose her lee rails awash and righted herself to windward. Thus, tho still far from an even keel, she was in a far less dangerous position and much more manageable than before.

Immediately the supreme crisis was past we set to work as expeditiously as possible to clear away the wreckage, for the broken spars floating alongside and swinging by their numerous attachments were pounding with frightful violence against the ship's waist.

Axes, sheath knives, wire pliers and pinch bars were at once brought into requisition, and the dangerous work of cutting and clearing away the maze of tangled rigging went bravely on, and, fortunately, was accomplished without serious mishap to any of our crew.

When the rigging had been cleared and the broken spars cut adrift we took in all remaining sail except the main lower topsail and foretopmast staysail, and brought the dismantled ship head to the wind. Then we clung to the rigging and "wished for the day."

At length the morning broke over a wild and desolate scene. A heavy low-

ering sky, a cold drenching rain, and a sadly crippled ship in the relentless grasp of a howling tempest, floundering helplessly in the midst of a waste of angry seas. The maintopsail of itself was not sufficient to keep the ship head to the sea. To set more sail was impracticable as well as perilous, besides the topsail itself was likely to be blown from the bolt ropes at any moment, and in that case the result would have been disastrous.

Therefore the mate decided if possible to rig up a sea-anchor and endeavor to hold the ship's bows to windward at all hazards. As soon as it was light enough to see, all hands were called down from their several "safety" perches and after receiving a gill of rum all around in lieu of breakfast, we were at once set to work to construct the sea-anchor and rig it out.

To accomplish this our studding sail booms had to be sacrificed.

Two of these splendid spars, each about fifty feet long, were sawn in two, then the ends laid together were securely bolted thru and clamped, and still further secured with heavy cross-lashings. This made a huge diamond-shaped frame exactly like the frame of an ordinary kite. A heavy spar was then securely bolted and lashed across the center of the frame on one side, to make fast to, the other side, or face of the kite, being completely covered with several courses of tarpaulin cloth securely fastened to the sides of the frame and strongly supplemented by heavy planking held down by iron spikes. Next a seven hundred pound kedge anchor was attached by a short length of chain to one end of the frame. This formed the tail of our enormous kite and the purpose of it was to weight the whole contrivance so as to hold it in an upright position in the water, exactly as an ordinary kite must be ballasted to maintain its equilibrium in mid-air.

One hundred and twenty fathoms of new ten-inch hawser were then broken out. One end of this line was passed thru a hole in the center of the tarpaulins and firmly secured to the cross beam behind the frame. The other end was carried over the bows, passed thru a hawse-chock, doubly secured to the samson-post, and finally made fast around the foremast.

All these preparations required a good deal of time, and were only accomplished by the most strenuous labor, and in the face of direst hazard to all concerned; but fortunately we finished in safety tho it was nearly noon before we were thru.

When at length our sea anchor was complete, and all its attachments secure and ready, we cock-billed the huge frame on the weather rail and dumped the whole contrivance overboard. The drift of the ship soon picked up the slack of the hawser, and the mighty resistance of the huge kite suspended upright in the water was sufficient to check her leeway and hold her head fairly to the sea.

This done we took in our main topsail, lashing two tarpaulins in the weather mizzen-shrouds instead, and left our foretopmast staysail set to ease the ship's head off the wind sufficiently to enable her to ride the seas.

After another round of grog, we were set to try the pumps, for, altho the ship, in spite of her furious laboring, had not sprung a leak, the ventilators had been washed away and large volumes of water had poured into the hold. It was nearly two hours before the pumps sucked, and then one weary watch was sent below for a much needed rest.

But we found our quarters in a woful condition, for the sea had completely gutted our forecastle and every item of our clothes and bedding had been swept away. To make matters worse, the galley had been washed out and no food could be cooked. Most terrible of all, the hood to our main tank had burst, and our entire supply of fresh water had been defiled with brine.

I can never even attempt adequately to describe the terrible sufferings we endured in the days that followed. The awful pangs of thirst and the unbearable agony caused by the constant chafing of our salt encrusted clothes were too maddening in their intensity to be told.

In the bottom of a reserve tank beneath the poop, which had not been filled in years, we found a small quantity of rusty drainings, thick as mush with iron rust and slime, but all this filthy dampness, muddy and corroded as it was, was carefully scraped together and the bottom mopped dry with rags. And when the last drop of moisture doled out to us

in spoonfuls had been consumed, we glared and craved each other's blood.

As soon as the storm had blown out and the sea had subsided sufficiently to permit us to remove the hatches, we went down into the hold and rolled as many bales of jute as we could back to starboard against the empty wing from which they had shifted, thus righting the ship. Then three days were spent in rigging up jury spars and inventing jury sails to fit them, and after that we made every exertion to reach the Southeast Trades, keeping a sharp lookout by day and night for sight or sign of a passing sail, but all in vain!

Early one morning, fourteen days later, the lookout at the military station on the summit of Saint Helena sighted a large ship under jury rig heading toward the island.

The wind was light and she was moving slowly and still over one hundred miles away. The military telescope revealed her in wretched condition, as tho she had lately encountered a fearful storm, and if anything were lacking in confirmation the two black shapes suspended from her masthead as a signal of distress were sufficient confirmation. Her sides were bare and weather beaten; all of her boats were gone; her figure-head had been torn from its fastenings; across the face of her foretopsail was painted in hugh black letters the one awful word: WATER, and the numbers fluttering from her mizzen peak revealed her name: "Late Commander."

It was evidently impossible for her to reach the island that day unless the wind increased soon, which seemed improbable, and therefore a boat was sent out with a rescuing crew to meet her.

Thruout that long morning we gazed with burning, bloodshot eyes toward that distant peak, hanging like a small blue cloud on the northern horizon, and prayed fervently for wind. Shortly after midday we observed a tiny dark speck between us and the far-off rock, and as it grew larger Captain Grummet lowered the glass which had long been glued to his eye and announced in a cracked voice that crackled with joy, that it was a *water boat*.

And as the little craft drew nearer we saw, to our inexpressible delight, that it was a lugger, crowding sail and manned

by six lusty negro rowers and a negro coxswain. We welcomed them alongside with a cheer feeble but joyful. Water was given to us at first in moderate doses, but we were allowed to lave and wash our parched and salt encrusted bodies and brine starched clothes freely in the life-giving liquid, and this treatment afforded us ineffable relief.

They also brought us a small quantity of fresh vegetables and these were ravenously devoured without the formality of cooking them.

After ministering to our urgent bodily needs, the generous negroes came on board, and allowing their boat to tow astern, helped us to navigate the ship up to the island.

It was past midnight when we reached Saint Helena and dropped anchor on the little bank in front of Jamestown. Late as the hour was we were immediately surrounded by a swarm of bumboats loaded with eager visitors, and during all our stay at the anchorage we never lacked for company.

For a full week we lay under the shadow of the famous Rock, recuperating our strength, trimming our cargo and improving our jury rig, so that by the time we sailed we were able to show quite a respectable spread of canvas. During our stay at the island we were allowed a credit of £2 each to buy clothes, and by the doctor's orders we were also granted one day's liberty all round for the general benefit of our health.

We explored the island from water's edge to summit, and spent our allotments to the best advantage, and it is safe to assert that since the days of the Great Exile no visitors to Saint Helena, either royal or plebeian, ever departed with a heartier send-off than the grateful crew of the "Late Commander."

We reached New York without any further noteworthy incident, altho our passage was somewhat prolonged on account of our scanty rig; and we lay three months in port discharging and loading cargo and undergoing necessary repairs, both to hull and rigging.

It was May when we sailed again, loaded to the hatch covers with a full cargo for Calcutta: but that story must be told later.

NEW YORK CITY.

What Is the Matter with Our Army?

BY HENRY L. STIMSON

[This article by the Secretary of War concludes our Army series under the above title. Articles have already appeared by Major-General Wood, Brigadier-General Wotherspoon, Brigadier-General Edwards, Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett, Major Shelton and Brigadier-General Evans.—EDITOR.]

THE title to this series of articles on our army is somewhat misleading. The fault is not so much with our army as it is with ourselves as a nation. So far as the units of our army are concerned—its officers and its men—the standard of individual excellence is high. The academy at West Point has long held an enviable reputation among the training schools of the world. The military education, which used to end when the graduate left West Point, is now carried on thru a succession of excellent post-graduate schools. Under the legislation enacted ten years ago, when Mr. Root was Secretary of War, the capable and ambitious officer who is interested in his profession can look forward to a long course of training, carrying him thru the schools of the line and the staff at Leavenworth, the War College at Washington, and finally, if his capacity stands these successive tests, into the General Staff.

As a result, the brains of the army, instead of being confined in their activities to the drill of a few men at a frontier post, are engaged at these various educational centers in hammering out the elements of an intelligent and continuous military policy for the United States. We are only just beginning to reap the fruits of this vital change. It was a reform which began at the bottom with the younger officers of the army. It met with much prejudice and opposition at first—opposition which has not yet expired; but its effect upon our army and our national military policy is already manifesting itself in the spirit of intelligent criticism which has been aroused, and as time passes on is sure to be revolutionary in its beneficial effects.

Again, the enlisted man is doing his full share of competent and intelligent work. The requirements of modern military training upon the soldier are constantly increasing. The modern artilleryman, whether in the coast or

field artillery, requires a high degree of technical skill, and must be capable of acquiring it. The American regular is a carefully selected man. We examine at least three applicants in order to get one recruit. And taking him all in all, he compares most favorably with the regular soldier of European countries.

The trouble with the army comes down, therefore, to our own lack of an intelligent policy in dealing with it. An army should be a national organization. It should not be a constabulary. Police duty is a function of local government. To habitually treat the regular army as a police is destructive alike to the army organization and to the local self-reliance of our States.

Nevertheless, we are treating our army today as if it were simply groups of constabulary. The 30,000 men who constitute our mobile forces within the United States—that is to say, our infantry, cavalry and field artillery—are scattered over the country in forty-nine separate posts, each post having on an average 650 men. These posts are not located with reference to density of population, nor with reference to the strategic requirements of national defense, nor with reference to the economical needs of feeding or recruiting their garrisons. On the contrary, some 58 per cent. of the army is scattered over that portion of the country lying between the Missouri River and the Sierras, where there is only a small fraction of our population.

As a result of this, as it has been pointed out in the preceding papers, our army is not only extraordinarily expensive to maintain as compared with the armies of Europe, but its efficiency as an organization has been terribly impaired and hampered. It really has no tactical organization at all. Its men have no opportunity to learn the war game as a matter of team play between the different arms. Its infantry, cavalry and artil-

lery have no opportunity to work in the harmonious unison which modern war requires. Its higher officers receive no training in the handling of large forces of troops. The time and energy of both men and officers is largely wasted on non-military matters of administrative detail involved in the upkeep of so many expensive posts. Soldiers spend their time in watching property, officers in keeping accounts, instead of learning the art of war. And as a result we have produced a scattered police force, instead of a highly trained body of regulars which should be the striking arm of the republic in case of need.

Another effect of our lack of policy in dealing with our army can be briefly pointed out. Our present army, under the legislation of 1901, is organized upon a plan which contemplates its expansion in time of war to over double its peace size. Under the policy of that law we are keeping the army in time of peace at a skeleton strength. A full complement of officers is provided for, but the force of enlisted men as it stands today is only a fraction of the force requisite to fill the regiments and to serve under the established force of officers. As the regiments and companies stand today, they are unfit in size for action. The losses of the first few engagements would put them entirely out of service.

And yet, altho the law thus assumes that these miniature companies will be raised to full strength at the outbreak of a war, there is no machinery provided by which this can be done. We have no provision for a trained force of reserves who could be called into the ranks at a moment's notice on the outbreak of war. Under present conditions we should have to fill up the ranks with perfectly raw recruits, even assuming that such recruits could be instantly obtained. The result is that our first line of national defense in case of a sudden war, instead of being a highly trained regular army prepared to stand off the enemy's onset while our militia and volunteers were being organized, would be a hybrid force whose ranks, if they could be filled at all, would contain over 50 per cent. of untrained men.

The foregoing examples serve to show our lack of intelligent system in dealing with our army. The necessary remedy must come from us as a nation in Congress assembled. Legislation is necessary. And it should not be piecemeal legislation, taken under the impulse of some special motive or demand, but only in the light of the needs of the problem as a whole. For that reason the proposed legislation which has been attached to the current appropriation bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, in my opinion should not be adopted. Instead of being the fruit of harmonious co-operation with the leaders of the General Staff and the War College, it has been forced thru against the urgent opposition of both those bodies. While it contains some features that are undoubtedly good, it contains many that, in the opinion of the leaders of the army, would be extremely bad, and it would only serve still further to accentuate our lack of a consistent and harmonious military policy.

On the contrary, machinery should be constructed to bring Congress into closer touch with our military problems. A bill is now pending before the House of Representatives to establish a council of national defense, containing representatives of both houses of Congress and the heads, both civil and military, of the War and Navy departments. The establishment of some such organization would, in my opinion, go a long way toward insuring a continuous, intelligent treatment of our military and naval problems. Our future legislation should be taken under the supervision of such a body. It should be carefully compared and acted upon in the light of the professional plan of reorganization which is now being prepared and rapidly approaching completion at the hands of the War College. And it must have behind it sufficient public sentiment and popular interest to overcome the selfish opposition of the localities which now profit out of the dispersion of the army.

These are all matters for us. They demand the intelligent interest of the citizen just as much as they involve his ultimate safety and welfare.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Soldier or the Ballot in Brazil

BY DAVID LAMBUTH

[The press dispatches have indicated of late that all is not quiet in Brazil, but it is not quite clear just what the situation is. This article is, we believe, the first to appear that explains the situation.—EDITOR.]

THERE'S been a vast amount of criticism, both factious and facetious, poked at South America. "All that Europe knows of South America," says a Brazilian author, "is that it is an enormous continent, thinly populated and given over to innumerable revolutions." Much the same is true of the state of knowledge—or ignorance—in the United States, where the caricaturist seizes upon the most spectacular trait to represent a continent by—that is, its revolutions. This characterization is quite as superficial as ready-made classifications usually are. Revolutions, alas!—to be truthful—they have a plenty and to spare. But saying that the race is capable of nothing better, or saying that these Latin-American republics have not yet worked themselves free from the unfortunate conditions of their birth—these are two very different things. Yet the latter is the real truth.

All these republics are very different in situation and power. But one thing, at least, they have in common. They were colonies conquered, settled and governed by military force instead of being the natural expansion of an industrial, self-governing people. What is more, they are military republics, all of them, made so by the acclamation of an army—with a capital A—which was never a genuine expression of the people so much as a self-sustaining political entity. Now, armies may sometimes be useful, tho there are people who doubt it, but they are very unsafe foundations upon which to rear republics. Rome discovered it. South America is coming to do the same.

To predict that these countries will eventually struggle their way to a truer form of representative government—that they are even now doing it—is quite as safe a thing to do as it would have been, not so many centuries back, to prophesy that the turbulent, individualistic Saxons

and Danes would develop into a peaceful and industrial nation.

As for the republic of Brazil, she has been freer from such disturbances than most of her neighbors, yet recent dispatches have chronicled shootings, riots and threats of revolution all along her 4,000 odd miles of sea coast. What is the meaning of it? Is it satisfactory to say that she is a South American republic and therefore merely indulging her innate love of revolutions?

That is only the caricaturist's way.

In a nutshell, the answer is that Brazil—without always being fully conscious of it, perhaps—is struggling for a more perfectly representative and a more thoroughly centralized interpretation of democratic government.

The United States of Brazil is immense. She is spread out along thousands of miles of seacoast. Communication is not of the best, even today. Transportation has to be measured in weeks. Centralization, therefore, is her most difficult problem. Thruout her whole history overgrown local powers have threatened dissolution. The old Emperor, Dom Pedro II, met the danger by conciliating it and inviting these local leaders to Rio and attaching them and their constituencies to the throne. But under the republic, since 1889, there has been no stern Federal repression. The back of the military power, that made the republic, was broken by the straw of the naval revolt that ended in 1894, and under the four succeeding civilian Presidents the local parties grew readily enough into oligarchies, equally oblivious of the rights of the people and of the interests of the country as a whole. As the police system in Brazil forms a sort of State militia directed by the State government, tho organized as a branch of the army, these local administrations assumed the arrogance of petty princes

under cover of republican forms. With a discredited army, from 1894 to 1910, and with civilian Presidents who feared to wake this happily slumbering dog of war, State oligarchies grew yearly more dangerous to national unity.

Under different aspects, it was still the same old question of State's rights which caused our own Civil War. The federation in Brazil was a loose one and State autonomy had gone too far. How could the situation be remedied without increasing the power of the Federal Government, a cure which, under existing conditions, inevitably brought with it the danger of militarism?

As the result of this question with which the Government was faced there appeared two distinct parties. The Republican Conservative party, dubbed by their opponents *Militaristas*, urged the necessity of a more centralized Federal power, but at the same time seemed to threaten a military domination by their methods. The *Civilista* party, justly remonstrating against the danger of such a policy, allied themselves too much with the State oligarchies and threatened a weakened central Government and a disrupted nation.

At the polls in 1910 Marshal Hermes, of the *Militarista* party, triumphed. The army was awake and again in the saddle. President Hermes has, perhaps rightly, endeavored to increase Federal prestige, but has unquestionably been unfortunate in his methods. When he came to power a struggle was going on in the State of Rio de Janeiro between the oligarchical party in power in the State and the so-called *Opposicionistas*, who were in reality nothing less than State representatives of the Republican Conservative party. A cry of fraud in elections had been raised, and a divided legislature, a portion adhering to each party, was meeting in different cities.

Now, Hermes had taken office with a strong expression of his opinion that the Federal Government was called upon by the Constitution to guarantee the stability and continuity of the State governments in case of internal disturbances which they found themselves unable to quell. In the present case he declared that the troubles in the State capital were endangering the peace of the Federal capital.

which was just across the bay, and that furthermore the *Opposicionista* party, in fighting the oligarchy, represented the rights of the people, this being a logical inference which was scarcely true. So he took the administrative side of the question out of the hands of the delaying Senate, and seated the *Opposicionista* candidate by an exercise of Federal intervention. The intervention was only a show of force and a handful of soldiers, but naturally enough it raised the hue and cry of military domination.

The fat was in the fire. In half a dozen States the *Opposicionistas* (being really the Republican Conservative party itself, in disguise) assumed that the Federal Government was pledged to support them, and began to present opposition candidates, and to create disturbances that might seem to justify Federal intervention.

Now, just in this connection, the history of the republic has got to be remembered. The revolution of 1889 was bloodless and at the same time it was academic—a characteristic combination. That is, it was a revolution by an interested party of politicians and military men—almost identical with those of Portugal—and the people, for the most part, have ever since left to the groups who made the republic the eminent amusement of carrying it on. The people were wise in their day and generation, and besides they were busy doing other things. Until 1909 there had never been more than the one candidate presented for the Presidency. In the State elections there was usually one ticket alone, arranged, of course, by the party in power, and duly declared elected. Who else was there to elect?

The sudden and unnecessary appearance in various States of *Opposicionista* parties very naturally irritated those who had considered local politics a private monopoly of their own, and disturbances, which became all too easily the excuse for Federal intervention, began systematically to occur. In the State of Pernambuco, which lies just below the nose that Brazil sticks out into the Atlantic; in Ceara, which lies a little north of it; in Alagoas, just south; and in Bahia, half way between Pernambuco and Rio, the *Opposicionistas* presented

candidates. In Pernambuco it was Gen. Dantas Barreto, Minister of War in Hermes's Cabinet; in Alagoas it was Col. Clodoaldo de Fonseca, a nephew of the President; in Bahia it was Dr. J. J. Seabra, Minister of Public Works in the republic.

In each case nearly the same thing occurred. The *Opposicionista* leaders, who, it must be remembered, were allied to or representatives of the Republican Conservative party, were mistreated by the State police, who were loyal, of course, to the local oligarchical governments. These local governments either could not or would not provide protection for their opponents, who too frequently stirred up the trouble themselves, and the Federal Government was prevailed upon to step in. These interventions for the sake of guaranteeing the stability and continuity of the existing governments took the nature of selecting from the legal successors of the Governors the first man who gave assurance of loyalty to the Federal policy and establishing him in the chair. Ostensibly the others resigned, and as elections go by mandate of the party in power, the Federal candidates were thus assured election.

Usually the disturbances were not serious. The reports, got up for political ends, greatly exaggerated them. But in Bahia a too zealous general bombarded the city, destroyed the Governor's palace and the public library and damaged some other buildings, and killed a few people. Thereupon a great protest went up from all over the country. State autonomy was threatened. Military domination stared them in the face. Sao Paulo, the most powerful State in the Union, backed by a few others, practically laid down an ultimatum and prepared to fight. The Federal Government recalled General Sotero from Bahia and tried to conciliate.

In the meantime more serious consequences of the Federal activity began to appear. Hermes had gone too far in his policy of centralization by annexation of governorships. The *Opposicionista* parties proposed an ex-Minister of Agriculture as candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Sao Paulo against Rodrigues Alves, who had been the third civil

President of the republic; and in the State of Rio Grande do Sul—the southernmost State in Brazil—Menna Barreto, brother of Dantas Barreto, of Pernambuco fame, having succeeded his brother to the post of Minister of War, was also put up by the *Opposicionistas*.

In both States there were instant explosions. Sao Paulo, already angry and protesting against the treatment of Bahia, sent in an ultimatum, declared that she had the allegiance of the States south of her, began concentrating her troops—which are the best drilled in Brazil—and prepared for war. Having been the home of independence from Portugal in 1822, having been the strength of the Republican movement in 1889, she proved not less firm in 1912. The effect was immediate. The Republican Conservative party saw they had gone too far. In attempting to consolidate they were in danger of hopelessly disrupting. After a "conference," the *Opposicionista* candidate was retired from Sao Paulo; Barreto himself refused to run in Rio Grande, and in Bahia every attempt was made to appear conciliating and strictly legal, tho there the Government had largely gained its point. In the little State of Espirito Santo, where the *Opposicionista* party had also raised the standard of revolt, the Government seemed glad to endorse the candidate of the local group, Colonel Marcondes, and refused to interfere.

This is a mere outline, of course, of what has taken place in the last six months for the most part. Thru it show the ambitions of politicians who are willing to sacrifice the country to their own ends. Yet both parties have reason in their contentions. The *Civilista* party, defeated at the polls in 1909, have struggled against the "army involving itself in the internal affairs of the nation, which is the privilege of the civilian alone." Ruy, the leader of the party, has again and again repeated: "The army which brought about one revolution and tasted the divine pleasures of sovereignty will never more reconcile itself to submission and order." But thru its non-militarism and its alliance with the oligarchical State governments, it lacks the power to hold the separate interests of the States together. It is not

yet, certainly, the strong centralizing power which Brazil unquestionably needs.

On the other hand, the Republican Conservative party, alias the *Militarista* party, masquerading in the separate States as *Opposicionistas*, relies far too much on the dangerous military arm and has proved high-handed, to say the least, in its interference in local politics, however valuable the result of closer union may be. They say they are endeavoring to "shake off the oligarchical yoke which is the corruption of representative government." They are undeniably striving for a more centralized Brazil against the dangerous length to which the doctrine of State autonomy has been carried by the Civil party. Yet they bring another danger as great. "All events have shown," says one of their own leaders, "the impossibility of avoiding the military character which the solution of this institutional crisis must assume."

It is an interesting commentary upon the situation that the same speaker admits, rather reluctantly: "The alliance of the army with the civil power in earlier democratic conquests has brought the country to look upon it as the most efficient aid in the realization of ideas"; adding significantly: "The military character of the revolution of November 15, 1889, was the inevitable result of what had gone before, and the new regime has had to suffer the inevitable consequences."

This constitutional question as to the amount of power to be wielded by the Federal Government and the extent to which a State may be autonomous without endangering the solidarity of the

nation, is one which must be worked out. It took four years of bitter civil war in the United States. It may take the same in Brazil. It has been the disturbing element in national politics for twenty-two years and some months.

The people of Brazil are simple and peace-loving. They have always been so. They want tranquility, and little by little are coming to want also a greater voice in government. But the monarchical habit of having one's government conducted for one is a strong one in sedentary communities. All this while the vast reaches of almost uninhabited uplands and the Amazon Valley, the few railroads away from the well-developed coast rim, and the slow transportation by water along its immense sea frontage—all these make a popular self-consciousness and solidarity extremely difficult.

But revolution for revolution's sake the Brazilian people do not want and are not going to have. The *Civilista* campaign of 1909 and the events of the last six months have had a greater educative value, perhaps, than the whole twenty years preceding. The people themselves are waking to expostulate articulately against the burden and insecurity of militarism. Baron de Rio Branco, who was the greatest exponent of peace in South America, and Ruy Barbosa, *Civilista* leader and peace advocate at The Hague, are the best expressions of the real attitude of the Brazilian people.

The present movement is a passing, perhaps an unavoidable phase, but it is not the end. The end will be the self-consciousness of a peaceful people.

JUIZ DE FLORA, MINAS, BRAZIL.



Possession

BY CARLOTTA PERRY

I'd like it much if everywhere
Life could be like a garden fair;
Yet am I glad fate so disposes,
That 'mid the thorns there are some roses.

I'd like a safe yet valiant steed,
A car of certain make and speed;
Yet am I glad with trusty feet
To walk green lanes and crowded street.

Most surely it would pleasure me
Strange peoples and far lands to see;
Yet anchored at my narrow door,
All seas I sail, all lands explore!

CHICAGO, ILL.



Progressive Democracy

BY ROBERT L. OWEN

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA.



PROGRESSIVE democracy is a worldwide movement, not confined to any State nor to the United States.

It is the natural offspring of the increasing intelligence of the people, due to the printing press. The French Revolution burst the bond of monarchy with the tremendous declaration of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." These sentiments inspired the Declaration of Independence and upon them was founded the Government of the United States. The peaceful evolution of a people in comparative liberty has developed in the United States, the most tremendous advancement ever known to the human race. Out of it has sprung an infinite variety of invention. The telegraph, the telephone, modern transportation, a wonderful variety of ingenious machinery for the making of fabrics, metal goods, and every variety of the material things that men and women desire. Out of this development has sprung the modern printing press, thru which the intelligence of the people of the United States has been raised to a point of average intelligence to which no previous part of the world's history bears the faintest comparison. This spirit of progressive democracy is developing democratic principles in Persia and China, and it has reached its highest perfection in Australia and New Zealand and Tasmania.

It accounts for the overthrow of the monarchy in Portugal, for the practical establishment of the most complete democracy in Great Britain and Canada, and in the British possessions, under the form of a limited monarchy. It accounts for the tremendous changes which have taken place in Germany, Austria and Italy. It explains the practical republic which exists in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, under the

form of limited monarchies. In the United States there is rapidly going forward the perfection of the mechanism by which the rule of the people will be established.

Men fully recognize in the United States that so-called "representative government" has to a greater or less degree been diverted by machine politics from its original purpose, and, as some men say, in an exaggerated sense, "Representative government is broken down." In reality, the American people are at heart fundamental democrats, believing in liberty, equality and fraternity.

Naturally, the great commercial interests of the country have taken advantage of the unprotected party government of the United States which the people had failed to safeguard, and therefore the representatives chosen under the delegated form of government, thru the precinct caucus and party boss and the county convention of machine politicians, and the State convention of the selected few, has resulted in the nomination of men who do not really feel that they owe their nomination to the people and therefore do not give complete allegiance to the people. So that there has grown up in this country machine rule government, which forms a convenient agency thru which special interests might easily operate. But with the *mandatory primary* the people were able to nominate their candidates and take power from the hand of the corrupt machine politician. Legitimate organization is recognized by all men as judicious and wise. It is only where legitimate organization is diverted from its true purpose, that is, the public good, the general welfare, to promote selfish ends and corrupt purposes, that it deserves to be stigmatized as "the machine."

The initiative and the referendum enable the people to initiate the laws they do want and veto the laws they do not want. Thru the initiative and referendum alone can the people hope to possess a thoroughgoing corrupt practices act that will overthrow the corrupt machine and its bad practices.

For these reasons the machine men disapprove the initiative, the referendum, the mandatory primary and the recall. The commission form of government carries with it the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and is a part of the machinery of progressive democracy.

Nearly two hundred of the great cities of the country have adopted, within the last three years, this reform, and many of them using the preferential vote, with first, second and third choice, which is another part of the machinery of progressive democracy, by which the people can nominate a successor to any public servant in whom they have lost confidence.

The Test of Progressive Democracy.—Whenever a man expresses his lack of confidence in the majority of the people, whenever he says that it is not safe to trust the body of the people, that they are moved by sudden impulse and passion, that they are misled by popular clamor, and speaks of the people as if they were a mob unworthy of trust, that nominal democrat needs to examine anew his democracy to ascertain whether in fact he believes in the fundamental democracy, that is, in liberty and equality, whether he believes in "equal rights for all."

The Initiative and the Referendum.—The initiative and the referendum has just been voted on by California and carried by three to one. Oregon adopted it over ten years ago. It has now been adopted by South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Missouri, Maine, Montana, Arkansas and Colorado. Nevada has the referendum and will vote on the initiative next year, and without a shadow of a doubt will adopt it. Nebraska, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin have had the initiative and referendum submitted for popular vote. The result no sane man doubts.

North Dakota, thru its last Legis-

lature, has adopted the necessary resolution to submit the initiative and referendum to the next Legislature. Arizona has already adopted it in its Constitution. The people of Illinois voted for it by over three to one. No man doubts that it will pass the Ohio Constitutional Convention and be adopted by that State. It is a pressing issue in Kansas, Indiana and Texas.

The Legislature in Indiana has submitted the draft of a new Constitution, authorizing the Legislature to establish the initiative and the referendum.

It is an active issue in Maryland. It was submitted to the people of Florida by the recent Legislature. Upon this issue, Berry in Pennsylvania, in a short campaign of four months, received 384,000 votes, and it is believed that but for the unfair count of the political machine he would have swept Pennsylvania on this issue. Eugene V. Foss carried Massachusetts with this as one of his declared planks, and thruout the Union it is a surging, powerful sentiment which is sweeping the country.

The mandatory primary, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, the government of municipalities by commission, the preferential ballot, the right of the people to nominate the President and Vice-President directly, the publicity of campaign contributions before elections, are all parts of the purpose of the people to restore direct power to the people in order that the people may have power to protect themselves against the graft of those who have usurped the governing function for private ends.

The Recall.—California voted for the recall by over three to one. Arizona declared for it. Oregon has it, and recall of the judiciary is provided for in the most extraordinary way by the various States of the Union. Forty-eight States have two ways of recalling judges, impeachment being one way, automatic recall by a fixed tenure and a legislative recall by act of legislature being the other. Thirty-five States have three ways of recalling judges, and three States have four ways, including Arizona, for obvious reasons. There is no power in either party that can stop the growth of progressive democracy.

The development of the Progressive

Republicans inside of the Republican party is the best evidence of the growth of this sentiment. There need be no fear whatever of the rule of the people. They are more conservative than their

progressive leaders. They move slowly, very slowly; they are wise; they are sane; and they are benevolent in their judgments.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Argument of Broken Windows

BY ANNIE G. PORRITT

MUCH of the condemnation which has been freely poured upon the militant section of English suffragists is lacking in force and applicability because there is behind it no clear comprehension of the real character of the movement and of the aim and policy of its leaders. Such adjectives as "emotional," "unbalanced," "hysterical" are frequently applied to the women who for six years have been using militant methods to bring about the enfranchisement of their sex. Such adjectives are certainly inapplicable to women who form a disciplined force, which renders instant obedience to the commands of its trusted leaders. Every move in the militant campaign has been planned beforehand. Volunteers are called for, when danger duty is required, and on every occasion on which the women have gone to jail after a raid it has been determined beforehand in the councils of the party who shall be the victims and by what means they shall bring themselves within the clutches of the law.

On the 17th of June, 1911—the day of the magnificent Women's Coronation procession in London—a truce was declared by the Women's Social and Political Union, on the faith of Mr. Asquith's pledge that ample time during the next session of Parliament should be allowed for all stages of the conciliation bill, a bill which would have conferred votes upon about one-twelfth of the women of England. With the declaration of the truce every trace of militant action disappeared, and tho there was much cause for irritation before the truce came to an end, on November 18, not a sin-

gle woman in the ranks of the W. S. P. U. gave any occasion for an accusation of breach of faith. The end came to the truce after Mr. Asquith had announced that the Government would bring in a manhood suffrage bill in the present session of Parliament—an announcement which, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, "torpedoed the conciliation bill." A great deputation of women, composed of representatives from every woman suffrage association of Great Britain—peaceful and militant—went to Mr. Asquith on November 17 to ask the inclusion of women in the bill for manhood suffrage. They were met by the Premier with a rude rebuff. "I am the head of the Government," Mr. Asquith then asserted, "and I am not going to make myself responsible for a measure which I do not believe to be demanded in the interest of the country."

Tricked out of the conciliation bill, and refused a place in the great new reform measure of the Liberal Government, the W. S. P. U. publicly proclaimed the truce to be at an end, and on November 21 over two hundred women were arrested and sent to jail for breaking windows—at that time almost entirely of government buildings. The breaking of windows is not usually considered a pleasing or lady-like act, and the women who did it are not the kind of women whom one would associate with the acts of mere hooliganism. The women of the W. S. P. U. in prison for the most recent raid—that of March 1—include the octogenarian widow of General Brackenbury and her two daughters; Mrs. Saul Solomon, widow

of the South African statesman who was of so great assistance to Lord Milner in bringing the Boer war to an end; Dr. Ethel Smyth, one of the foremost English musical composers and daughter of General T. H. Smyth, C.B.; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, and Mrs. Gurney and Mrs. Tuke, both of prominent Quaker banking families well known for generations of philanthropic workers.

It is not for nothing that women of this standing rise in revolt and take to actual fighting, accepting the certainty of grievous casualties in their struggle against overwhelming odds. Before they can be condemned or swept aside as hysterical Mænads, two questions should be asked and answered: First, is the cause for which they are risking life and liberty worth fighting for; and second, is their plan of campaign likely to lead to victory?

The first question answers itself to every liberty-loving son of the Anglo-Saxon race. To assert that liberty and self-government are not worth fighting for would be to stultify the whole history of England and America. Is there a son or a daughter of the Revolution in this country who would dare to condemn the action of the American colonists in opposing the tyranny of King George III and his ministers, or can one find an Englishman who condemns the struggles by which the English nation put a limit to the power of its kings, and won the right to make and administer its own laws? What men won long ago—not without bloodshed and much destruction of property—women are now demanding; and a cause, which has always been considered sacred, cannot now be judged ignoble or of no account.

It is the second question to which Americans find it difficult to return an answer favorable to the women. How can breaking windows and going to jail be effective in bringing about the enfranchisement of women? It may be remembered that the revolt of the American colonists began with an act of wanton destruction of private property. The Boston tea-party has always been considered in the light of a warning to the English Government that the colonists would not submit to taxation without

representation, and had the King and ministers been wise enough to heed the warning, much bloodshed and misery might have been avoided. The whole course of English history is a series of similar warnings from people, who were shut out from share in the government, that their patience had reached the breaking point, and that it behooved the Government to hearken to their demands. Never have the English governing classes parted with any of their power or their privileges so long as they could count on patient endurance by the people under their rule. The speech of the Right Hon. C. E. Hobhouse—himself a member of the territorial aristocracy—at Bristol in February, which has been seized upon by the English press as an incitement of the women to violence, did but allude to two well-known episodes in the long fight for votes for men. "In the case of the suffrage demands," said Mr. Hobhouse, in an effort to prove that women did not really want to vote, "there had not been the kind of popular sentimental uprising which accounted for Nottingham Castle in 1832, or Hyde Park railings in 1867."

The riot at Nottingham, during which the castle of the Duke of Newcastle was burned to the ground, was one of the incidents that were necessary to prove to the governing classes in 1832 that the unrepresentative character of the House of Commons had become intolerable. Bristol, where Mr. Hobhouse made his speech, was also the scene of riots, during which the Bishop's palace similarly went up in flames. The destruction of private property was the convincing argument of men who wanted to be admitted to the franchise, and the House of Lords—then the obstacle of reform—admitted the validity of the argument and passed the Reform Act of 1832.

It was a similar story in Canada in 1837. It took the Papineau rebellion in Quebec, and the MacKenzie rebellion in Ontario, to win self-government for Britain's remaining North American colonies. The incident of the tearing down of a mile or two of Hyde Park railings clinched the argument for reform in 1867, and induced the classes in possession of political power to admit—grudgingly and inadequately—some of

the working men of Great Britain to the franchise. Threats to end the House of Lords were necessary to induce the aristocracy to enlarge the franchise a little further in 1884, and to let several million more of the working men into the represented classes.

All this time—ever since the introduction of the first measure for woman suffrage in the House of Commons by John Stuart Mill in 1867—the women had been quietly urging their own cause. Education, persuasion, peaceful agitation were carried on persistently and patiently for forty-five years. Again and again it was conceded by ministers and members of Parliament that so far as argument was concerned the women's case was won; that there was no necessity for further educational effort. The House of Commons had shown its opinion of the justice of the women's cause by repeatedly giving large majorities to bills conferring the suffrage on women. But the question was not considered urgent. It was commonly spoken of as a "merely academic question," and according to English tradition, there was only one way by which Votes for Women could be raised from the academic stage into a vital political issue. This way was to force it upon the attention of the Government which happened to be in power by some form of violence; to convince Cabinet ministers that the women of England had withdrawn their consent from a government in which they had no share, and that there were only two courses open to the authorities—repression, with continually increasing severity toward the rebels, or the concession of the right of self-government.

So far the Cabinet has chosen the first alternative. The ministers have been unmindful of the fact that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." They have endeavored to crush out heroism and self-sacrifice with the crude weapons wherewith men try to repress crime. They have not comprehended the spirit or the quality of the women to whom in the early days of the struggle magistrates served out sentences of un-

exampled severity for actions that certainly could not be called crimes. The authorities have met hunger strikes with torture, and protests with manacles and punishment cells. Now that the women have taken a further step in procedure and have broken windows, instead of offering themselves for arrest by their persistent efforts to pass the cordons of police that guarded the Houses of Parliament, the Government is resorting to the clumsy and outworn conspiracy laws—in the hope that a weapon which was quite ineffective in crushing out agitations of men may be sufficiently powerful to bring to an end the revolt of the women.

In the meanwhile, no Liberal Government or Liberal Cabinet minister can engage for years in efforts to crush down a movement for liberty and self-government without paying a tremendous price in loss of prestige and of principle. The Cabinet which in 1906 was backed by the largest Parliamentary majority of modern times is now in an actual party minority in the House of Commons. The ministers are divided; and the theory of Cabinet solidarity received a rude shock when members of the same Cabinet openly appeared on the platform on opposing sides of this great question. Whether immediate enfranchisement crowns the efforts of the women or not, the militant action of the W. S. P. U. has resulted in making of woman suffrage not an academic question, the solution of which would be indefinitely postponed, but the most vital and disturbing political issue of the moment, and the issue which must be settled before peace can be restored to the nation—peace resting on the only sure basis of democratic government—the consent of the governed. So much has already been effected by militant tactics, and the present panic of the English Government—the resort to extraordinary means of repression—is good proof that the Liberal ministers are not under any impression that the W. S. P. U. is a mere aggregation of hysterical Mænads.

Panama Canal Tolls

BY LEWIS NIXON

[Mr. Nixon, soon after his graduation at Annapolis, resigned from the Navy to become superintending constructor of the Cramp Shipyards at Philadelphia. He resigned that position, however, in 1895 and started the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabeth, N. J., where he has built over 100 ships. He has taken an active interest in politics and succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall in 1901, which position he had one year.—EDITOR.]

WHILE some of our people are against proper measures for rehabilitating our merchant marine in the foreign trade from ignorance, others from foreign interest, and others from taking their opinions from men who oppose such rehabilitation, the great bulk of our people earnestly desire to see our flag afloat as it was in the past.

As our people realize that we are drifting more and more into hopeless dependence upon foreign vessels, their interest in this most important subject will become greater. But while a general understanding of the subject is vigorously combated by our trade rivals thru the spread of misinformation and thru questioning the motives of those who are doing what they can to bring back our flag in our foreign trade, progress is slow, and in the meantime the shackles of foreign control are being riveted faster.

The exchange of commodities upon the ocean will double within the next twenty-five years. If we suffer our various products to be interchanged solely thru the medium of transportation systems foreign to our control, such systems will be able, after portioning out our trade to their self-interest, to inflict inferior service at disadvantageous rates.

There is forming an ever strengthening control of our carriage in the ships of another hemisphere. With such increase unchecked there is building up a system powerful enough to replace competition by dictation.

With buying, selling, banking, insurance and transportation developed to a degree that defies successful or possible exercise of such factors of commerce by ourselves, we shall be reduced to the position of simple producers and consumers, giving of our labor and resources to enrich alien peoples.

In many cases the disposition and price received by the producer are fixed by the carrier, so essentially necessary are trade connections and distributive agencies to the great maritime fleets of the present day, and such powers are of course used, and properly, whenever possible, to advance the material interests of their respective countries. So long as the pools, conferences and countries of another hemisphere control inter-American trade, they can keep the transportation charges in our trade such as they ordain, and can continue to throttle the flow of trade to our disadvantage.

To pay charges connected with our foreign commerce there is an outflow of gold of over \$300,000,000 a year.

While our public now get red in the face discussing the tariff, they treat with indifference a condition which taxes us to a greater amount than we collect at the custom house.

So long have we been indifferent that only drastic and compelling measures will prevail. We cannot regain our rightful share of our own carriage without displeasing others who now think they are in possession of vested rights in our commerce.

We must prefer our own vessels in every proper way to meet the ruthless opposition of those who oppose every and all of our measures except surrender.

Among other aids would be a preference for our own vessels in Panama Canal tolls.

Of course, this is opposed, or if done, it must be done in a roundabout way to suit foreign nations, that they may the more easily remove the handicap.

But they want us to do nothing. Things as they are being so decidedly for foreign advantage and our undoing, every effort is made to block preferential legislation.

The simplest way among others was to

say that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty forbids.

Of course, when the treaty is shown not to forbid preference for our own they will furnish other arguments with no more foundation, but proving beyond question that Barnum's saying about the American public has been elevated into a working European doctrine.

Let us quote from the treaty:

Article I:

"The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall *supersede* the Convention of 19th April, 1850." (Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.)

Article II says the United States Government shall enjoy

"the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the Canal."

Article III, Section 1:

"The Canal shall be free and open to the vessels of COMMERCE and of WAR of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

This is all that is usually quoted, and conclusions adverse to us are drawn.

But let us quote from Section 2, Article III:

"The Canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war nor any act of hostility be committed within it."

Section 3, Article III:

"Vessels of war shall not revictual nor take any stores in the Canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the Canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force."

Section 4:

"No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the Canal."

Section 5 of Article III:

"The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the Canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

No one can read Article III except thru glasses distorted by foreign sym-

pathy and possibly construe such plain statements in any way than that we are to open the canal

"to the vessels of COMMERCE and of WAR to all (*other*) nations on terms of entire equality."

All, I think, will admit that the constitutional authority for building the canal exists in the war power of the United States. Two Presidents have confirmed this view in their statements that this canal is an addition to our war power in that it admits of quick transfers of our naval forces from one ocean to the other.

Yet foreign contention is that under Section 1 of Article III of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we cannot discriminate in favor of our own commercial vessels, and that, therefore, we cannot do so in favor of our own war vessels, and that if during war with a foreign power we find an enemy's ship in the canal, we cannot drive it out, and if it leaves such waters we must wait twenty-four hours before giving chase, and in view of the fact that we exclusively provide "for the regulation and management of the canal," if any of our men-of-war find themselves in the canal when we are at war, they must chase themselves out.

The treaty, of course, means that we are in the management of this canal built with our money and in territory under our sovereignty and flag, and as managers we are to treat the vessels of war and commerce of other countries all in the same way.

My personal opinion is that this treaty should be abrogated, even tho not in any way preventing the preference of our own vessels, on the score of the infringement of sovereign rights and violation of the Monroe doctrine.

With this treaty out of the way we could include in our preferential treatment the ships of the other republics of the Western Hemisphere and make of Pan-Americanism a binding force and enduring benefit to the nations of this hemisphere.

To show how misinformation takes root, thru the large measure of foreign control of American public opinion and thought, I will quote from an article by Mr. John F. Wallace, former chief engi-

neer of the Panama Canal, who says in *Waterways and Commerce* for March:

"It is folly to talk of discriminating in favor of American shipping by special rates or rebates granted to American bottoms. In the first place this situation was foreseen by Great Britain when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was concluded and this point well guarded in the interest of British commerce."

He further says that at a dinner attended by him an Englishman of high rank said to him:

"Wallace, civilization is to be congratulated that the United States is constructing the Panama Canal for the benefit of British commerce."

And he accepts an impossible British interpretation of a treaty, and, perfectly contented, thinks if even we had been tricked we should manfully assert our rights.

And an attentive reading of his article, so much like many others being circulated, discloses that his remedy is to knock down the few remaining barriers we have left to protect our marine from annihilation.

This idea that to revive our marine we must destroy it loses sight of the fact that in the reincarnation we should not have the Stars and Stripes at the stern.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Three Religions Conference

BY GALEN M. FISHER

SECRETARY OF THE TOKYO Y. M. C. A.

THE conference of the representatives of Buddhism, Shinto and Christianity, on February 25, 1912, was a significant event. It is likely to be looked back to as one of the most important events since the proclamation of freedom of conscience in 1889. The prime mover in the whole matter has been the Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Tokonami. His tour thru Europe and America in 1909 resulted in the conviction that religion is an indispensable and powerful factor in national life. He embodied his conclusions, early in 1910, in a book which has attracted considerable attention. Ever since then the matter has been upon his heart.

Beginning in the spring of 1911, he secured the approval of a number of important religious leaders, including Christians, and also won the support of the elder statesmen. There were, of course, many vehement opponents to the plan to hold such a conference, but he plowed steadily ahead and results already have justified his wisdom.

The conference itself was held under the auspices of the Home Minister, who made a brief address to the seventy rep-

resentatives present, wisely avoiding any detailed proposals.

The motives underlying the plan are, I believe, just what Mr. Tokonami has publicly given or implied by his statement. Namely, first to steady and elevate public morality, which has been disintegrated by the inrush of materialistic thought from the West and the breakdown of the older standards and faiths. Included in the uplift of morality was the stimulation of loyalty to the Emperor and the state. No doubt some of the officials supported the plan chiefly because they believed it would buttress what may be called the conservative wing, but I think it is entirely unjust to construe the plan as being a bribe to religionists to support the *status quo* regardless of the acts of the Government. It is doubtless true that one indirect result will be to rally all serious-minded subjects even more devotedly to the support of the state and the Imperial House, but surely no one could find fault with such a result so long as the Government is just and so long as the religions are not fettered in speech, creed or organization.

The second motive, not explicitly stated by any official, was to counteract the unfortunate effect of the order of the late Minister of Education a year ago, which instructed the school teachers to encourage ancestor worship and faithful visits to public shrines. That order led to breaches of the spirit, if not the letter, of the "freedom of conscience" clause in the Constitution, and irritated not only Christians, but other liberal-minded men.

The third purpose was to give Christianity recognition as a reputable and established religion of the Japanese people, thus making public amends, as it were, for the suspicion and unfair treatment of Christianity in the past.

It is a cause for gratitude that Mr. Tokonami and the present Cabinet were wise enough to avoid any attempt to combine the three religions, or to establish a state religion, or to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of any of the religions.

The greatest gainer from the conference is unquestionably Christianity, both because it has been under the greatest suspicion and disability, and because it has the most vitality to take advantage of the newly opened opportunities. One of the offshoots of the conference arranged by the Government was a banquet arranged by leading educators, which was attended by two hundred prominent religionists, about one-third of whom were Christians. The after-dinner speeches were calculated to promote fraternal feeling between the representatives of the three faiths, while at the same time the Christian speakers made it plain that they did not abate at all their convictions of the finality of Christianity.

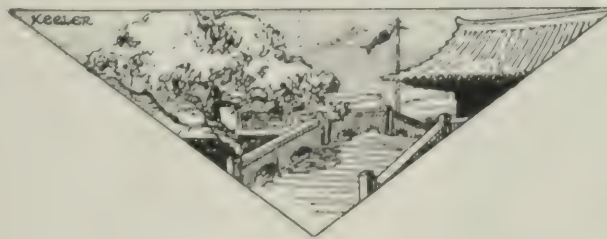
A little later the executive of the Japanese Church Federation adopted three resolutions, the gist of which is as follows: First, we shall exercise ourselves to treat the representatives of the other two religions with courteous consideration, but shall stand firmly upon the substantial and distinctive truths of Christianity, and exert ourselves as never before for moral reform and the national welfare.

Second, we believe that government, education and religion must go hand in hand, but we shall strive to show more clearly the respective functions of the three and the fundamental authority and power of religion.

Third, the spiritual needs of the nation summon us to more aggressive efforts for Christian evangelization.

The results of the conference and its accompanying meetings will only work themselves out gradually, but in view of the fact that nearly everything in Japan works from above downward, it is probable that the general attitude toward Christianity will be more favorable than for two decades past. All that the Christians desire is a fair field and no favor; in other words, a thoroughgoing application of the "freedom of conscience" clause in the Constitution in spirit as well as in letter. The Christian leaders seem to realize that it is no time for them to indulge in denunciation or controversy, or to exult in the real victory which has come to them. They seem resolved to adopt Lincoln's motto, "With malice toward none and charity for all, and courage for the right as God gives them to see the right," to press the Christianization of Japan with more vigor than ever before.

TOKYO, JAPAN.



An Adventurous Life

THOSE who have only known or heard of Mr. H. M. Hyndman as a pestilent agitator and sanguinary revolutionist will be surprised, on reading the entertaining record of his richly adventurous life,* to discover that the founder of the Social Democratic party of Great Britain is a man of wealthy ancestry, high education, wide culture, amazing energy and unusual literary power. The most interesting part of the memoirs to the general reader will be the intimate account of George Meredith, Mazzini, Karl Marx, William Morris, Clemenceau and other men of might, the sidelights flashed on European history, and especially the stories of life in Italy, Australia and Polynesia before the middle of the nineteenth century. The whole record is given with liveliness, with humor and with a vigor that helps to explain how this *enfant terrible* of British political life has managed to survive the hatred of foes, the dissensions among friends, the blunders of comrades and the lethargy of the masses.

Probably Mr. Hyndman himself considers the portion of most value to mankind is the history of the birth and growth of the Socialist political movement in England, to which he was midwife and nurse. Starting as a rich young man, with all the advantages of education and travel that the world could afford, bound by ties of blood relationship, of delightful friendships and of material interest to the ruling classes, he yet seems by nature to have been a rebel. His own powers of analysis and logic and his unusual independence of thought had enabled him early to detect the hollowness of most political party pretenses; his observation of the squalor, ignorance, filth and wretchedness in working class quarters of England had shocked his humanity and patriotism. Therefore, when he studied Karl Marx's great work on "Capital," he readily digested the

strong meat of the word, and, once for all, became a thoroggoing Socialist.

On his return to London, after the most agreeable experiences among Americans, of which he writes with kindly appreciation and gratitude, Mr. Hyndman started, in 1881, the Democratic Federation. His program for the movement, set forth in "England for All," scared away a number of the well-to-do, who were ready for more democracy, but not for socialism. Soon after the baby organization was rechristened the Social Democratic Federation and advocated full-blown, uncompromising socialism. Accessions came slowly. Critics declared that "Mr. Hyndman persisted in calling himself the Social Democratic Federation." But a party that included, in 1884, Bernard Shaw, William Morris, Annie Besant, John Burns and Edward Aveling would soon have had a power out of proportion to its numbers but for one fatal defect. Dissensions broke out. First, the Fabian element, protesting that Mr. Hyndman was unendurably dictatorial and *intransigent*, flocked by themselves and founded the society which has been more influential and famous than the parent organization. Next, William Morris and a number of his admirers swarmed off and settled in a new hive—only, however, after a few years of comparative impotence, to languish and die. Nearly every person of special ability has departed from the Social Democratic Federation.

Mr. Hyndman says that the dissenters were either cantankerous or treacherous, and that he, the founder, was uniformly reasonable and amiable, tho determined to keep the flag of working-class revolt flying high before all foes. On this point he is not an unprejudiced witness. Among most Socialist groups he is considered, even today, as a dogmatic, self-willed, intractable "comrade," an impossible leader, tho sincere and incorruptible. Certainly he did not go untempted. English Tories, to whom politics is the most absorbing of games, have a thousand devices for seducing an able enemy. To

*THE RECORD OF AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE. By H. M. Hyndman. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

the high honor of Mr. Hyndman be it said that now, in his old age, he is partially impoverished and as uncompromising as ever. Whether it is equally to the credit of his judgment that, despite his unusual gifts, he has never won his way into the House of Commons, is more doubtful. Practical life, and particularly political life, is a succession of compromises. The man or the society that will concede nothing and demands everything is apt to find the road impassably rough.

Some Books of Verse

OF books of verse on our desk today John Carter's *Hard Labor and Other Poems*¹ easily takes the lead in realistic song. Imprisoned at nineteen for a term of ten years because of a burglary committed under stress of want, the poet's prison songs bear all the marks of a thinker and singer of power—a caged bird of song. Love in retrospect, friendship living yet lost, the restiveness of action in the heart but denied to the hands, heaven and the stars, earth and its joys, felt only in glimpses—these are his themes, and he treats them in many moods, the imagination working now in scorn, now in passionate hate, but always on a basis of agonizing, bewildering fact which excludes all mock sentiment. One can hardly read these poems without tears.

From such realism without sunshine we turn to a hard-working physician, Francis Gray Ticknor,² who no longer walks the wards of a Southern hospital, begging now and then a sheet of white paper that he may jot down a happy thought for the fireside verse; no longer jogs on his gray mare over the wasted roads of Georgia, whipping out a prescription pad that he may preserve an image of bravery and heroism suggested at the last bedside he has visited in his daily rounds. His poems, now first collected, bear concrete evidence of a man of action, tho not on the field of battle. Some of his lyrics for their vitality and charm deserve a high place among war ballads—a place not to be denied them tho the

spirit of the cause they celebrated, and its heroes, have ceased to represent the ideals for which the Puritans and Cavaliers of all the old thirteen colonies fought. His valiant verse may surely speak for loyalty to ideals that live ever in the American heart. "Little Giffen" and "Barbara Frietchie" may well stand for the silver and gold on the shield whose two sides faced two halves of a great conflict of ideas.

Of the many physicians who have found heaven in poetic composition, Dr. James Newton Matthews³ may be counted as one of the worthies, despite a rather excessive laudation of him by his admiring editor, who declares that his poet's collected verse "should be reared in a pile to overtop the pyramids." One may safely place the poet among the hearty, jovial, healthy-spirited singers whom it would be good to have at the bedside in sickness and at the fireside over a pipe in the evening. Going the rounds of the doctor, like Ticknor, Holmes, Weir Mitchell and many a cheery disciple of Galen, he found his compensation not perhaps in a lyrical use of the prescription pad, but by the fires of a friend, when the saddle-bags had been put away. A sanitary love for the neglected, the misprized, appears in his verse. He loved his pipe, his hours of ease with a brother poet, but he loved the heroic in man and woman, and sang it well in such spirited and sympathetic verse as "Little Goggles" and "The Coward"—the poor coward Dave, who

"Came to the war on the first wild wave
That billowed the blue-caps over the land."

How happy a figure that is! And what a taking lilt has the verse that runs genially along common but glad lines, like those royal stanzas on "Charlie Gibbs":

"Now take an' size 'im up an' down—I mean
this Charlie Gibbs,—

An' w'en ye've measured round his head,—
w'y, reach around his ribs

An' feel his happy heart a-beatin' time to all
he sings,

Like a medder-lark in Aprile, with the morn-
in' on his wings

An' warm yer han's agin his blood a-scamper-
in' along

Like a crick ferever flowin' in the summer uv'
his song."

¹HARD LABOR AND OTHER POEMS. By John Carter. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

²THE POEMS OF FRANCIS GRAY TICKNOR. Edited and Collected by His Granddaughter, Michelle Catho Ticknor. New York: The Neale Publishing Company \$2.

³THE LUTE OF LIFE. By James Newton Matthews. Edited by Walter Hunt. Cincinnati: Horton & Co \$1.50.

Few more beautifully suggestive pictures have been drawn in recent poetry than are the *Moods, Songs and Doggerels* of John Galsworthy, novelist, dramatist and poet.⁴ One of the moods may fairly give the spirit pervading them all. "The Seeds of Light" the poem is called.

Once of a mazy afternoon, beside that southern sea,
I watched a shoal of sunny beams come swimming close to me.
Each was a whited candle-flame a-flickering in air;
Each was a silver daffodil astonished to be there;
Each was a diving summer star, its brightness come to lave:
And each a little naked spirit leaping on the wave.

And while I sat, and while I dreamed, beside the summer sea,
There came the fairest thought of all that ever came to me;
The tiny lives of tiny men, no more they seemed to mean
Than one of those sweet seeds of light sown on that water green;
No more they seemed, no less they seemed, than shimmerings of sky—
The little sunny smiles of God that glisten forth and die.

The poems are all short, pithy, containing only a single thought, a bit of taking landscape with a human attachment, a reminiscence—but all are finished with care, and share in the quaint English outland, moor-like atmosphere to which every English poet loves to escape.

In a *Sheaf of Poems* Mrs. Kiliani⁵ has gathered and reprinted, along with various translations of her own, many versions, either uncollected or out of print, made by her father, Bayard Taylor, and scattered thru his many essays on German and French themes. As in his admirable translation of "Faust," he resolutely refused to reshape his originals as to rhythmical forms or to give an English inspiration to a theme essentially German, so the daughter, taking her cue from her father, has made some notable renderings from the poets of an alien mood, from Goethe and Schiller, from Victor Hugo, from the Minnesingers. How strong they are, and how vivid with the color and spirit of the originals, may

be best seen in her version of Goethe's "Prometheus" and his "Nearness of the Beloved." Tho sometimes inattentive to the demands of the critical reader, who would take exception to some of her un-English inversions, the translator has made a real addition to the library of song.

Invention rather than imagination has full play in Cara E. Whiton-Stone's *In a Portuguese Garden*.⁶ A high verbal strain that hardly carries conviction either to the understanding or to good taste in poetical selection, is too much in evidence. In a series of thirty-one sonnets, the key is set by such verse as this:

"And ere thou knowest summer will be gone
And melodies ethereal, note by note,
From souls of pines will down the immenses float

And then be into new immenses born:
And thou wilt see the splendors of the morn
Melt into gaugeless blue, and hear, remote
Down from the sun's heart, from an eagle's throat

The revelation of its superb scorn."

This is song on stilts, that goes slow and hardly keeps up with the pace of far less ambitious rimesters, content to use their natural legs. The author has much better stuff in him.

The courtship of Psyche by Eros, the marriage and subsequent discontent of the bride with her day-long absentee husband, whose duties in the "everywhere" limit his hours of ease and dalliance in this world—is the theme which Francis Coutts⁷ pursues in luxurious verse, with somewhat of the freedom of the Elizabethan poets, up to the point where the soul, "housed in the handsome dust," is persuaded to be as happy as she can well be, until, divested of the handsome dust, she can become happy in the "everywhere" herself.

Syndicalism

IN our editorial columns this week we discuss the philosophy of syndicalism, and it is well to mention here a few books on the subject, for this new form of the labor movement, which now threatens to become dominant, has risen so rapidly that it is not easy to keep track of it.

⁴MOODS, SONGS AND DOGGERELS. By John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1912. \$1.

⁵A SHEAF OF POEMS. Translations by Bayard Taylor and Lilian Bayard Taylor Kilani. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. \$1.50

⁶IN A PORTUGUESE GARDEN AND OTHER VERSE. By Cara E. Whiton-Stone. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.50.

⁷PSYCHE. By Francis Coutts. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.25.

Most of the literature is in French, where syndicalism first assumed definite shape and became articulate, but the English reader may refer to the timely volume on the syndicalist movement, written by Sir Arthur Clay.¹ Altho the book is largely devoted to arousing the British workingmen and public to the dangers of syndicalism, the account of its history and aims is fair enough and gives a general survey of the progress of the movement in various countries in recent years, such as is not to be obtained elsewhere in so convenient a form.

The metaphysician of the movement is M. Sorel, who has constructed an elaborate system of philosophy in justification of "direct action," including violence and sabotage, expounded in three volumes,² and a monthly review, *Indépendance*. An elaborate and careful study of the whole subject has been made by M. Challaye.³

But the general reader will probably prefer the compact exposition and criticism of *The Syndicalist Philosophy*,⁴ by M. Guy-Grand. The especial value of the book lies in the care the author has taken to show the relation of this industrial movement to the various moral and philosophical tendencies of the times, such as the present conflict between intellectualism and mysticism, the revival of paganism under the influence of Nietzsche, and in particular the other attack, which is now being made against the republic from the opposite quarter, from the Nationalists. M. Guy-Grand devotes another of the handy volumes of the *Etudes contemporaines* series to the philosophy of the Nationalists, who favor Church and King, tho personally they believe in neither, and who bitterly hate all Jews, Protestants and foreigners, especially Germans.

The Modern Woman's Rights Movement.

By Dr. Kaethe Schirmacher. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Schirmacher has made a historical survey of the woman's rights movement

in all countries of the world, with the usual painstaking German accuracy. The rise of the movement in America dates from 1848, the year of general unrest in Europe and of much revolutionary activity, and from that date to the present Dr. Schirmacher has allowed few important facts to escape her vigilant research. She speaks of Germany with authority, and it is interesting to see just how a German woman of unusual gifts feels concerning the subjection of women in her native country. She is too dignified and scholarly to rant about it, but there is an air of quiet determination in her discussion, which bodes ill for the authority of the German man when the mass of women reach the author's conclusion:

"In no European country has the woman's rights movement been confronted with more unfavorable conditions; nowhere has it been more persistently opposed. . . . Educating is always a slow process; but it inspires limitless hope. The movement hopes to secure the happiness of woman, of man, of the child and of the world by establishing the equal rights of the sexes."

Charles Dickens as Editor: Being Letters Written by Him to William Henry Wills, His Sub-Editor. Selected and Edited by R. C. Lehman. With Portraits. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. \$3.25.

For more than twenty years Dickens, in addition to his many literary and other activities, served the reading public successively in three distinctly high-class periodicals. He was one of the founders of the London *Daily News* and the chief of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. His chair as editor was a movable one; sometimes it was altogether peripatetic; yet, wherever it was, the editor-in-chief handled the literary material in its final polish—handled it often without gloves, tho preferably with a tender touch for modest worth. Many an article by a friend, by a promising fledgeling in letters, by a bungler, by some thusy-musy head like that on the shoulders of his friend Leigh Hunt, whose Harold Skimpole days were already down in fiction, got the illuminating flash thru the kindness of the editor, who seems to have sat up nights rubbing in the electric fluid and readjusting the facts. "Nothing can be so damaging to *Household Words*," he

¹SYNDICALISM AND LABOUR. Notes upon some aspects of social and industrial questions of the day. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.25.

²RÉFLECTIONS SUR LA VIOLENCE. LES ILLUSIONS DU PROGRÈS. LA DÉCOMPOSITION DU MARXISME. By Georges Sorel. Paris: Rivière.

³SYNDICALISME RÉFORMISTE ET SYNDICALISME RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE. By Féliçien Challaye. Paris: Alcan.

⁴LA PHILOSOPHIE SYNDICALISTE. LA PHILOSOPHIE NATIONALISTE. By Georges Guy-Grand. Paris: Bernard Grasset. 2 francs each.

says, "as carelessness about facts. It is as hideous as dullness." That he was a good editor, patient, yet capable of snap-piness, is apparent everywhere in the assortment of four hundred and fifty odd letters from which the present compiler, Mr. Lehman, makes his selection. That he had a soft heart and tossed about the sterling gold of England much as Sir Walter Scott's heroes tossed their well-filled purses, is also apparent. A large heart, an open hand, a mind that caught every facet of life that yielded any prismatic glow—these were his. Sometimes you see him critically examining the moonstone. All that glitters is not necessarily gold in the editorial world. Writing of a certain number of his weekly, he says: "It is an awfully and solemnly heavy one—I saw it last night and had a nightmare. I doubt if anything so heavy, except stewed lead, could possibly be taken before going to bed." He could work hard. Once, when the peripatetic chair had come to a halt in London, and the sub-editor was away on vacation, he writes to him not to hurry home. "I shall throw my hat into the ring at 11, and shall receive all the punishment that can be administered by two numbers on end, like a British glutton." Every editorial sanctum ought to have a copy of the letters, and cut the leaves.

Three Plays by Brieux. With preface by Bernard Shaw. English versions by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, St. John Hankin and John Pollock. New York: Brentano's. \$1.50.

Shaw is as witty as ever and more right than usual in his fifty-page preface. It is indeed illogical and altogether wrong to allow all the attractions of vice to be presented in the theater and to taboo any presentation of its frightful penalties. But the difficulty lies, not so much in the stringency of the laws or the narrowness of public opinion, as it does in the inevitable fact that the latter class of plays are necessarily "unpleasant," to use Shaw's own phrase. Whether pathology, either physical or social, is a suitable theme for the public theater is questionable, but the reading of such plays is not open to the same objection and much good may come from a wider acquaintance with Brieux's

exposures of the seamy side of modern life. Certainly no other dramatist, in France or elsewhere, is making such a vigorous attack upon deeply rooted evils. He began with the castigation of particular professions. The callousness of doctors formed the theme of "The Evasion," and the corruption of the judiciary by politics the theme of "The Red Robe." But in the later plays here translated he treats of sexual problems, of race suicide, of mercenary marriage and of the diseases of vice. So rapid has been the advance in public opinion that the reform Brieux advocates in the most terrible of these plays, "Damaged Goods," is already being put into effect in this country, and some clergymen and some States are requiring a clean bill of health from all candidates for matrimony.

Maurice Maeterlinck. A Study. By Montrose J. Moses. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

This is the most useful book about Maeterlinck for the general reader in English, since it includes a sketch of his life and personality and an analysis of all of his works. As usual, Mr. Moses has been indefatigable in looking up the literature of his subject. He has looked up references, traced out analogies, unearthed sources and compared criticisms until he doubtless knows more about such things than Maeterlinck himself. The chapter on "Maeterlinck the Poet" contains much new material in regard to his first and only book of verse, "Serres Chaudes," written at the age of twenty-six. The discussion of the dramas and operas is also very complete. On the other hand, Mr. Moses gives too little attention to Maeterlinck's importance as an interpreter of nature and exponent of the scientific view of the world.

Studies, Military and Diplomatic, 1775-1865. By Charles Francis Adams. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

The ten essays which appear in this volume were written at different times within the past fifteen years, and, for the most part, read before the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Adams discusses such subjects as the battles of Bunker Hill and New Orleans, the ethics of secession, the character of Gen. Rob-

ert E. Lee, and the attitude of Queen Victoria toward this country during the Civil War. He shows everywhere a power of critical analysis and a soundness of judgment which give value to his work as an example of historical method. Particularly interesting, for this reason, is the essay on "An Historical Residuum"; it has all the mystery and triumphant unfolding of a detective tale. No better illustration could be found of the way in which anecdotes, by virtue of mere repetition, find their way into print and come to be regarded as historical facts. Similarly, Victoria's intervention in the "Trent" affair, which has been described with such circumstantiality and so widely believed, is shown to be altogether mythical.

Literary Notes

....A new illustrated monthly magazine, *Western Engineering*, made its appearance the first of April. It is published in San Francisco and devoted chiefly to the water-power, petroleum and transportation problems of California, but includes also a digest of general engineering literature.

....Vice-Principal F. W. Bussell gives a keen and detailed criticism of the inner contradictions and "lurking antinomies" of Stoicism in his scholarly volume, *Marcus Aurelius and the Later Stoics*, one of the best contributions to the series of *The World's Epoch-Makers*. (Scribners; \$1.25.)

....Emerson Hough's *John Rawn* (Bobbs; \$1.25), dedicated "to Woodrow Wilson, one of the leaders in the third war of American Independence," is an extravaganza of American commercialism as personified in the middle class egotist, John Rawn. The book is not only strong—it is odoriferous.

....Negro dialect, Southern roses, pretty girls, honorable gentlemen, and "Yankee" villains are the ordinary ingredients for a Southern love story. *Sidney*, by Modeste Hannis Jordan (New York: Cosmopolitan Press; \$1), is no exception to this rule of sectional romance, tho it is pleasantly written.

....Several years ago Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) wrote for a periodical some devotional studies based on the lives of various characters mentioned in the gospel stories of the Resurrection. These studies are now published in a volume entitled *Children of the Resurrection*. (Dodd, Mead & Co.; \$1.)

....Books by Amélie Rives are like hysterical women. They vacillate between a

gentle, pure-souled passivity and a virago attack of impetuosity. *Hidden House* (Lippincott; \$1.20), a story of dual personality, belongs to the latter type. It abounds in good descriptions, in rather grandiose sentences about life, and in superstitious mysticism.

....*The Mystery of Mary*, by G. L. H. Lutz (Lippincott; \$1), is the kind of novel one buys on the way to the train and drops on the seat when ready to leave. It is a time-killer of the simplest sort. The heroine escapes from a villain to fall into the arms of an honorable lover and inasmuch as it all happens along a railroad track it possesses a certain originality of scene.

....Some sincere and thoughtful criticism is scattered thru the pages of Edwin Björkman's small volume of essays, in which he answers affirmatively the old question, *Is There Anything New Under the Sun?* (Kennerley; \$1.25). The sympathetic studies of men like James, Bergson and Galsworthy make pleasant and profitable reading.

....Those who have felt compelled to move from the old intellectual standards of faith in order to meet the new currents of thought will find justification and comfort in reading *Christianity, an Interpretation* (Longmans; \$1.20), by Dr. S. D. McConnell, whose interesting chapters show how far one may go and still be truly Christian.

....In *The American Journal of Philology*, Professor Gildersleeve in one of those delightful notes of his gives us a couple of verse translations of Greek epigrams well worth quoting. One is:

"How came I? is a question claims reply.
Whence am I? will have answer at my hands.
Why came I? is a problem that demands
To be resolved. Just to depart, to die?
How came I? Why, no matter how I try
Each Argo of adventurous thought but lands
My seeking spirit on a waste of sands.
How can I learn, naught knowing but a why?
Naught was I when I came, and I shall be
Nothing again, just as I was before,
Nothing and naught is all the race of man:
What is there in the world that's left for me,
Save joyance from the wine-god's purple store,
The cure-all holden in the toper's can?"

....Earl L. Bradsher makes *Mathew Carey* the subject of his doctoral dissertation, issued from the Columbia University Press (Lemcke & Buchner, agents; pp. 144; \$1.25). The subtitle is: "A Study in American Literary Development," and the Philadelphia editor, author and publisher doubtless merits the critical study given here. Carey was born in Dublin in 1760, and it was as a publisher that he made his chief reputation. The historian of copyrights will find interesting material here. But nothing other than "material" is to be found; this thesis is no better than most of the American monographs deemed by faculties "contributions to knowledge worthy of publication."

....In *My Larger Education*, by Booker T. Washington (Doubleday, Page; \$1.50) the author begins in his experiences where he left off in "Up from Slavery." It is a thoroly interesting book, full of personal experiences with men that the world likes to know of. Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, both of whom he greatly admires, and business men of high rank, and educators. We learn from it afresh Dr. Washington's educational theory, which he has worked out in Tuskegee. In his conclusions he gives hardly full credit to the institutions of a higher type, of which there are a few that deserve more praise than he gives them. We observe that the pages are disfigured with spellings which may be designated as Briticisms of a sort in this country obsolete. The word *colored* appears often and always with an intruded *u*.

....From the Association Press we receive "a collection of verse for youth," entitled, *Poems of Action*, chosen and edited by David R. Porter, M. A. (Oxon.). The compiler's hope has been to cultivate the in-born love for poetic thing in life, sometimes "stified by the obligatory use of school readers," sometimes "checked by the materialistic tendency of North American life." The following living authors are represented: W. B. Yeats, Henry van Dyke, Bliss Carman, C. G. D. Roberts, Henry Newbolt, Arlo Bates, Austin Dobson, Edwin Markham, G. E. Woodberry, Hermann Hagedorn, James Whitcomb Riley, Alfred Noyes, A. C. Benson, Rudyard Kipling. The anthology is not, however, limited to our own age, contemporary and catholic tho the collector shows himself to be. The volume is one to be placed in the hands of every boy whose imagination can be fired by good verse.

....Having for his successor as Maeterlinck's translator Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, Mr. Alfred Sutro is able to write very frankly of the translator's function, in his interesting introduction to the Belgian master's five act drama *Aglavaine and Sélysette* (Dodd, Mead & Co.; \$1.25). "The translator who cares for his work must," he writes, "while translating, cease to be himself, he must be a reflex of the other, trying to think his thoughts, to feel as he felt; he must reproduce not only the bare words, but the lilt, the flow, the music, the hesitation and eagerness." There are few such translators in the Anglo-American kingdom of letters! But if Mr. Sutro's theory is an altogether sound one, how careful one should be before opening shop as any kind of translator at all. Mr. Sutro pays a sincere tribute to his master; one translator, at least, has nothing to regret in the choice he made. "A large, heavily built man," he describes Maeterlinck. "Perhaps my shyness appealed to him, himself one

of the shyest of men"—a man who has run away from lionizing. At their first meeting, "he talked," Mr. Sutro goes on, "slowly and hesitatingly at first, then with great eagerness, about Meredith, Swinburne, Browning, Hardy—of any one, except himself. And since then we have met very often, and he still never talks of himself."

"He loves what he writes, writes only of what he loves; and the thing once written passes on, indifferent, and turns his eyes elsewhere. The author's vanity is unknown to him; he reserves his enthusiasm for the works of others. And the only subject on which you cannot interest him is precisely the subject of Maeterlinck."

"He is a man of the theater," Mr. Sutro writes of Maeterlinck, and possessed of instinctive technic. But he has created "a method of his own." "The Blue Bird" seems to Mr. Sutro to mark a change: "the philosopher gave place to the child." Yet he had not, in the current phrase, "written down—"; on the contrary, here was his ripest thought. "Had he not, daring greatly, let little Tityl declare that 'there are no dead?'" And it was the direct appeal that this play of his, which remained unstaged for two years after its completion, made when it once was produced, its direct appeal "to the great mass of the people . . . 'the guardians of the watch fires of the tribe,'" that pleased Maeterlinck most.

Pebbles

A FOREIGNER who attended a prayer meeting in Indiana was asked what the assistants did. "Not very much," he said, "only they sin and bray."

THE GENTLE CRITIC.

"A dismal occupation mine,"
The gentle Critic cried,
"To castigate one's dearest friends
And lacerate their pride
Oh, what a painful thing it is
To cavil and to chide!"

"Whenever there's an opening
I always have the blues,
And to the hateful theater
I fare in leaden shoes.
And what a bitter task it is
To ventilate my views!"

"Indeed it is a gloomy trade
To reprobate and ban,
For actors are a kindly folk
Who do the best they can;
And, oh, it is a joyless job
These kindly folk to pan."

"I weep for them," the Critic said.
"I deeply sympathize,"
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes,
While sorting from his adjectives
Those of the largest size.

—Bert Leston Taylor, in the *Chicago Tribune*.

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A Cabinet Officer on the Tariff

EVER since the end of the Civil War the Republican party has supported and enacted heavy protective duties on foreign products. It was desirable to secure a large revenue, and a high tariff was a most available way. It brings in a handsome revenue, and it is not consciously burdensome to the consumer. The value of the tariff for revenue naturally led to a defense of it, as affording protection to our products against foreign competition. The opposing Democratic party had inherited from before the war a contrary theory, which allowed duties solely for revenue; but the Republican party had inherited no such doctrine. It was the descendant of the Free Soil and Liberty parties, and they grew up before the war from out the membership of both the old parties, Whig and Democrat.

But the doctrine of protection was after the war adopted by the Republican party. Doubtless many of its members were restive under it, but submitted for the sake of a revenue sufficient to pay our pension bills and the interest on our war debt. Of late, the Western insur-

gents have been denouncing the tariff of their party, but if it was proposed that sugar or wool should come in free they were quickly in arms. The Republican party has been for nearly fifty years an advocate of protection, but now we see a change coming. One will soon be allowed to call one's self a Republican and yet be a foe to protection.

Not the insurgents alone give us evidence to this effect, but of all men the Secretary of the Treasury, the very watchdog of protection. The man who might be expected to cry for protection that he might fill his Treasury, this man has during the last week opened a broadside on the tariff. The two parties, he tells us, are at one on the subject, so far as policy is concerned. Both agree that the tariff should be reduced; they differ only in bare theory. One wants it to raise revenue; the other wants it to raise revenue plus protection; both think it too high now and want it reduced; the difference is academic, not practical. He tells us:

"The two parties are now working in the same direction, tho dealing in different shibboleths and adhering to antagonistic theories. Both want reduced tariffs. . . . Neither party believes in free trade; and consideration of that may for the near future be eliminated."

But not in the more distant future, according to the Secretary of the Treasury. Here he talks as the full free trader that he is, but quite consistently with his still holding to the doctrine which as a Democrat he held before he left the Democratic party to ally himself with a Republican administration. He continues:

"Remote, however, as is the prospect of free trade in this country, and academic as the question is today, it is hard to see how any one can doubt that free trade will ultimately be the policy and practice of this country and of all other enlightened and self-reliant countries as well. The theory that we must make in our own country everything we consume, and the theory that it is true prosperity to cut down and cut up, mine and burn, mine and melt, and parcel out as fast as possible every bit of the resources of nature, will fade out as civilization advances. It is simply impossible to conceive a free road to civilization and human progress unless the tariff walls are eventually and in the long run broken down. The protective system may do well enough for the present stage of the world's civilization, but it won't do for a civilization that is much more advanced, nor for a human prog-

ness and a human brotherhood that is better conceived."

Prof. William G. Sumner or Henry George could hardly have put the argument for free trade more clearly and positively than this. He sees that we have free trade between our States, much to our advantage, and every enlargement of territory that breaks down tariff walls has been of benefit, and he desires tariff reduction, but not yet tariff destruction. He wants it reduced gradually and along the methods of the Republican party, by scientific study of the cost of production in this and other countries, and not by any haphazard guesswork.

We may fairly conclude that Secretary MacVeagh is right in this conclusion and that the Republican party is and must be inclusive enough to embrace the advocates both of theoretic free trade and theoretic protection, at least for the present. Both are walking and working together and must for years to come. The difference between the two parties is insignificant. Indeed, it is difficult to say in what they do differ. They include, in each party, those who would protect sugar and wool and those who would admit these products free of duty. Each has its insurgents, who, on either side, will vote with the other party. It may be that we are getting ready for a new alignment of parties.

The conflict between the two parties is mostly a matter of words. In this State the Republican platform just adopted is positive in favor of "protection to American workmen." But it does not go further. It does not ask for protection to the American manufacturer. On the contrary, it—like the platform of the last national convention—skilfully avoids this by limiting protection to "the difference between the cost of production in this and in other countries." That means reduction, but does not say so. The Democratic platform, adopted the next day, begins with an extravagant absurdity:

"The Democracy of the State of New York, in convention assembled, reaffirms its belief that most of the evils in the public life of the country spring from the exactions of the present iniquitous tariff law, under which monopoly is fostered, competition is destroyed, waste and extravagance in public expenditures are encouraged, the prices of the nec-

essaries of life increased out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the people, and the fundamental virtues of economy and honesty have been banished from the public service."

Whatever evils come from an excessive tariff, they are not the cause of present evils, witness the late unparalleled strike in Great Britain, a free trade country. Those who wrote that plank know better. The two parties abuse each other, but both want protection and both want reduction. Where to reduce and where to protect is the selfish question.

What, then, are the differences between the two parties? Is it the differences between the "ins" and the "outs"? It is this, and perhaps something more, but the platforms do not fairly tell us. Perhaps new parties are in the making, which will have real policies as well as cobweb theories.



The Philosophy of Syndicalism

It is curious to notice that as soon as syndicalism comes into the field socialism appears safe and moderate by comparison, and attracts even the conservative members of the community as the lesser of two evils. A conspicuous illustration of this effect is seen just now in England. Up to the present the labor movement there was composed of two factors: unionism and socialism. The trades unions were regarded as model institutions of their kind, minding their own business, running co-operative stores, accumulating large funds for the support of members and their families, conducting strikes solely for the improvement of the conditions of their particular trade and without systematic and authorized violence. Then came the socialists, and the movement assumed a political character. The union funds were used for electing labor representatives to Parliament and are securing the enactment of a series of reform measures, such as old age pensions, labor exchanges and insurance for sickness and unemployment. Such socialistic proposals as the national ownership of coal mines were, however, regarded as chimerical and dangerous by the British public. But all of a sudden papers of various parties are

voicing a demand for the Government to take possession of the mines and work them as the only salvation of the country. Salvation from what? From syndicalism, which has now for the first time crossed the Channel and appeared as a factor in a labor contest. The present great coal strike is on the whole being conducted on the old-fashioned trade union lines. There has been no violence and the aim is simply to obtain a minimum standard of wages for underground men. This is well deserved and would probably be granted by the owners did they not fear that it would prove the entering wedge of syndicalism, for pamphlets have been discovered in circulation among the miners advocating the complete syndicalist program. After the minimum wage was secured the plan proposed the adoption of the "irritation strike," that is, delay, slack work and deterioration of product, until the mines ceased to be profitable and the companies were ready to surrender them to the miners to work at their own will and profit.

In the United States syndicalism has been longer known and has of late gained many adherents from the ranks of both socialism and unionism. The movement first became formidable in Colorado, and there some years ago its theory was first called to the attention of the American people by that startling reply which a member of the State Legislature sent from Cripple Creek when the Governor telegraphed to know if he should send troops to that disturbed region. The reply was to this effect: "No need for troops. Miners in peaceful possession of the mines." Syndicalism has come conspicuously to the front in Massachusetts in the Lawrence strike, which is conducted by the Industrial Workers of the World, a syndicalist organization. Both Haywood and Ettor are reported to have advised the use of *sabotage* as a weapon to secure their ends; for example, the putting of emery powder in the bearings of the machinery.

But it was in France that syndicalism was born and has reached its highest development, both in theory and practice. The term is derived from the French name for labor unions (*syndicats*), and

the policy was developed by the national confederation of the unions (*Confédération Générale du Travail*). The C. G. T., as it is generally called, is managed by a committee of seven men, all of the working class, and it has become within the last ten years the dominant force of the labor movement, daily becoming more conscious of its power and clear in its aims, contemptuously shoving aside the older ideals of socialism on the one hand and trades unionism on the other, defying the Government and threatening to destroy the whole industrial system. The socialist aims to secure control of the state, by peaceful political methods if that is permitted, or, at the worst, by an armed revolt. The syndicalist, on the contrary, does not believe in the state. He does not believe that there is such a thing in reality. So, instead of trying to overthrow the state, like the anarchist, or seize it, like the socialist, he would get rid of it by simply denying it. How do we get rid of ghosts? By bombs? By votes? No, by realizing that the ghost is a figment of the imagination.

Let all of the workingmen in the country lay down their tools on a given signal from the C. G. T. What happens? At once, without a blow, the Government becomes a nonentity, the capitalist becomes powerless. Nothing remains except the trade unions, which then assume control of their respective industries and run them in their own interests, electing their own foremen, setting their own hours of labor, charging what they please for their products. Such is the theory of the general strike. It is recognized as a mere theory by some of the leaders. But, say they, all great social movements have had similar impossible ideals, all are based on "myths"; the faith of the early Christians in an approaching millennium; the faith of the men of the French Revolution in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; the faith of the socialist in his utopia. These beliefs, tho fallacious, afford inspiration and instigate action, and so are justified by their fruits. Here the syndical theorist connects up, somewhat illegitimately, with the intuitive philosophy of Bergson, claiming that syndicalism is also a reassertion of the claims of actuality and

activity as against the barren formalism of the Marxian socialists.

But in awaiting an opportunity to use the general strike syndicalism is making free use of its minor weapons, such as *sabotage*. It has discovered that employees can do a great deal more harm by remaining on the job and working mischief than by striking. Handbooks are published, giving instructions as to the most effective way of crippling an industry; for example, in the furniture business by scratching the varnish when boxing; in the postal service by missending mail; in railroading business by cutting the signal wires; in construction by burning blueprints; in baking by putting powdered glass in the bread. Obviously it would not be necessary actually to carry this last measure into effect. A mere rumor that it was being practised at a certain bakery would be sufficient to stop its trade.



Home Rule for Ireland

PERHAPS the most notable point in the speech made by Mr. Asquith in introducing the bill for the government of Ireland was that in which he hardly more than incidentally said that it was a fraction of a larger scheme which would apply a similar devolution of labor and responsibility from the Imperial Parliament, so as to give local home rule to England, Ireland and Wales. That shows a large constructive thought. As Ireland ought to be allowed to attend to her own local government, so Scotland ought to have her own parliament and attend to her own affairs, and so should England and Wales. If the new scheme for Ireland should, after a few years, be found to work well—and there is no reason why it should not, notwithstanding Ulster—the parts of Great Britain will want the same advantage. The plan of a dual government, states within a nation, works admirably with us and can in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Irish Home Rule bill is wise and generous, while it abundantly protects the rights of all the sections of the island. There will be two houses, and the 40 Senators will be nominated at first by the Crown and will serve a fixt term, and as

they retire they will be replaced by the Irish Executive. That is not as good as our way of having Senators chosen by the States, but it approaches the English way for the House of Lords, and perhaps anticipates how the reformed House of Lords will be constituted. The 164 members of the House of Commons will be elected, and Ulster will be generously provided with 59 of them. The Ulster Unionists swear that they will never submit. That would mean that they would refuse to vote for members, which would give the Home Rule men in Ulster all its members, a silliness of which the enemies of the bill may be quite competent. That is the way that a defeated party pouts and abstains in some Spanish-American republics when it does not prefer rebellion.

The bill is careful to separate imperial from local interests and control, and also to protect the rights of the Protestant minority. No law can be enacted in the interest of any religion, and the Governor-General, as in Canada, and the Parliament at Westminster can veto any act. That seems quite sufficient, but Ulster still complains, with abuse more than with reason. The representation in Westminster is reduced.

The revenue question is of especial interest. At present the government of Ireland costs \$61,750,000, all paid from the imperial revenue, while the revenue from Ireland is \$54,200,000, a deficit of revenue amounting to \$7,550,000. The Irish revenue will be given over to the Irish Parliament, and this deficit will be made up, for the present, from the imperial revenue. The taxes will still be collected as they have been, except that the postal profits will be kept for Ireland, and Ireland will have the right to increase the tariff up to 10 per cent. against foreign countries.

While the bill seems fair and just, and while it satisfies Ireland, the great advantage we look to for it is that it will bring peace and good will. Ireland has been in semi-rebellion for generations. It has been governed by a sister island as if it were a conquered dependency. Here we have at last an Administration that is not afraid to trust the people of Ireland, just as it has trusted the Dutch

Boers of South Africa. The experiment in South Africa has been a brilliant success, a magnificent credit to the Liberal party in Great Britain. We believe the same result will follow in Ireland. And the influence will be felt in this country. Give us an Ireland that is at peace with England and one of the disturbing factors in American politics will be eliminated. It is the American-Irish that stir up ill-will against England. This victory across the sea will strengthen the bonds between the two nations. We shall have a greater Britain, a stronger United States, and an alliance of hearts between the two nations that can never be broken.

The Republican Candidates

MR. ROOSEVELT'S victories at the primaries in Illinois and Pennsylvania do not point to his nomination. Nor do they prevent the nomination of Mr. Taft. But they show that the condition of the Republican party is unhappy and unfortunate, in a political sense of these words, and that the President and his friends are in a difficult situation. Undoubtedly, the result in Illinois was due largely to a revolt against Lorimer and Lorimerism, as well as to disapproval of the reciprocity agreement with Canada. It was well known that Mr. Roosevelt some months ago refused to sit at a dinner table with Lorimer, and in the speeches which he made just before the primary votes were cast he persistently denounced the unworthy Senator. An impression prevailed that Mr. Taft had supported Lorimer's efforts to retain his seat. This was an unjust impression, for it is known at Washington that the movement against Lorimer had the President's approval, altho he felt that this approval could not with propriety be publicly expressed. It was understood that his views on the subject were in accord with Mr. Root's speech in the Senate. In Pennsylvania, there has been a revolt against Senator Penrose and what may be called the Penrose machine, a revolt so pronounced that it even accepted Boss Flinn, of Pittsburgh, as an instrument with which its force might be used effectively.

After due weight has been given to these causes of the President's failure in

the two States, however, it must be said also that many of the Republican voters had lost respect for or confidence in Mr. Taft and preferred Mr. Roosevelt. Some were attracted by the ex-President's personality and opinions; others, probably, felt that he would do better than Mr. Taft at the polls in November. As we have said, however, there is no indication that the Republican party will nominate him. The President is far ahead in the race for delegates, and out of those still to be chosen Mr. Roosevelt cannot hope to secure enough to make his entire number anything more than a minority.

Mr. Taft has nearly all the delegates from New York, altho they have not been positively instructed. They are urged by their platform to vote for him. In New York the President and his party were not wholly fortunate in the controlling manager of the convention or in the resolutions adopted. It may be that Mr. Barnes unjustly suffers public disapproval, but it must be admitted that in a political sense he is a burden on the party's back. The resolutions very properly, in our opinion, express opposition to the recall of judges or of court decisions, but very unwisely denounced the initiative and referendum. Without discussing the merits of these methods, it may be said that denunciation of them was an affront to thousands of worthy and intelligent Republicans, especially in the West. If a large majority of the delegates sought to express their disapproval of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, they could have done this with sufficient emphasis by condemnation of the recall of judges and court decisions.

The history of the primaries in Illinois and Pennsylvania and of the convention in New York shows that Mr. Taft continues to be unfortunate, not by reason of his own shortcomings, but on account of his association, or supposed association, with and reliance upon certain party leaders whom the people do not respect. It has been so from the beginning. In the great tariff blunder he suffered because of his apparent association and sympathy with Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Payne, Mr. Cannon and others who were leaders of his party in Congress. From that blunder the party

has not recovered, and his own fortunes have been very seriously affected by it. Party leaders, blind or worse, have been the sinners. He has suffered for their sins rather than for any of his own.

Because of what has taken place in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and of what may be called the moral effect of it, there will inevitably be much talk about some one for whom no delegate has expressed a preference, but in support of whom the warring factions could unite. In our judgment, Mr. Taft deserves a renomination, and his party would stultify itself in withholding this from him. Is there any good reason why he should be the first Republican President to be so humiliated? So far as we can see he will have a nominating majority of the convention on the first ballot, and thus is in the way to gain that to which he is fairly entitled. But his former friend, who, a short time ago, could scarcely find words eloquent enough to express his conviction that no better man, no more thoroly equipt man, no man so closely resembling Lincoln, had ever been placed in the White House, has now split the party by denouncing him as a reactionary, an upholder of oligarchies, the consenting representative of bosses, and the promoter and beneficiary of electoral fraud. This former friend desires to displace him, and has secured a considerable following. In the contest for the nomination there has been shown, mainly or almost wholly on his part and not by Mr. Taft, a bitterness the exhibition of which between opposing parties is usually expected, but which is without precedent, we think, between men of one and the same party seeking the highest honors it can give.

All this does not make a pleasing situation, nor is it distinctly encouraging for the Republican party with respect to the result at the polls in November. But the President should persist in his candidacy and accept the nomination which a majority of his party desire to give him. So far as can now be foreseen, it will come to him on the first ballot. The only man who has been mentioned as a possible compromise candidate is a man whose conduct with respect to the matter has been irre-

proachable. He will not permit his name to be used in opposition to that of the President. We have used the word compromise for convenience. It is really out of place. Mr. Taft cannot become a party to a compromise agreement with any other candidate now seeking support. This would involve ignoble surrender and a sacrifice of principles. The course to be taken by him until the convention assembles is clearly marked out.



Two Americas

"WE, the people" of the United States are so in the habit of calling our land "America" that we have some difficulty in realizing that a big continent and an interesting civilization in the southern half of the western hemisphere have an older claim to be called America than we have. This would not be important if, at the same time, we did not permit our collective "big head" to interfere with a decent understanding of our South American neighbors and their institutions. It would be distinctly to our political and business advantage to understand them. Such understanding would help us also to understand ourselves. The civilization of the South American republics is of a type different from ours, but not necessarily inferior. In fact, it offers certain features of cultural value that we could adopt and be none the worse for the appropriation.

In the first place, the South American republics are not the unformed, unstable social organizations that most of us in the United States imagine them to be. They have had their revolutions and lesser internal troubles, but none of them has been comparable to our Civil War in cost and damage. Their populations are more largely illiterate than ours is and contain a smaller proportion of European white blood than ours does, but race problems have never yet made the South Americans as much trouble as they have made us. An educated white population, amounting to about 25 per cent. of all inhabitants, controls the situation, dominates politics and carries on business. The civilization of this white element is, of course, Latin, in a certain sense, but it is not Gallic, nor yet

Roman. Its spirit is rather Castilian, and it takes more kindly to German ways than to North American or English ways. It attracts also a superior Italian immigration. German bankers have played a large part in organizing South American finances and in creating the channels and methods of South American business.

Inevitably, North American manufacturers will more and more seek South American trade. Inevitably also, the United States will make the Monroe Doctrine a pretext for resenting European influence in South American politics. For these reasons it is becoming day by day more urgently important that we should cultivate a sympathetic and respectful as well as a self-respecting attitude toward the South American peoples. We must listen to such North American students of South American Affairs as Senator Root, Professors John Barrett Moore and William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, and Professor Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose first hand knowledge is that of intelligent and broad-minded men; and cease to give ear to blatant jingoes whose ignorance will bring us nothing but loss of money and national humiliation.

The South American is proud, and he has a right to be. In nine cases out of ten he has the manners of a gentleman, and he understands that there are things in life worth having besides produce exchanges and factories. He has learned that it is quite possible to do business without being curt and self-important, and without tearing thru the day in a continual hustle. Such a man knows what he wants, and he expects to buy goods of producers who are willing to sell him what he wants put up in the forms that he likes. He does not take kindly to men who think that they know it all, and can make him buy everything that they prefer to make and sell. He has a deep prejudice against that attitude of the Northern mind, which is expressed in the slang phrases, "put it all over" and "get it across." The Northern businessman who expects to have important dealings with his South American neighbors will have to make up his mind to behave like a gen-

tleman, and remember that he is dealing with men who are quite competent to place their orders where they please.

To a highly accomplished diplomat who is greatly respected and liked by South Americans, one of the most distinguished statesmen of Argentina, said a year ago: "The people of the United States need to cultivate idealism." "Indeed," was the reply, "the people of the United States believe that they are one of the most idealistic peoples on earth." "Ah," was the rejoinder, "they do, but they fail to distinguish between idealism and sentimentality. They are the most sentimental people in the world. They can be more silly over a purely sentimental issue than any other nation. Idealism is another thing. If they hope to become, in the highest sense, a civilized people, they will have to discover what true idealism is and cultivate it."



The Path to Contentment

It is sometimes hard to tell where contentment leaves off and indolence begins; but it is quite true that, in this ambitious, struggling American life of ours a great deal of happiness is spoiled by forgetting to appreciate the blessings we have in our eager desire for more. Many people are straining their eyes into the future so much that they quite overlook the present.

But if one can only realize the beauties and comforts of each day as it passes and give a few moments to reminiscence over past pleasures, without, of course, sacrificing one's ambitions for the future, he will quite surely find his life sweeter and richer.

To be a little less vague, a man should form a habit of enjoying his life as he lives it. He may hope to be more prosperous, to have larger business or a better position next year, but he should not let that hope interfere with his appreciating the position he has won for himself this year.

Next year he will have one less year of life to live than he has this year, and what he gains in success he loses in youth. Each year he pays a mighty price for what he gains—a year of his life—one sixtieth or eightieth of his life span at the least, and quite possibly a much

larger fraction. In spending this precious thing he should follow the business axiom of trying to attain the maximum of returns for the price paid.

So, when a man works, let him work to the best of his ability, and he cannot work to the best of his ability if his work one day exhausts him so that he cannot work with all his vigor and enthusiasm the next day. And work, after all, is only one of the important elements in his life. He should cultivate the power to play, to make and keep friends and to be a bright and attractive element in his family. If he has young children, he should consider daily engagements to play with them quite as important as a business engagement. Their years are passing, too, and he should not lose too much time of their beautiful childhood. His boy has a right to expect a daily game of ball or marbles or a half hour of reading aloud with his father, just as his little girl should find in him a sympathetic playfellow in her doll house. What kind of tools to select for the work bench, the choice of a bicycle, the "Swiss Family Robinson," fairy tales, doll dresses, rabbits, imaginary voyages to the Spanish Main or Viking Land, toy stores and "pretend" tea parties—all the dear, delightful occupations and interests of children are second in importance to nothing; and the father or mother who is too busy to enter enthusiastically into this charming realm is not only neglecting an important duty, but is missing the sweetest pleasures which life has to offer.

It is well to build for the future, but while one is building one should have warmth and shelter and a home fireside *now*, and have a mental attitude that allows a full enjoyment of that fireside. Your neighbor may have more servants and a larger house and income than you, but is he really richer? His servants mean more vexatious domestic problems and his wealth is quite powerless to purchase him more happiness than you can acquire. Emerson says, tho you travel the world over to find the beautiful, unless you take it with you, you will find it not. One gets the best out of life by his mental and spiritual attitude toward life. Too much ambition brings restlessness and discontent; too little brings inca-

capacity for true enjoyment. A man with the proper poise makes work the means and not the end, and finds time to enjoy and profit by the good things that are close at his hand every day. The man who is so absorbed in his business that he has only a vague, absent-minded interest in things beyond his office door gets really very little out of life.

The man whose worldly prosperity makes him think he must have an elaborate home, elaborate food and elaborate entertainments in order to be comfortable is feeding the body and starving the soul. True culture is not found in fashions, but in a sympathetic appreciation of beautiful things; and if a man finds delight in the view of a daisy-white meadow, a violet-tinged glen, in poetry and art and music, and in the play and prattle of children, or a stimulating conversation, he has riches which a millionaire cannot buy with all his money.

In other words, if a man will only pause for a little space every day upon the breeze-swept hilltop of the present and look about him at the view and find it pleasant, breathing in the sweetness and sunshine of life, he will then find that the path to contentment, flower-bordered and inviting, lies close at his feet, luring him to follow it.



The Loss of the "Titanic" The "Titanic," the new monster liner of the White Star Line, has run into an iceberg on her maiden voyage and, as we go to press, probably sank. The passengers and crew took to their boats, waiting for the coming of other vessels summoned by the blessed wireless. It is nothing less than criminal that a multitude of steamers crossing the Atlantic run the risk of such a disaster by taking the shortest route, just where icebergs are to be expected, instead of a southern route, just to save time at the risk of life. Here was a vessel costing \$10,000,000, bigger than an apartment house, a sixth of a mile long and fifteen stories high, with a population of not less than 1,200 people, who might be 4,000, rammed forward at utmost speed to make a record, thru fog—for in clear weather an iceberg could be seen and avoided, and an ice field makes

a fog—and in the thick of fishing boats. Not a transatlantic steamer should be allowed by international law to take other than the southern route until the 15th of June, when the ice will have crumbled and melted away. The day before the French liner "Niagara" was stove in by striking an iceberg in the same way, and called for help, but was found able to proceed without help. If it should turn out that there is a serious loss of life the lesson of the tragedy may be heeded, altho the money loss might give concern.

Two War Leaders have died during the past week, Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross. General Grant was best known to the country as his father's son, altho his career had been an honorable but not distinguished one. One of the most creditable things in his record has been his opposition to the re-establishment of the canteen in the army as a purveyor of alcoholic drinks. He had once been its supporter, but the soldiers, he said, have now adjusted themselves to the new conditions, and he was free to say that if the decision were left to him he would not recommend the restoration of the canteen. Clara Barton was a heroine of the Civil War. She was born on Christmas Day, the day of peace and good will to men, ninety years ago. She was in charge of a division in the Patent Office when the Civil War broke out, but began her work for the wounded soldiers with the first blood of the war. In 1861 her father left her an ample fortune, and she gave her whole time to her army work. President Lincoln gave her large authority and freedom for her work, which she carried on at her own heavy expense. At Berne, in 1869, she took part in organizing the Red Cross Society, and the next year had charge of a department of the society in the Franco-Prussian War. On her return to this country she devoted herself to the benefit of soldiers in war, and was soon made president of the American branch of the Red Cross Society. During the Spanish-American War, altho nearly eighty years old, she went to Cuba and directed the

work of the society in the field. Meanwhile she had enlarged the scope of the American branch to help in other disasters besides those of war, such as earthquake, famine and flood. The task of such a woman has been to repair the damages of war, and the heroine is not to be classed one whit below the hero.

Senator Lorimer as a Hoodoo Senator Lorimer's purchase, as so much evidence tends to show, of his seat as United States Senator from Illinois, was a principal factor in giving the primary election in Illinois by an overwhelming vote to Mr. Roosevelt; and this is a happy sign. The people as a whole are not likely to distinguish too narrowly, and they do not ask very closely whether President Taft was in any way responsible for the success of Senator Lorimer in escaping expulsion from the Senate, but they wanted in some way to condemn it. It was enough for them that so many of the President's supporters voted for Mr. Lorimer. It is well that the Lorimer methods of political success should be sharply condemned by the people, even if the old method of condemnation is not wholly logical. When you see an evil strike at it, is a pretty good rule, even if the blow hits more than it was aimed at. It has been observed that of those who voted in favor of Senator Lorimer at his first trial not one has been re-elected by the people, the last to fail being the aged Senator Cullom, from Illinois, defeated by the primary vote.

Little Interest in Polity It has been noted in some Presbyterian journals that the Congregationalists do not seem to get at all excited over the report of their committee which was appointed to make recommendations for the improvement of the polity of the denomination and the direction of its benevolent societies. Those recommendations are pretty radical, but nobody seems to care much, even tho the control of the societies will be centralized and put practically into the power of the National Council. It is to the credit and not the

discredit of the denomination that they take so little interest in the matter. The report of the committee was published in advance of the meeting of the National Council just so that it could be discussed; but there is no rush to approve or disapprove, and the editors have to beg correspondents to express themselves. The fact is that they are too anxious to get work done and too well satisfied that it has been well done, to worry about the machinery of it. What is polity to service? In these days we are talking and practising union of Churches, and are sure that the tuning up of our polity is not a very important matter. Suppose the National Council should meet once in two years instead of one, and half its members hold over, what of it? Suppose the members of the benevolent societies who vote at their meetings should be members of the National Council, would not they attend to the business just as well? The matter is not of enough account to get excited over. Let the real work go on, done by the missionaries at home and abroad, and let the work of church fellowship and union proceed.

Italy and Turkey The war between Italy and Turkey goes on in very much the way of a fight between the whale and the elephant, Italy being the whale and Turkey the elephant. Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, hits the case right in an interview meant for the world when he says that Italy has a navy and Turkey none; but Turkey has an army. Italy uses only her navy; or, at most, she keeps her soldiers in Tripoli under the protection of the guns of her fleet. She sends her ships along the Arabian coast to pick up some little advantage, or she fires a few shot into Beirut or some Aegian isle, but does not dare to land any soldiers. We do not see but a war of this kind might go on for a century, with little loss to Turkey, and with much financial loss to Italy. Assim Bey says that the moment an Italian army sets foot on Turkish soil they will meet on equal terms, and, judging from previous experience, he declares that no Italian soldier will return except by

Turkish permission. It is evident that Italy does not dare a battle on land. She entered upon this war quite too lightly-heartedly. Thus far the loss has been hers; and her only line of retreat with credit to herself lies in securing pressure from the European Powers to be put on Turkey. But even so, we do not see but that Turkey can refuse, and is likely to refuse, to yield the annexation of Tripoli. Italy finds very little sympathy in what seems scarcely less than robbery.

We condemned the terms of the first proposal to give a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation, not because we thought that any evil was likely to result from it, but because the safeguards against possible evil were not provided for. In the new bill now before Congress they have been supplied, and we do not see why a foundation with an endowment of one hundred million dollars cannot be approved, as recommended unanimously by the committee. The object proposed is solely to promote well being and to advance civilization in this and other countries; and Congress can at any time limit the means by which it is attempted to accomplish its purposes. Imagination can hardly conceive the amount of good that may be accomplished by such a gift.

If prisoners try to starve themselves to death should they be fed forcibly? We do not see why not. If they are women, does that make a difference? We do not see why. If they are suffragets, should they be allowed to commit slow suicide? That does not seem reasonable or humane. If they persist should they be freed? That is the way the British Government has got out of the disagreeable trouble. Four window-breakers there have got the better of the law in that way.

It is almost amusing to see that Princeton has entered on a scheme to escape the reputation of being a rich man's college by establishing a farm to raise vegetables for the students' tables. This takes a leaf out of the negro colleges in the South.



A Crippled Pension Fund

THE statement is made on the authority of a leading actuary of New York City, who has made a careful examination of the subject, that the pension fund administered by the city for the purpose of paying annuities to retired school teachers is unscientifically constituted and plainly inadequate to the future demands which will be made upon it. At no distant day, we are informed, a condition will be reached that will render the addition of new names to the pension list impossible. "In the meantime," adds this expert, "the teachers not retired, who have paid 1 per cent. out of their salaries into the fund, will get nothing in return."

It would seem from this information that the fund is founded and maintained on no scientific principle whatever, and that, regardless of the ages and expectation of life of the contributors to the fund, it has been ignorantly assumed that 1 per cent. of the salaries of the teachers, plus interest accretions and uncertain donations, would be at least sufficient to achieve the results aimed at. As a matter of course, under the circumstances, the present beneficiaries of the fund have no assurance that their pensions will continue to be paid, and they have every reason to regard the future with trepidation. This is an unfortunate matter in that it vitally affects the supplies which so many persons who, through old age, impaired physical or mental condition, or for other causes, have passed beyond their productive period and are more or less dependent on a fund which seems to be insolvent.

It would appear to be the duty of the State Insurance Department to assume jurisdiction over this and other funds instituted for similar purposes, at least to the extent of investigating the principles, if any, under which they operate, and of pointing out such defects as exist. In the meantime, it is presumed that the school teachers have not carried all their eggs in this one weak little

basket, and that each has a fragment of endowment insurance which, at a pinch, can be converted into an annuity.



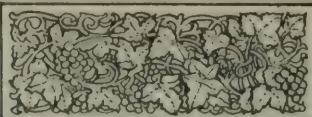
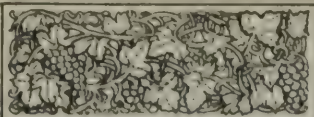
PRELIMINARY figures issued by the New York Insurance Department covering the operations of the 34 life insurance companies reporting to it show them possessed on December 31, 1911, of combined assets amounting to \$3,919,151,219, and "unassigned funds" (free surplus) of \$194,156,991. The total premium income of these companies in 1911 was \$564,933,165, and their total income \$754,639,989. They paid for death claims, \$180,121,937; for endowments, \$44,769,373; for annuities, \$7,067,579; for surrendered policies, \$75,710,202; for dividends to policyholders, \$80,095,321. Their total disbursements were \$526,823,821. Calculating on the basis of renewal premiums, which aggregate \$404,324,774, the dividend rate to policyholders averaged well, being 19.5 per cent. The total insurance in force at the end of the year was \$16,017,233,803, a net increase over the same time the preceding year of \$885,817,485.



THE Mutual Life notifies its policyholders that the intervention of attorneys, brokers or commission men in the collection of death claims from the company is unnecessary, and that its managers throughout the country, if promptly notified of deaths, will not only furnish proof-of-death blanks, but assist in every way possible to facilitate the collection of claims. The company issues this advice in an effort to save its policyholders unnecessary expense and trouble in collecting claims. The information is of value to policyholders in all reliable companies. Whenever they are in doubt on any point they should write directly to the head office of the company in which they are insured.



LONDON Lloyds latest gaming enterprise took the form of insurance to shopkeepers against looting during the recent strike in Britain.



Food Prices and Cost of Living

THE first of the year's crop reports, published on the 9th, and relating to winter wheat, tended to depress the securities market and to advance the prices of food. Winter wheat's condition on April 1 was reported to have been 80.6, against 83.3 one year ago and a ten years average of 86.1. There had been a loss of about 6 points since the preliminary report in December. The general prediction was that the crop of winter wheat would fall below last year's, which was 431,000,000 bushels. Following the publication of the report there were stories of extensive winter killing in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other States. Prices of grain and provisions advanced. On Saturday, May wheat at Chicago sold at \$1.10, the addition for that day having been four cents. Dispatches from Denver said the wholesale price of beef on the hoof there had been increased within a short time by 25 per cent., to the highest figures in ten years.

The cost of living is affected, of course, by such changes in the food market. Recent increases of wages tend also to make this cost higher. The increases granted at the textile factories of New England amount to \$10,000,000 a year and have already caused higher prices for goods. Within the last few weeks a considerable number of wage increases in other parts of the country have been reported, some of them having been granted voluntarily. Others may soon be added, as the result of negotiations pending or of strikes in progress.

Bradstreet's index number for April, 9.1010, is higher than the number for any preceding month for two years. Comparisons show an advance of 7 per cent. since April 1, 1911, and of 14 per cent. since April 1, 1904. This number is based upon the prices of ninety-six representative commodities. Average annual indexes show an advance of 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. since 1897. Similar indexes recently published by the Government's Bureau of Statistics, and based upon 257 commodities, show an advance of 44 per

cent. during the same period. But the average was a shade lower in 1911 than in 1910.

The growing cost of living has exerted a considerable influence in national politics. To it the Republican party's leaders have not given sufficient attention. By many that party is held responsible in part for it. On the other hand, much of the legislation attempted at Washington by the Democratic party has been designed, in the opinion of a great many, to reduce this cost.

Small Bonds

UNTIL a short time ago, the unit for bonds of railroads and other public corporations was \$1,000, but now the investor can buy such bonds in denominations of \$100 and \$500. The list of such securities is already a long one, including (for one or the other small denomination) nearly twenty railroad companies, a dozen municipal gas or electric lighting companies, and half as many industrials. Among the railroad companies are the Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific. The investor can realize from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon a considerable number of these issues, with safety. There are banking and brokerage houses which make a specialty of such bonds, issuing price lists and giving such other information as the investor may desire.

....Death duties amounting to \$1,400,000 must be paid upon that part of the estate of Don José Garvey, a Spanish wine merchant, which is situated in England.

....A company capitalized at \$3,000,000 will develop 20,000 horse power by an electric plant on the Dix River in Kentucky, intending to sell the power in Lexington, Louisville and other cities. By means of a similar plant at Friendsville, Md., on the Youghiogheny River, a company capitalized at \$4,000,000 will supply power to cities in Western Maryland.

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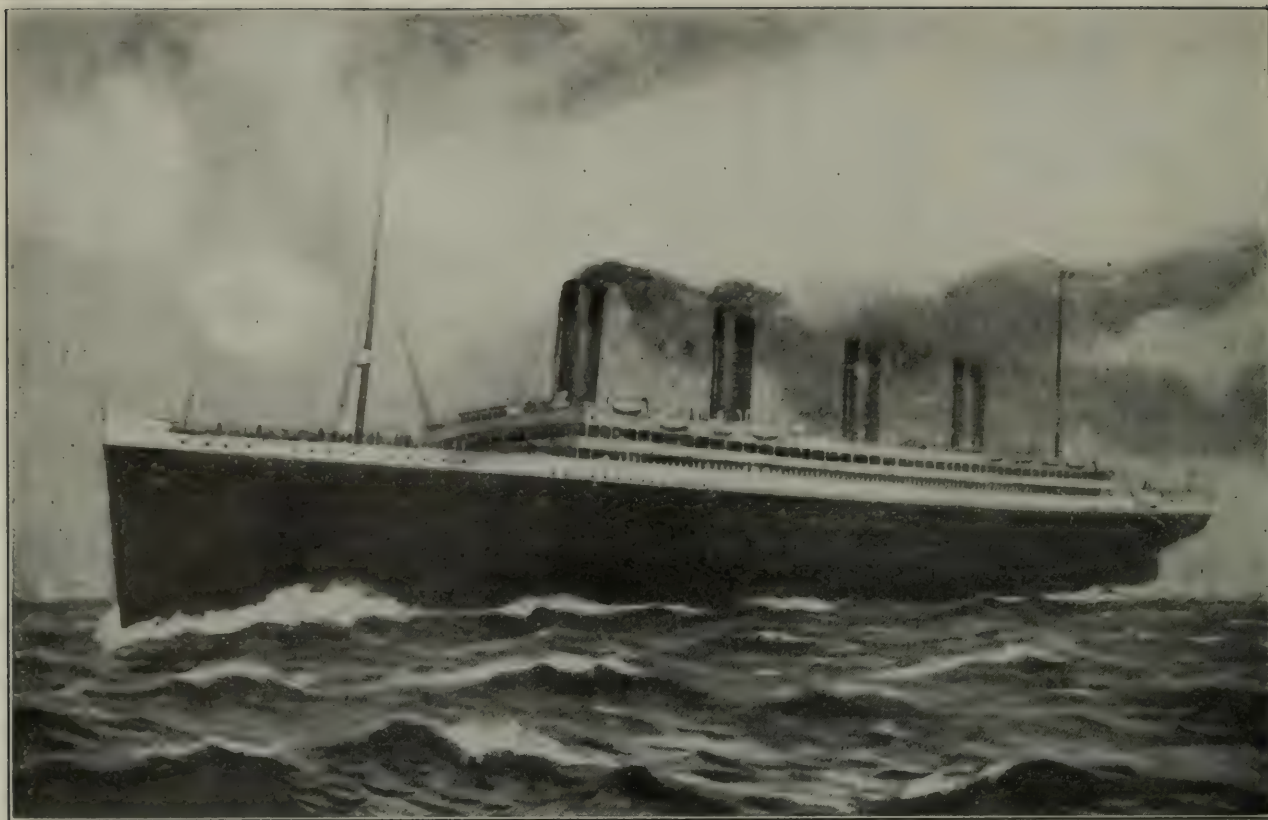
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Survey of the World

The "Titanic" Tragedy

Sixteen hundred and thirty-five lives were lost in the sinking of the White Star Liner "Titanic" at 2.20 a. m. April 15. The bodies of a large number of victims have been found by the cable steamer "Mackay-Bennett." The "Titanic" is the thirtieth steamship to have met her end off Newfoundland since 1837. Her bulkheads only served to delay her sinking after she had torn her side out on the submerged ledge or spur of an iceberg sighted too late by her look-outs. The water which entered her wounds exploded her boilers and broke up the ship. As we stated last week this steamer—laid down at Belfast and the largest ever launched—was making her maiden voyage, Southampton to New York. She carried over 2,300 persons, had cost \$10,000,000, and carried \$420,000 cargo and 3,423 sacks of mail—all lost. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine Company (controlling the White Star Company), one of the few survivors among the male passengers, denies that the ship was trying to establish a record; but the speed maintained on the fatal night was from 21 to 23 knots, tho the ship's officers knew icebergs were near. The theory that their leviathan was unsinkable seems to have prevailed. The shock of collision, which occurred fifteen or twenty minutes before midnight, was not violent; few realized their peril. Two and a half hours later the ship lay at the bottom of the sea. The saved are thus classified: First cabin passengers, 212 out of 390 (154 survivors being women and children); second class, 116 out of 270 (102 sur-

vivors being women and children); third class, 170 out of 800 (83 survivors being women and children); officers and crew, 207, including 22 stewardesses, out of 985. The loyalty of the "Titanic" crew has been generally recognized by survivors, altho stories are told of brutal stokers and of pistol shots fired at excited steerage passengers by the officers. The self-sacrifice of the great majority of male passengers is matched by the devotion of Mrs. Isidor Straus, who refused to save her own life, since the "women and children first" rule doomed her husband. F. D. Millet, painter and veteran war correspondent, and Major Archibald W. Butt, military aide to the President, were among those who assisted others to safety, then cheerfully went down to death while the ship's orchestra played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Had the "Titanic" been properly supplied with lifeboats, practically all would have been saved, for the sea was calm, and at 4 o'clock in the morning the 705 persons whom the boats contained were picked up by a Cunard liner hailed by wireless. Some of the passengers thus rescued had jumped from the rail of the sinking steamship and had been pulled aboard lifeboats; even so, not all of the latter contained their complement of passengers nor were they supplied with food and water. The survivors were carried to New York by the Cunarder "Carpathia," which docked Thursday evening, and on Friday recommenced her voyage to the Mediterranean. The law has not compelled ocean greyhounds to carry lifeboats enough to accommodate all passengers; the "Titanic" had enough to carry only one-third of her passenger



THE WHITE STAR LINER "TITANIC"

This steamship, which, on April 15, sank about four hundred miles off Cape Race, with most of its passengers and crew, was the largest ever launched, having a tonnage of 45,328, and a length of 882½ feet. Her total loss occurred on her maiden voyage.

list, leaving the crew out of account altogether. Several lines have abandoned the northern route, dangerous at this season, for the present at least, and will also carry lifeboats enough to accommodate all passengers. An investigation of the disaster by a sub-committee of the Senatorial Committee on Commerce, Senator Smith, of Michigan, presiding, was begun last week at New York, and will continue at Washington. P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the White Star Line, was a witness at Monday's hearing in the capital. The House of Representatives and the Department of Commerce and Labor are likely to take action; so, too, the British Board of Trade. Mr. Ismay, of the International Mercantile Marine directorate, has been denounced by the American press and on the floor of the United States Senate for his share of responsibility for the "Titanic's" course, speed, etc., and for the wireless messages which he sent from the "Carpathia," that were intercepted by U. S. S. "Chester." These messages called upon the White Star Line to detain the

"Cedric" in order to ship the survivors of the "Titanic" crew out of New York at once. W. T. Stead, the English journalist; Col. John Jacob Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim and George D. Widener, capitalists; J. B. Thayer, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway; Henry B. Harris, New York theatrical manager; Jacques Futrelle, novelist, and Captain Smith, commander of the "Titanic," are conspicuous victims. A wave of grief has passed round the world. Large funds have been subscribed at New York and elsewhere for needy survivors, and benefit performances and memorial services have been held. We discuss the disaster and its lessons editorially, and in the article "Perils of the Atlantic Ice Fields."—Inquiries are promised of the false "wireless messages" circulated on the day of the disaster, saying that the "Titanic" was steaming to Halifax. On their basis, the ship was reinsured at London. Not until evening was the horror of the true facts known ashore to outsiders.

Congress In the Senate a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the proposed international inquiry as to the cost of living has been passed; also an immigration bill which provides that all male alien immigrants must be able to write as well as to read, and authorizes the deportation of aliens who conspire here for the overthrow of a foreign Government. The prominent subjects of debate this week will be the tariff bills sent over from the House. A vote in the House upon taking up the bill for incorporating the proposed Rockefeller Foundation indicates that the measure will be defeated there, but may not be considered at this session. A House committee has ordered a favorable report upon a bill designed to forbid and prevent "future" trading in cotton and grain. The Naval Committee has voted that there shall be no appropriation this year for new battleships or cruisers, thus following the decision of the Democratic caucus. A vote providing for debate indicates that the House will provide for a parcels post. The House has passed the Henry bill, which requires publicity for contributions and expenditures made in the interest of candidates for a Presidential nomination.—Julia C. Lathrop, associated with Jane Addams in the work of Hull House, in Chicago, has been appointed chief of the new Children's Bureau.



National Politics At the end of last week Mr. Taft had about 380 delegates and Mr. Roosevelt about 210. These are the figures generally accepted, altho it should be said that they do not accord with those of Mr. Roosevelt's campaigners, who concede a comparatively small number to the President, on account of the many attempted or actual contests. Mr. Roosevelt was notably successful in Nebraska, where he had at least three times as many primary votes as were cast for Mr. Taft, and in Oregon, where he had a large majority. To the President were given the votes of Connecticut and Delaware. Mr. Roosevelt was also victorious in West Virginia. It was reported that at least a score of Southern

delegates instructed for Taft had privately announced their intention to vote for Roosevelt.—A statement filed at Albany by the Roosevelt managers, as required by law, showed that \$59,126 had been expended in his interest at the primary election in New York County, and that among the subscriptions to the fund thus used were \$15,000 from George W. Perkins, \$15,000 from Frank A. Munsey and \$15,000 from Alexander S. Cochran. Mr. Taft's manager pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt's votes in the county cost about \$3.50 apiece; that Mr. Perkins was connected with the Steel Trust and Harvester Trust, and that Mr. Cochran, a millionaire manufacturer, was interested in the duties on manufactures of wool. He also asserted that large sums had been used for Mr. Roosevelt in Oklahoma, Illinois, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.—The contest between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt became very acrimonious. The latter asserted that the President acquiesced in the use of tools for dirty work and repeated other charges made at earlier dates. Mr. Taft's manager accused Mr. Roosevelt of mendacity, the use of an alliance of crooked business with crooked politics, and of planning to wreck the party. The ex-President was also called an arch-demagog and an arch-traitor in statements issued by the Taft campaign bureau. The President will make several speeches in Massachusetts, where half a dozen speakers from other States will work for Mr. Roosevelt. The latter says that if he does not win now, there will be war for three years.—William L. Ward, Republican National Committeeman from New York State and boss of Westchester, declares that Mr. Roosevelt will, however, be nominated in the first ballot cast at the Chicago convention; while rumors are current that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, who has officially supported Mr. Taft, is planning to take the lead in a movement for a compromise candidate.—Speaker Clark carried the Nebraska primaries, and is leading, but not many of the Democratic delegates have been chosen. Mr. Underwood has the delegates of Alabama. Mr. Bryan has been speaking in Ohio against Governor Harmon,

asserting that the latter is Wall Street's candidate.



Trusts The Merchants' Association, of New York, in a memorial to Congress, asks for legislation that will end the uncertainty of business men as to the application and scope of the Sherman act. It suggests legislation on the lines of Canada's law. This provides that, upon complaint of six or more citizens as to a combination or corporation alleged to be existing and operating in violation of the statute, an investigation shall be made by a commission of three, one of whom is chosen by the complainants, another by the defendants, and the third by agreement of these two. The commission reports to the court.—A favorable report has been ordered in the House upon the Humphrey bill (approved by Attorney-General Wickersham), which excludes from our ports foreign ships found to be parties to combination agreements unlawful under the Sherman act.—The complaints against nine of the defendant corporations in the proceedings against the Shoe Machinery Company having been dismissed, the trial of the main company and ten of its subsidiaries will soon take place.



Labor Questions The 25,700 railroad engineers employed by fifty Eastern companies having received a final communication from the companies, declining to satisfy their demands for an increase in pay averaging 18 per cent., it was decided that the vote for a strike should be obeyed, and that action should be taken on Monday evening, the 22d. There was some hope that the companies would hold a conference on that day, but the general expectation at the beginning of the week was that the strike would take place. Small hope is entertained of arbitration thru the Government.—The strike at the mills in Lowell (Mass.) ended on the 20th, when 12,000 employees accepted the wage increase of 10 per cent.—In Lawrence, several of the strike leaders have been indicted for murder or for being accessories to such

a crime.—Many expect that an agreement as to the controversy in the anthracite coal mining industry will soon be reached.—A special committee appointed by the Steel Corporation has reported against the seven-day work week, and also against the twelve-hour day, suggesting conferences of all the manufacturers for an agreement that will make the workday shorter.



The Warning to Mexico A long reply to the emphatic warning sent by our Government to the Government of Mexico was received on the 17th. Its tone was such that some newspapers summarized it by saying that Madero had told this country to "mind its own business." Madero's Foreign Minister said that his Government had a full consciousness of its duties and had given no ground for doubt as to the sincerity of its determination to enforce the principles of international law:

"For these reasons the Mexican Government finds itself in the painful necessity of not recognizing the right of your Government to make the admonition which the note contains."

Where the rebels were in control, he continued, his Government would not be obligated on account of acts against the lives and property of foreigners, except as the United States would be under like conditions. But the military commanders had been directed to treat foreign prisoners in accordance with Mexican law and international practice. [This related to the threat of General Villa to execute summarily any American prisoner taken from Orozco's army.] The reply also said that Mexico could not be responsible for the acts of Orozco and criticised our Government for publishing its warning to him in the same official note that was sent to Madero. Mexican newspapers express anger, some of them saying our Government's note was bitter and impertinent. Orozco's reply was more satisfactory. He promptly granted the demands of our consul at Chihuahua, and promised to protect Americans. He also asked for recognition as a belligerent. Whereupon our consul was directed to demand the release of

two Americans who had been held in the Chihuahua jail for a month, apparently without just cause.—The expected battle near Torreon did not take place last week, but Orozco captured three towns in Sonora. Owing to the isolation of Americans in the northwestern States, our Government decided to send a battleship to the west coast. Conditions near the capital did not improve. Zapata has promised to hang Madero in the Chapultepec Park. An order to officers of our army to canvass actively for recruits excited some interest, but it was said at the State Department that nothing was more remote than intervention. At the Mexican capital two or three newspapers express a belief that intervention was near at hand. Rifles and ammunition were sent to the Americans in Guadalajara. Madero intends to increase his army by means of a bond issue of \$10,000,000. The American railroad conductors and engineers have ceased to work. Some were locked out and others went out on strike. They had protested against new rules requiring the use of Spanish, instead of Spanish and English, in all train orders and in examinations for promotion. They also asserted that Americans had wrongfully been dismissed or subjected to unjust discrimination.

The Islands Two delegations have come to Washington from Porto Rico. One submitted a petition asking for independence or statehood. The other, which protested against the removal of the duty on raw sugar, opposed this petition, asserting that neither statehood nor independence was wanted by the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests. In a letter to a member of the latter delegation who is the head of the island's Federation of Labor, President Taft said:

"As fast as the instinct and habit of self-government are acquired by the people at large, and no faster, the fullest possible measure of local and fiscal self-government should be granted."

The planters of Hawaii and the Philippines, as well as those of Porto Rico, are urging the Senate Finance Committee not to accept the House bill which makes raw sugar free. At one of the hearings

Delegate Quezon said the Philippines should be independent. He was reminded of a recent remark of General Edwards that in war the United States would not protect them. To which he responded that sufficient protection would be given by the balance of power in the Orient. Other officers, not agreeing with General Edwards, say that the new fortifications on Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay, are impregnable.—The number of lepers collected and placed by themselves last year, in the Philippines, was 1,076. The number collected since 1906 is 6,481, and 3,043 of these are living.—Hayti's Government has formally exiled the entire Haytian colony in Kingston, Jamaica, alleging that the members of it are plotting against President Leconte.

Central and South America Secretary Knox, reviewing his recent tour, says the friendly efforts of the United States to aid the republics which he visited are opposed by two hostile forces. The first is misrepresentation of our attitude and purposes in the countries themselves, and the second is the influence of small coteries of interested persons in the United States who selfishly oppose reforms which would end political abuses in the republics. Ratification at Washington of the loan treaty with Nicaragua, he says, would give that country new life and hope.—Many arrests were made at Nicaragua's capital, last week, owing to the discovery of concealed arms and ammunition.—Our Government has been informed that Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, has returned to the Canary Islands. Some time ago he was in Colombia, near the Venezuelan boundary, attempting to start a revolution.—At the elections in Argentina, last week, the Radicals won a decided victory. Among the deputies elected in Buenos Ayres are two Socialists.—Friends of General Plaza, recently elected President of Ecuador, say that he will compel sanitary reform at Guayaquil, a port whose foul condition may menace traffic on the Panama Canal. General Plaza, after holding the office of President from 1901 to 1905, was an

exile for six years in New York, where four of his children were born.—The commission appointed by Mr. Taft to enlist foreign interest in the coming San Francisco Exposition sails from New York on the 24th. Among the members of it are John Hays Hammond, General Edwards and Vice-President Sesnon, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.



France and Morocco When we announced that the Sultan of Morocco signed on March 30 a treaty establishing a French protectorate, full details were inaccessible. No wonder the treaty has been accepted in France as satisfactory. The Sultan accepts in advance:

"The administrative, judicial, scholastic, economic, financial and military reforms that the French Government will judge it useful to use in Moroccan territory."

The treaty of Fez completes the treaty with Germany of November 4, 1911, which recognized the right of military occupation "with the Sultan's consent," by stating that the Sultan will only have to be "notified" of such military measures. The French Government has secured the acceptance by the Sultan of the principles of its treaties with England and Spain, and the treaty of Fez announces that:

"The Government of the Republic will co-operate with the Spanish Government on the subject of the interests which this Government holds from its geographical position and by reason of its territorial possession on the Moroccan coast."

—A revolt in Fez, where the rebels were reinforced by mutinous Moorish soldiers, who besieged the Sultan in his palace, has been suppressed by the French, who numbered 4,700. The revolt was begun April 18, and was marked by pillage and the murder of more than one hundred Jews, thirteen French civilians, fifteen French officers and forty private soldiers. Some of these were killed in the streets, some in their homes. The cry was raised: "The Sultan is a prisoner of the French and must be liberated!" News of the outbreak was delayed because the rebels butchered the telegraph operators at their posts of duty.

The Dardanelles Bombarded

On April 18 an Italian fleet of four battleships and at least a score of smaller vessels, chiefly torpedo boats and destroyers, began a bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles, which continued for about three hours. Apparently there was no thought of effecting a landing and there were no troops aboard the battleships. The Italians fired 180 shells at 8,000 yards. The forts replied, and it was rumored that one Italian battleship was sunk, but the Italian Government denies this. The Italians also bombarded the island of Samos, sinking a Turkish warship and seizing a royal yacht before retiring to their base at Lemnos. The Turkish Parliament was convened the same day, and, in spite of the disquieting news, there was perfect calmness. In the speech from the throne the Sultan said that peace could be restored only if Turkey's sovereign rights over Tripoli were maintained. That evening, announcement was made that the Dardanelles, being planted with mines, were closed to navigation. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople protested, Italy and Russia having* apparently reached an agreement by the terms of which Italy will support Russian policies in the Balkans, while Russia will recognize Italy's sovereignty in Tripoli. A Constantinople dispatch states that the Turks will reopen the Dardanelles, Italy having disclaimed any intention of forcing a passage.—The Straits of the Dardanelles have not been the scene of naval warfare since 1856, when the Crimean War was terminated by the Treaty of Paris. The width of the straits varies from one to four miles, and the average depth of the channel throughout the more than forty miles of its length is 180 feet. The Dardanelles connect the Ægean Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and thus their control is essential if Constantinople is to escape bombardment. The straits have been fortified from the most ancient times. They are most strongly defended at the narrowest point, which marks the fabled crossing of Xerxes and Alexander, in 480 and 334 B. C. respectively. The actual strength of the fortifications is a much debated proposition. By

agreement of the Powers in 1841 the Dardanelles were closed to the warships of all the world except in cases where the consent of Turkey to their passage was obtained. This treaty was confirmed after the close of the war of the Crimea, and in the treaty of Berlin in 1878. The only time that the pact about the Dardanelles has been violated since England sent a fleet to help Turkey in its last war with Russia was during the Russo-Japanese War, when the Russian volunteer fleet cruisers "Smolensk" and "Peterburg," flying merchant flags, yet carrying soldiers and guns, slipped thru the Bosphorus and down the Dardanelles into the Ægean. Later the Czar repudiated this breach of faith.—The Turkish Government has voted \$100,000 and the Sultan will add \$50,000 from his private purse for the installation of a regular aviation service in the Turkish army.—It is said that the Porte has ordered the banishment of all Italians.—The Italians have established at the city of Tripoli a municipal government that seems to have proved itself altogether efficient. The boundaries of Tripoli Italiana have not, however, been materially widened since the final clearing of the oasis and the occupation of Gargaresh on January 20.—A new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed, George Luckacs succeeding Khuen von Hedervary as Prime Minister. The Prime Minister assumes the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior and has re-appointed the ministers of his predecessor. He himself previously held the post of Minister of Finance, in which position he is succeeded by J. Teleszky.

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In the East One hundred and seven gold miners were killed and eighty wounded in a battle with Russian soldiers near Irkutsk, Siberia, last week.—The Persian situation is no more reassuring. The Russian troops have not been withdrawn from Tabriz, rebel forces still sweep the countryside, and commerce thruout a large part of the country is at a standstill. Fighting at Lhasa between Tibetans and Chinese is said to have resulted in the loss of some 3,000 lives on the Tibetan side. The Chinese used Maxim

guns. Within the boundaries of the republic riots are anticipated at Canton and elsewhere, thousands of discontented soldiers having been disbanded. Moreover, the famine continues to cost hundreds of lives daily thruout Eastern China. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan have stopped payment of advances in the Chinese loan. The representatives in Peking of the "Six Power Group" have taken that action as a means of protesting against the signature of the loan by the Belgian syndicate. The Chinese Government has announced the probability that the syndicate will join the international group.—Bad news comes from Peking in regard to the counter revolution in the mountainous provinces of Shensi and Kansu, near the Mongolian frontier. The leader of the revolt, Sheng Yun, was the Tatar Governor-General of Shensi when the revolution broke out last October. Shensi has always been a conservative province, and anti-foreign; it was to the provincial capital, Hsian-fu, to which the court retreated in 1900, when the allies entered Peking after the Boxer uprising. Sheng Yun swears he will re-establish the Manchus on the throne or die in the attempt. He is a man of strong personality and prestige. He is himself a Manchu, with an added strain of Russian blood. He has raised an army largely made up of Mohammedans and numbering nearly 20,000, and is marching toward Peking, where he expects to be reinforced by the Manchu garrison of 20,000. Thousands have already left the capital in panic. Except for Yuan Shi-kai's bodyguard, almost the only troops in Peking are the old-fashioned soldiers of Chiang Kuei-ti. The loyalty of the Peking garrison is the less dependable since their pay is in great arrears. The object of Sheng Yun seems to be to enthrone the son of Prince Tuan, a young prince who before the Boxer troubles was recognized as the heir of Kwang Hsu, but whose claims were set aside on the insistence of the Powers, based upon his father's prominence among the Boxers.—A manifesto issued by President Yuan urges the five races to amalgamate thru intermarriage.

Perils of the Atlantic Ice Fields

BY ARTHUR SELWYN-BROWN, Ph.D., LL.D.

THE "Titanic" catastrophe has drawn attention to the dangers travelers upon the Atlantic risk at all times of the year. It has brought home these dangers in a more forceful manner than any previous accident. No year ever passes without mishaps occurring to ships thru contact with the ice one way or another, but the average person is so accustomed to accounts of such accidents that they are looked upon as ordinary perils of the sea, and the advertisements of the steamship companies to the effect that their various vessels are unsinkable and furnished with up-to-date life-saving appliances have induced a false sense of security in those who voyage across the Atlantic in modern liners. The tragic loss of the "Titanic" on her maiden voyage will

awaken more interest in the study of Atlantic ice movements, and will doubtless lead to better precautions being taken to prevent accidents thru ice, both by Government action and by steps taken by the shipping companies.

There are three principal forms in which ice is met with in the ocean. They are known as slob ice, field ice and icebergs. All, in certain circumstances, are a menace to shipping; but field ice and icebergs are the most dangerous.

Slob ice is formed, during the winter months, in river mouths, bays and straits along the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland. It is a true sea-ice, formed in sheets or isolated circular masses. The sheets are broken up by wave and tidal movements into innumerable pan-shaped fragments, which are wafted sea-



AN ICEBERG ON THE LABRADOR COAST



OFF CAPE HARRISON, LABRADOR

The cod-boat shown here is making an early trip to the fishing grounds. The ice conditions are such as prevail along this coast during the spring months.

ward by winds and currents in the form of long, serpentinous drifts. In warm weather and when the sea is rough, slob ice is not very dangerous to navigation. But in freezing weather it is possible for ships running thru such drifts or floes to be frozen into a pack and ground to destruction by the working of the ice-mass. The slob, pan or young ice, as it is variously called, is most dangerous in the fall months or early in the year. In April, 1885, a sailing ship named the "Marance" was caught in a floe of this character and was so badly crushed that when the ice started to break up the vessel sank. The Newfoundland whaling steamer "Esquimaux" was caught in a floe of new ice that stretched southeast from St. John's for over 200 miles. Five other whaling vessels were held by the ice for nearly two weeks. These vessels, fortunately, were built to withstand the ice, otherwise they, too, might have been destroyed by the ice pressure.

Field ice is one of the most common

forms met with at sea. It is found in fields that are often of vast extent. This ice is caused by the freezing of the sea. Atlantic field ice originates chiefly along the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, but some of it comes from Greenland and other Arctic countries. It varies in thickness from a few feet to about 30 feet. Often when it has been much churned up by the action of waves, cake superimposed on cake, it may take on the appearance of icebergs.

Field ice is mainly formed on the surface of the sea. But it has been clearly demonstrated that some of it has come from the deep water. Field ice has been known to form thru the freezing of the ocean along the northern coast of Labrador at depths of from 12 to 20 fathoms. Seal nets set at such depths often contain seals firmly frozen over. Fishermen sailing off Nain, Labrador, some years ago found a pack of sea ice that carried a box of iron carpenters' tools that had been lost with a whaling ship crushed



ST. JOHNS HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND

This photograph was taken in the early spring a year ago and shows whalers and sealers amid the floating field-ice—to cope with which they are fully equipped

and sunk by the ice in Hudson Strait. Ice had formed around the tool chest at the bottom of the sea and had floated the chest. After being tossed by the waves and piled up on the top of the ice floe, it was a conspicuous object to the view of passing sailors. Indeed, numerous instances have been recorded of the sudden appearance of deep-sea ice around vessels. Steamers with light steel sheathing have often been damaged by deep-sea ice-sheets suddenly rising with such force as to pierce holes in the ship's bottom.

The source of icebergs is quite different to that of either slob ice or field ice. While the latter are formed in the sea from the freezing of sea water, icebergs are formed from fresh water in the interior of Greenland or other northern islands. The majority of Atlantic icebergs come from Greenland. Some also come thru Hudson's Strait and other northern channels, or from the sea pack in the Far North. The west coast of Greenland, however, between Cape Fare-

well and Disco Bay, supplies the majority of icebergs seen in the Atlantic.

The interior of Greenland is covered by a vast sheet of ice, which is in places many hundred feet thick. This ice is formed by the freezing of snow and rain, and sends out long tongues down the valleys and river channels until the sea is reached. When a valley is filled with ice, the ice-mass is known as a glacier. Many glaciers move rapidly and extend far into the sea in tongue-like projections. Glaciers sometimes move along their courses at a rate of from 50 to 100 feet per day of twenty-four hours. The famous Drygalski glacier, in the Antarctic, has a tongue projecting over 30 miles into the sea, averaging about 10 miles in width and several hundred feet in depth. Over three-fourths of this immense glacial mass is afloat.

The interior of Greenland is a dome-shaped ice-sheet, with an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet. This sheet is continually being fed by snow and rain. Its weight forces the lateral glaciers into

the sea in the form of vast ice tongues. The breaking up of such tongues results in the various iceberg forms we know.

Icebergs originate from glacier tongues in three ways. The end of the tongue simply breaks off from its own weight and floats seaward. Or the sea waves, beating against the foot of the tongue, undermine it until the weight of the overhanging ice causes it to fracture and fall into the sea. Or the motion of the ground swell of the sea may dislodge large blocks of ice from the base of the glacier and wash them out to sea. Icebergs are being made by these various means every day in the year, and the immense amount of ice that is thrown into the sea can be appreciated when we remember that a single glacier has yielded over two hundred billion cubic feet of ice annually in icebergs.

Growlers and piedmonts are other types of icebergs. A growler is a small fragment of a glacial iceberg that has mingled with field ice and later, after migrating southward into warm water, becomes liberated and travels about alone. Piedmonts, as the name implies, are formed by snow banking up at the foot of a mountain or hill. In Greenland, blizzards pile the snow at the foot of the steep hills near the coast hundreds of feet deep. This snow becomes solid ice which in time moves out to sea, where it often forms great ice cliffs, rising hundreds of feet above the sea and extending around the shore, a gigantic ice barrier for many hundreds of miles. These cliffs break up eventually into innumerable icebergs.

The ice moves in a regular manner from the northern seas toward warmer regions. It starts from Greenland in May and from Newfoundland in December. A good description of the starting of the slob and field ice from Greenland is given by the explorer Sverdrup, in the first volume of his "New Land." He says:

"We first became aware of the proximity of land on the afternoon of Sunday, July 17, 1897, after a day's bad rolling. . . . Far away in the west, on the horizon, we observed a light shining in the sky, sulphur yellow in color and visible under a dark bank of clouds. It was the reflection of the 'Inland Ice,' the so-called ice-blank; and deep below it lay Greenland with its ice-desert and eternal snows. . . . It was not long before we dis-

covered the presence of ice shining in the distance and soon we were in the midst of the drift-ice, which the strong polar current carries southward down the east coast of Greenland. This was the sea-ice itself, which appears in enormous masses, and covers the sea with a belt extending several miles from the shore.

"Millions of small floes and hummocks came floating heavily along; hundreds of icebergs were among them, and all were shaped by the magic touch of frost and sea. Every color imaginable was playing on them as they passed in an endless confusion of fantastic forms and I am prepared to say that there was not a thing between heaven and earth whose counterpart is not reproduced by the mighty fantasy of the cold.

"There sails a church with tower and spire, and rainbow colors from out the deep-set windows; there a giant ogre with his head under his arm, fast frozen to his floe; there lies a sleeping princess in a snow-white garb, outside a dangerous blue grotto, while a little further off sits a wolf on guard. Far away, touching the sky, rises the ice-king's castle on steely blue and green-glinting pillars, and near it a huge dragon thrusts up his strange head from the murky sea. To windward drifts a time-old pressure-ridge like an enormous relief-map of the primeval ice period; to leeward is an Alpine landscape in miniature with tapering peaks, black abysses and sunny green valleys. Round about, among these colossal figures, Nature, with her inexhaustible creative power, has scattered all sorts of smaller objects. . . . Across the whole of this desert fairyland the sun shone golden and warm. The floes were bright emerald green under water and upward as far as they were reached by the wash of the sea, while above the water-level was the glittering white snow. As we advanced into the ice, the floes became closer, bigger and more uniform; sometimes they were of a dirty gray color, arising, I think, from their having formed the bottom of fresh water pools where deposits of various kinds are apt to collect. Now we began to see seals. They lay singly or in couples, basking on the larger floes."

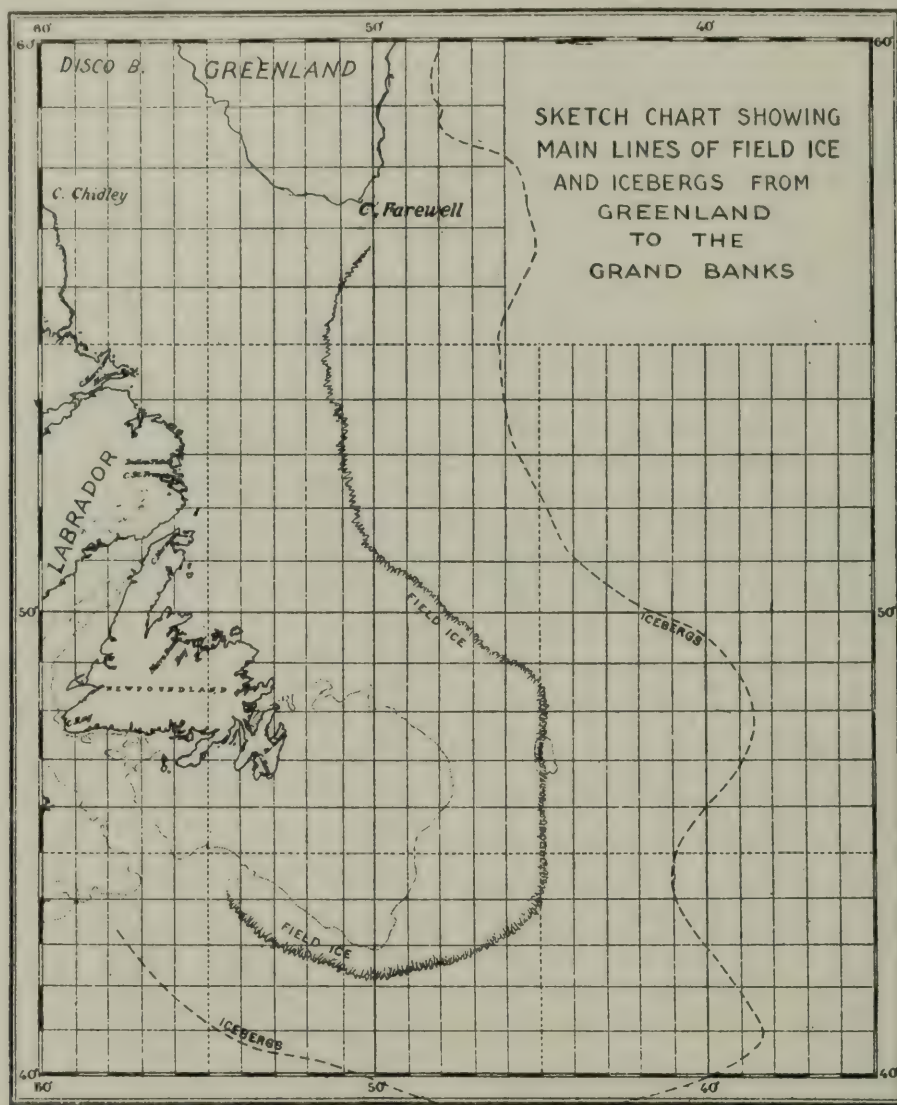
It was in bright sunlight that Sverdrup saw the birth of the field ice and all its beautiful shapes and colors. It presents a much less cheerful aspect, however, when seen at night or in stormy and foggy weather.

The ice thus starts in Greenland and is carried by the Labrador current and by winds and tides down the Labrador coast until the field approaches Newfoundland, where the pack divides, one part going thru the Strait of Belle Isle into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the other skirting the north shore of Newfoundland and passing by St. John's and Cape Race, hangs around the Grand Banks until scattered by storms in various

directions. The greatest ice fields are encountered south of Newfoundland between January and August each year. But small masses and single icebergs may be seen any day in the year.

Every kind of ice is, of course, dangerous to shipping. Icebergs, however, are the worst foes ships encounter.

ships, was fitted with fifteen watertight bulkheads or collision compartments, and was in consequence held to be unsinkable. Had she collided with another ship or an object that would have yielded to the impact of the collision, the vessel would doubtless have continued to float. But she was moving with a gigan-



There are no certain means by which their approach can be discovered. The excellent "pilot charts" issued each month by the United States Hydrographic Office indicate the ice reported by ships in the previous month and its probable course. Thermometers automatically recording the temperature of the sea water give a strong warning of approaching ice, while the appearance of fog, and echo recorders that register the kinds of echo reflected by a fog or ice-mass, reduce the danger of collisions.

The "Titanic," like all first-class mail

tic momentum—a mass of over 60,000 tons propelled thru the water at about 20 knots per hour—when, like a mountain of steel, the bow ran against the ice and broke the vessel's framework so that all the bulkheads were strained. The constructors of modern liners aim to make the hulls as light as possible. They make the framework and sheathing of the ships just strong enough to bear the strains due to the weight of the vessel's displacement and the vibration of the machinery. No thought is given to strengthening the ships to withstand

the ice. It required an accident like the wreck of last week to indicate that, in future, steamships built to engage in the Atlantic trades should be strengthened at the bow, like whalers and steam sealing vessels, safely to encounter ice.

The disaster will also call for a reform in the practice of lookouts at sea. At present only one or two sailors are placed at the bow, in addition to the men on the steering bridge, to keep a lookout. That is ample on a small and slow vessel, but quite inadequate on a great greyhound of the ocean.

The life-saving appliances must also be attended to. Modern liners are extremely defective in this obvious necessity. The "Titanic," accommodating 3,500 persons, had only sixteen lifeboats, that could hold only fifty persons each when crowded. In future, the top or boat deck of passenger steamers should be formed of wooden rafts that would be automatically launched in the event of the vessel foundering, affording accommodation for hundreds of persons.

The United States Government has the facilities for establishing an ice patrol and information service that would be of inestimable value to navigators. It should, at least, have the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and the worst parts of the northern course properly patrolled

by naval vessels thruout the year. Congress will soon deal with this matter.

Little study has been given to ice and ice movements. The knowledge possessed by seamen of these dangers of the Atlantic is meager indeed. One result of the loss of the "Titanic" will be the investigation of ice movements in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The United States Hydrographic Office has already started to map all the information it possesses of ice movements in the North Atlantic, and later in the year it will publish a map of the ice tracks and what is known of ice movements. But better observations and more scientific study than has up to now been given are required, before the dangers of the Atlantic can be minimized.

Sad as the "Titanic's" accident is, a startling event was required to attract attention to reforms needed in navigation; reforms that the changes lately made in the size, power and speed of transatlantic vessels loudly called for. There is little doubt that far-reaching reforms in the structure, management and navigation of passenger ships will now be instituted, and the loss of the great White Star liner may very well mark a new epoch in the history of transatlantic travel.

NEW YORK CITY.



Together

Titanic, April 15, 1912

BY SOLOMON SOLIS COHEN

"Loving and loyal were they in their life—
And in their death they were not divided."

David's Lament over Saul and Jonathan.

I CANNOT leave thee, husband; in thine arm
Enfolded, I am safe from all alarm.
If God hath willed that we should pass, this night,
Thru the dark waters to Eternal Light,
Oh, let us thank Him with our latest breath
For welded life and undivided death.

PHILADELPHIA.

“What Is the Matter with Sunday?”

BY MARION HARLAND

WHAT is the matter with Sunday?

No one can doubt something is wrong about it who pays heed to the talk bestowed upon it. Sunday cannot be mentioned in any general company without receiving an ill word from some one.

“Stupidest day in the week!” growls one.

“I always have a grouch on Sunday,” volunteers another.

“Nearest thing I know to a funeral,” comments a third, “except that the funeral is a trifle more cheerful!”

The most charitable thing the average speaker can offer is the verdict that Sunday is “deadly slow.”

Now, I may be putting myself on record as being personally stupid, funereal or slow when I venture to express my liking for Sunday, but fairness to a much belabored day leads me to do it. I say frankly that I enjoy Sunday! It does me good thru and thru to feel that there is one day in the week when conscience and inclination join forces in putting a check upon the work which sent me tired and fagged to bed on Saturday night. I like the unlikeness of the day to the other six of the week; the leisurely breakfast; the hour for family letters; the time for a little chat; the opportunity to meet and become acquainted with the members of my family when we are not all rushed by our respective employments. Most old-fashioned of all, the taste which marks me as a hopeless “back number”—I like going to church!

In the present day I feel almost as tho I should apologize for my taste and urge in extenuation the fact that I was trained to it from my early infancy. In my young days there were no children’s sermon, no rushing home from Sunday school as soon as the exercises were over, or tarrying for the brief address the pastor had prepared for the children, and then leaving the church heading a stream

of grown-ups whose powers of endurance were apparently in the infantile stage.

“It requires as many people nowadays to take one child out of church as to take one infant into the circus,” some one said in my hearing the other day.

But this not a talk on the question of children forming church-going habits at the same stage of their growth as when they are forming other habits which are to guide them in maturity. That is a subject on which I have strong convictions, but I shall not air them now. I am trying to find out what is the matter with Sunday.

One of the first points I should like to have made clear is the period at which people began to find out that Sunday had anything the matter with it. I cannot recollect that there were diatribes uttered against it in my youth. Yet I shudder to think what the youth of today would have thought of those Sundays!

Those were the times before Sunday school libraries were invented, at least, in the section of the country where I lived. In no part of the land were there children’s Sunday books to be found. In those hours of the day which were permitted for the diversion of reading, we had volumes of “memoirs,” such staid tales as “Anna Ross” (does any one now know anything about “Anna Ross”?)—and others by Grace Kennedy. “Nathan Dickerman” and “Little Henry and His Bearer” were then in their prime; “The Dairyman’s Daughter” and “The Young Cottager” were our ideas of Sunday reading. What would the young people of the twentieth century say of being limited to such books? They would have to invent intensives of the present epithets they bestow on Sunday!

I was not an exceptional child in my liking for Sunday, even in those days. My sisters and brothers felt it no hardship to go to church, to have the Bible lesson, to read the Bible, even to learn the catechism! We saw more of our

parents on Sunday than on the other days of the week and they felt it their duty to devote themselves to our religious instruction then. We took it for granted, and the idea of feeling ourselves ill treated because Sunday was made unlike other days would never have occurred to us. That very unlikeness endeared it to us.

As we grew up Sunday modified a trifle, perhaps, but this may have been due to a change in circumstances. We removed from the country to the city, and the long drives to church were over. We met our friends on the street instead of on country roads. We never "entertained" on Sunday, but the stranger was made welcome to our family meals. Our attendance at church and Sunday school was as regular as before, our observance of the religious character of the day was as constant as it had been before we came to town to live.

In my memory there was nothing dull, funereal or deadly about those Sundays of my growing-up days. We were a large family and never lacked interests in ourselves, but none of us yearned to introduce secular enjoyments into our Sundays. I cannot recall that the households where I was most intimate differed from ours in this respect.

When I married and my children were growing up about me, we kept our Sunday as we had always done, and the only variations were those introduced by circumstances. As in my girlhood days, there was a place at our table for a friend at the dinner or supper, and altho we kept to the old rule of drawing a line between "Sunday reading" and that indulged in on weekdays, there was never any inclination to rebellion or protest. I provided good books for my children—by this time the Sunday school library had come to stay, and children's story-books were many and good—and the "every day books" were laid aside on Saturday night with toys and tools. "Sunday must be different!" And with us all it was the best day of the week.

Still, I did not meet the class who thought anything was the matter with Sunday! I am inclined to think they are a recent development, and altho I try to keep up with the procession and in the

line of the thought of today, I cannot say I feel myself drawn to this manifestation of progress—if it be indeed progress.

One thing I have noticed about the critics. Those who are loudest in their denunciations of Sunday are precisely the men and women who make least difference between its character and that of the other days of the week. Isn't it possible that "the matter" is with the grumblers themselves, and not with the day?

Let us look at the complainers for a moment. How do they spend Sunday?

They usually begin by lying abed late. To that I have no objection to offer if it is done in moderation. If a man can get an hour more sleep on Sunday morning than he does on weekdays, I am glad he should take it. It is a day of rest and he is following out the purpose of the seventh-day pause. But he defeats the end in view if he spends his morning in bed. Try it yourself and see. Compare your feelings on the day when you rise somewhere between 8 and 9.30, and that on which you lie still until high noon. On the second occasion you get up feeling, in current colloquialism, like a "boiled owl."

When the drowsy one finally rises, how does he put in the rest of the morning? Usually he begins by eating a much heavier breakfast than he is accustomed to on other days of the week. Then he settles himself with the Sunday paper and relaxes his brain over the sporting news, or the financial column, or whatever else the journal has to offer him along the line of his daily interests. He doesn't change his current of thought and gain rest in that way. Not at all! He puts his mind back into its regular work-day groove.

His next step is to eat a heavy midday dinner instead of the light meal he usually takes at noon. Dishes to tempt his appetite are not lacking—the Sunday dinner must be especially good, in accordance with time-honored custom. After it, no wonder that a man feels that a smoke and a nap are essential. He takes both and then, perhaps, if the day is fine, he goes out for a stroll, from which he returns to a cold supper to which he does full justice. On dietetic

grounds alone is there any marvel that he thinks something is the matter with Sunday?

I do not mean to assert that this is the regulation Sunday of every one, but isn't it a pretty fair picture of the way in which many people spend the day? Of course, it is different if they own automobiles! Then they may not think so much is the matter with Sunday, but I am under the strong impression that Sunday thinks something is the matter with them!

I should be making a claim for myself I have neither the power nor the inclination to put forward if I attempted to provide any fixed outline which would make Sunday pleasing to every one. But one point I would like to present. Is not part of the trouble with the animadversionists against Sunday that they are seeking pleasure too vigorously? Happiness, like opportunity, is bald behind, and the best way to lay hold of it is not by a pursuit and a clutch.

We have done away with the Jewish Sabbath, the Puritan traces of which hung around our earlier Sundays, but it would do no harm to go back to one line of the prescription offered the Hebrews for making their Sunday pleasant. Close after the clause, "If thou . . . call the Sabbath a delight," come the provisos concerning "not doing thine own ways or finding thine own pleasure." If the impatient ones who find the Sabbath a bore would perhaps try for a while what they could make Sunday mean to others—beginning with the churches—it is within the bounds of possibility that a little delight might come their way!

Consider for a moment what a Sunday might be conducted from this standard. Your morning rest, your leisurely breakfast, are not debarred you, but they are followed by church, with all that this may mean of help and uplift and worship. The dinner that succeeds will not be the strain it would be upon the stay-at-home. In the afternoon may come

the rest, the reading of some of the wonderful things religion and philanthropy and social service are doing for the world, and the nap, too, if you want it, and the walk, or the afternoon service, or the call on the sick or lonely friend, or the hour given to cheering effort in a hospital or other shut-in institution. You will have an appetite for your supper, then, and be ready to give the evening to your family or even to attend church again.

Do I hear a protest, "But I am tired on Sunday?" Are you more rested after the kind of Sunday you generally spend? Isn't it worth while to try the other and see if it won't be a little better?

"But I work all the week!" I was expecting that. Let me just say that if you will look about you you will find that the persons who do the work of the Sunday schools and the churches are the very ones who are hardest at labor all the week. The complaints about the things that are the matter with Sunday usually come from the people who are too young to know what fatigue really means. The toiling fathers of households, the mothers who have their hands full six days a week, are those who support the church and the prayer meeting and the Sunday school and the philanthropies. Look about you and see if I am not right.

I don't often use slang, but there is one phrase I want to employ just here and now. If our children and young people find something the matter with Sunday, it is "up to us" who are mothers to change conditions. Make the Sunday in your home a delight. Talk with your children; give yourself to them; encourage them to give themselves to you; welcome their friends to the Sunday dinner or supper; show them how to make Sunday a day of service and joy to others as well as a help in their own growth. Start them right and the next generation will hear less about anything unlovely and dull and deadily being "the matter with Sunday."

NEW YORK CITY.



The Third Term Tradition

BY JAMES SCHOULER

[On November 7, 1907, Mr. Schouler published an article in *THE INDEPENDENT* under the above title. When we asked him if he would care to write something again on the subject, he replied that the previous article covered the ground pretty fully, and he only cared to add what follows. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Schouler is one of the most eminent living American historians, and is the author of the well known "History of the United States."—EDITOR.]

THE effort to break, at the present time, that well-founded custom which limits each President to two possible terms of office, or one reelection only, is applied where an ex-President has been in actual retirement and the proposal is to return him after an intervening incumbency. In this respect the present case of Theodore Roosevelt is like that which the Republican party was forced to consider in 1880. Ex-President Grant was pressed for nominee of the convention that year, that he might be chosen to succeed his own successor. But in two important respects General Grant's claims for such unprecedented distinction were far stronger than those now urged on Roosevelt's behalf. (1) Military savior of the Union, he viewed his services from a professional standpoint, like other great commanders, such as Marlborough and Wellington, and having sacrificed supreme command in the army, which would have assured him a handsome salary for life, when called to the Presidency, he always felt that the nation owed him its utmost indulgence in the briefer tenure of Chief Executive. (2) President Hayes, in view of the disputed title to his own election, had pledged himself to serve but a single term, and consequently the succession stood wide open. But Roosevelt's public career, tho an honorable one, affords no exceptional claims to justify a gift from

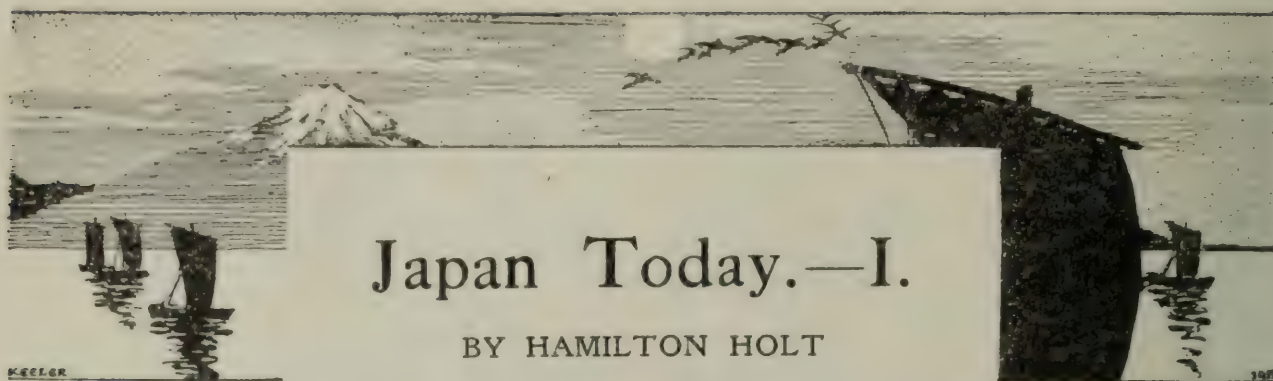
the people beyond all predecessors in supreme office. And President Taft, moreover, unlike Hayes, not only deserves the usual courtesy of a renomination from his party because of faithful and efficient services, but earnestly desires it.

In three instances only has the influence and popularity of a retiring President, in our history, enabled him, at the close of his eight years' administration, to place in the executive chair a successor of his own selection. By two of these—Jefferson and Jackson—such a privilege was deemed a final and a crowning one. Roosevelt was the third to be thus fortunate, and to turn now upon that chosen successor, to snatch from him the well-earned prize of party recognition for his own ambitious readvancement to leadership, calls for stronger grounds of justification, on the score of honor and generosity, than have yet been put forward.

I hope we may yet see our Constitution amended so as to embody this ultimate limit of two terms in its written text. The trouble with former suggestions on the subject has been that single-term limits, longer or shorter, have been proposed, by way of experimental change, while public opinion, content with present conditions, prefers simply the permanent expression of our constant custom.

BOSTON, MASS.





Japan Today.—I.

BY HAMILTON HOLT

[Mr. Holt, our managing editor, has just returned from a three months' trip to Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Russell, of New York, and Mrs. Holt accompanied him. Mr. Russell is the founder and now the president of the Japan Society of New York and Mr. Holt has been a member of its executive committee ever since its foundation. As both men have taken a prominent part in all the activities of the society, including the entertainment of the leading Japanese who have visited America during the past few years, and as both have received decorations from the Emperor of Japan—Mr. Russell for his efforts in up-building the Japan Society and Mr. Holt for his work for international peace and the promotion of more friendly relations between Japan and the United States—they were the recipients of much attention and hospitality wherever they went. We have already reprinted for our readers the substance of two of Mr. Holt's addresses in Japan, one on the peaceful relations between the two countries and the other on international journalism. This article will be followed by two others.—EDITOR.]

A MAGNIFICENT banquet was being held in San Francisco to speed home a departing Japanese hero. An American speaker was eloquently expatiating on the marvelous progress that Japan has made in recent years in all the arts of civilization, when a guest down the table whispered to his Japanese neighbor, "Yes, and the truth is, we Americans are just beginning to find it out."

It was to "find it out" that our party of four—just the right number for such a pilgrimage—journeyed to Japan, Korea and Manchuria. Mr. Russell was especially anxious to survey present and prospective commercial and financial conditions. I wished to learn all I could of the foreign policy of Japan, with especial reference to the United States and the peace of the world. In the eight short weeks we spent on Asiatic soil we visited the principal cities of Japan, including the present capital, Tokyo, the ancient capital of Kyoto, the modern commercial marts of Yokohama and Kobe, and the Chicago of Japan, Osaka, with its great manufacturing plants.

We visited the shrines and temples at Nikko and Nara, the Castle at Nagoya, the mountain country about Miyanoshita and the lakes of Hakone and Chuzenji.

We even took a trip to the country, away from our friends and hospitalities, and visited primitive little farms and villages where we were told that foreigners had never been seen before. We sailed thru the isles of the inland sea, past Miyajima of the matchless Torii, out thru the Gibraltar of Japan, guarding the twin cities of Moji and Shimonoseki. Thence we crossed over to Korea, traveled up thru the center of the peninsula to Seoul, then on again to the Yalu River, and thence to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria and now the center of the heart of the Far Eastern question. From Mukden we took the train southwest to Dairen, the old Russian Dalny; then, after a day at the battlefields of Port Arthur, forever hallowed by the blood of the heroes who fell there, we sailed across the Yellow Sea back to Japan, and after another week at Tokyo, returned home.

Of course, only the most casual impressions could be received. The hurried traveler takes in only differences and oddities, which are always superficial. A real understanding of a country is possible only after a very long sojourn in it and much study. All I can hope to do, therefore, is to give such an impression as any one is likely to get

after making a brief visit to the country under very favorable auspices, and talking with all sorts and conditions of people. Even then my impressions may be erroneous, for I never in all my life was in a place where so many different opinions and explanations were offered me about the same thing, and naturally I did not have the time to verify or the knowledge to weigh the testimony given.

There is now no doubt that Japan in the last forty years has made in most fields the progress that it has taken Europe one thousand years to perfect. In order to understand the reason for this, it is necessary to go back to 1868, when the Emperor was restored to power on the ruins of the Shogunate. This peaceful revolution, one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, left Japan with two national policies and aspirations, which she has adhered to with unswerving fidelity ever since.

Her first purpose was to maintain her national integrity or independence. Her statesmen saw, at the beginning of the new regime, that if she did not adopt the Western ideal of civilization she would inevitably suffer the fate of other Asiatic Powers and be divided among the land hungry nations of the Occident. Her second great purpose followed. It was nothing else than the ambition to make herself the equal of any civilized nation. To carry out these two purposes of integrity and equality, the old feudal system was broken up and a constitutional government along Western lines established; the caste system, almost as rigid as that prevailing in India today, was abolished; and the Samurai, or warrior class, were forced to lay down their arms, while an army and navy that now ranks with the greatest was built up on the basis of universal conscription. Realizing, furthermore, that no nation can today reach real national pre-eminence on a purely agricultural foundation, Japan at once started in to foster commerce, industry and manufacturing. The hitherto despised merchant class was raised to high respectability and esteem, even some of the leading financiers being elevated to the nobility.

In addition to this and of even greater importance, a system of universal education based on American ideals was

introduced, while all the arts and sciences were fostered by Government aid. With the remarkable quickness and thoroughness characteristic of these people the whole political, social and economic system was completely changed within a generation.

Of course, these profound changes were not brought about without internal and external friction. At home there was discontent and even a few rebellions. The latter, to be sure, were put down without much effort. Abroad, however, Japan was compelled to engage in two great wars, first with China, then with Russia. Both wars were essential to her integrity. Both were for self-protection, not aggrandizement.

The greatest modern statesman of Japan, the late Prince Ito, said that Korea was a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan. When China began to intrigue with Korea against Japan, Japan fought China. But no sooner had China's influence been destroyed in Korea than Russia came down from the North and took China's place, so Japan had to fight Russia. As the fruits of victory Japan fell heir to the rights of Russia in Manchuria that had been previously granted Russia voluntarily by China. These included the ownership of the South Manchuria Railway and concessions of land along the line, and the cities of Port Arthur and Dairen. As the utterly corrupt and supine Korean Government still continued to intrigue against Japan, Japan found the only recourse left her was to step in and have all Korea's foreign affairs conducted thru Tokyo. But as Korea still continued to intrigue abroad and was unable to keep order at home, Japan finally, by an imperial rescript of August 29, 1910, annexed "the Land of the Morning Calm," and from that moment set about to make Korea an integral part of the Japanese Empire.

Japan therefore has achieved her first great national purpose. Her independence is assured. She owns Korea, which is the key to Japan, and the South Manchurian Railway, which is the key to Korea. With these strategic advantages, and with a superb army and navy, she is safe from any invading force likely to be brought against her.

Having attained her first main purpose, how far has she got toward accomplishing the second? Is she today the equal of the foremost world Powers in the arts of peace and civilization? If I can trust my own observation, I should say that Japan has now practically nothing more to learn from Western civilization except in four departments—the ethics of business, the legal status of women, the organization of labor and the extension of the suffrage. Of these deficiencies Japan is actively conscious. The knowledge is half the battle won, for the Japanese can do everything well that they have a mind to do at all.

Before taking up these deficiencies, however, let me discuss those other phases of activity where Japan undoubtedly excels. And first I shall take up the Government.

I do not know how Japan's Government ranks with those of other nations, but of this I am sure: No Government in the world commands more genuine respect from the people, and none can be more solicitous of the prestige of Japan abroad and the welfare of the people at home. The Government consists of the Emperor, the unofficial body known as the Elder Statesmen, the Privy Council, the Cabinet and the Diet. The Emperor is supreme. Between him and his subjects the line has been drawn for approximately twenty centuries. As Prince Ito says in his "Commentaries":

"The Sacred Throne was established at the time the heavens and earth became separated. The Emperor is Heaven descended, divine and sacred. He is pre-eminent above all his subjects. He must be revered, and is inviolable. He has indeed to pay due respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the Emperor's person, but also shall he not be made a topic for derogatory comment nor one of discussion."

It is a credit to the Emperors of Japan that thruout history they have almost without exception shown the greatest consideration for the people. The people on their part have shown loyalty, even unto death, for their sovereign. The relations of Emperor and people may be likened to those of parent and child. The people worship the Emperor and the Emperor his own ancestors. The present Emperor, therefore, is the living embodiment of past traditions and future

aspirations of the Japanese people, and is "the heaven-born link between old and new Japan."

This transcendentalism of the Emperor is very difficult for an American to understand, our political theories being based on such different fundamental conceptions. But the reverence shown him is entirely sincere, and certainly no living ruler has done more to deserve it than the present Emperor.

The Emperor is surrounded and supported by the Privy Council, whom he appoints on account of their special knowledge or experience. They are his personal advisers. They are a deliberative body solely, and their decisions may or may not be adopted. The councillors of the Emperor, however, on whom the Emperor places most confidence, are the *Genro*, or Elder Statesmen. This group of leaders have been his trusted advisers almost from the beginning of the Restoration. Tho constantly dwindling in numbers, they have been essentially permanent in personnel and ideas, and it is to them that credit is largely due for guiding Japan in its progress from the old to the new civilization. As Professor Reinsch points out:

"They have combined great foresight in matters of international development and foreign intercourse with constructive talent which has enabled them at the proper time to create the means and measures for domestic progress. All this they did under the weight of constant popular opposition and misunderstanding."

Since the death of Prince Ito they consist of but three—Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Inouye.

The Ministers of State seem to be the real executives of Japan. They are ten in number—the Prime Minister, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Finance, Army, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications. They are advisers to the Emperor and proclaim his decrees and administer public affairs. Each minister is responsible to the Emperor for the conduct of the business in his department, and altho all the ministers deliberate together in a cabinet, they are not jointly responsible. They are appointed directly by the Emperor and hold their tenure of office at the imperial pleasure. This ministry is quite unlike

the British Cabinet, which does not manage its affairs individually, but which has a joint responsibility to the Crown.

The Emperor opens, closes and pro-rogues the Imperial Diet and dissolves the House of Representatives. When the Diet is not sitting the Emperor may issue imperial ordinances, which are law until not approved by a special vote at the next session.

The Constitution differs from those in many other countries in that it was not granted under duress or coercion, but as a free gift from the Throne to the people. Accordingly, while the people are granted safeguards to protect their honor, liberty, life and property, and freedom of religious worship, etc., the powers of the Emperor remained unimpaired and even strengthened.

The Diet consists of two chambers, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The House of Peers includes sixteen princes of the blood, thirteen princes, twenty-nine marquises, seventeen counts, seventy viscounts, fifty-six barons, one hundred and twenty-two imperial nominees (for distinguished service in war and peace), and forty-five representatives of the highest taxpayers.

The House of Representatives consists of 379 members elected by popular vote. The Diet is not nearly as powerful a body as many other world parliaments, but it would take too long to enumerate its specific powers and limitations. While there are now three parties in Japan, they do not command anywhere near the prestige or influence that parties have in, for instance, England, France, Germany and the United States. The chief political interest of the people is centered in the Ministry and the Privy Council, which is the real power behind the throne.

Whether this absence of a strong parliament is a benefit or weakness to Japan I do not express an opinion. Altho foreign relations can be handled with great secrecy and expedition, and various internal improvements can be hurried thru with extraordinary dispatch, it is very doubtful, as Professor Reinsch has pointed out, "whether the principle of authority alone can ever be the basis for a state life, even tho the authority be

exercised with great wisdom and justice."

But loyalty, after all, is a sentiment. Can a thoroly educated people be ruled by anything in the long run but by their collective reason? According to all Western analogies the loyalty of the Japanese people to the Government must wane with the years. But this argument goes on the assumption that the Government will abdicate its leadership of the nation under the growth of universal education and democratic ideas. It may be so. But certainly the whole history of Japan, both before and since the Restoration, shows that the Government, while keeping in close accord with popular opinion, has originated, led and perfected every important reform. It would be the extremity of unwisdom to assume that the Government will not similarly lead the nation in the future, whether the goal be empire or democracy or some other state of society.

The leadership of the Japanese Government is nowhere better exemplified than in the progressive steps it has taken along the lines of State Socialism. It owns and operates the post office, telephones, telegraphs, wireless, gas, electricity, water, railroads and the tobacco, salt and camphor monopolies. It subsidizes many businesses such as shipping, banking, etc. Indeed, the ramifications of the Government are to be seen everywhere. Japan has gone into these socialistic measures, however, not from any conversion to the tenets of Socialism, but because she has wanted to make money. A good part of the national income comes from the operation of public utilities and monopolies. Nevertheless, Japan today approximates more toward what is known as State Socialism than any other nation in existence.

I have been asked whether the Japanese Government officials are corrupt, like those of many other nations. It seems to be the general opinion that they are not. Scandals, of course, there have been. But the officials maintain a high standard of honesty, probably superior to that obtaining in most nations.

The educational system of Japan is modeled on American ideals. Two generations ago only 28 per cent. of the children of school age attended school. In

1893 the percentage rose to 59 per cent. Today it is 98 per cent. Universal education has been in existence for about thirty years, and now every child must go to school for at least six years. Today there is less illiteracy in Tokyo than in Boston. I was told by an American physician practising in Japan that Japan now probably has the best school system in the world, especially in the primary departments. I shall never forget the visits I made to some of the schools. Every classroom had a sunny southern exposure. The buildings were all one-story affairs, so that there would be no danger of death in case of fire. Every hour the pupils leave their rooms to go out of doors, where they practise athletics and calisthenics for a quarter of an hour under a professional instructor. You will always see, therefore, one-quarter of any school playing in the school-yard. All the boys in the secondary schools by law wear a military uniform and the girls a full pleated skirt, so as to allow free movement for the limbs, the national dress for women being in the nature of a hobble skirt. In the colleges and universities Japan is also abreast of the most modern methods of pedagogy. While higher education was originally best obtained in the Christian missionary colleges, now the imperial universities at Tokyo and Kyoto, and the great private universities, such as Waseda and Keio, far surpass the foreign denominational institutions. As one esteemed missionary states:

"The excellent methods that the department of education follows to inform itself of every new step of advance in education the world over and of thus keeping thoroly abreast with the times, finds no parallel in our Christian education. The Government schools constituting a vastly well organized system go forward with a momentum and a spirit that cannot be approached by the Christian schools."

In science, pure and applied, Japan is doing her share of the world's work. In sanitation—at least as far as the army is concerned—she leads the world. In surgery and medicine the Japanese have little to learn from Berlin, Vienna or Baltimore. An American doctor in Japan told me of a delicate ophthalmic operation he witnessed by a Japanese colleague which he thought the most

skilful he ever saw. Tho such an operation would have commanded \$1,000 in the United States, the Japanese surgeon's fee was 5 yen (\$2.50). All the Japanese doctors, however, do not make such reasonable charges, for once, when I summoned one to remove a fishbone that had lodged in my throat, he gave me a whole baked potato to swallow at one gulp and then sent me a bill of \$10. His prescription effected a cure, however, and I mention it here without charge, for the benefit of those who may be in need of a remedy for a similar uncomfortable predicament.

In seismology the Japanese scientists beyond question lead the world. As Japan enjoys an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ earthquakes a day, and one severe shock every two and one-half years, it is easy to see that no opportunities are lacking for the study of this rather terrifying subject.

An old Japanese proverb runs, "Among flowers the cherry, among men the warrior." There is no doubt that the Japanese honor their army and navy more than any other national institution. It certainly receives more personal attention from the Emperor than any other branch of the Government. In case of war Japan can mobilize the army in eighteen days, and by calling on all the reserves could easily muster over a million soldiers in a very short time. On a war basis she would have an active army of 295,000, a reserve of 355,000, a second reserve of 745,000, auxiliaries more or less trained, 260,000, and territorial reserves, 110,000. In case Japan should have a war about 1920, it is estimated she could muster out 1,450,000 trained troops, 310,000 more or less trained, and 5,500,000 eventual combatants not yet trained.

The Japanese soldiers at present are among the best in the world, the officers know their profession thoroly and are passionately devoted to it. A manual put in the hands of every soldier reads:

"Living to be overwhelmed with the innumerable and immeasurable blessings of Imperial goodness; dead to become one of the guardian deities of the country, and as such to receive unique honors in this temple, is not this for a soldier the hight of glory? For this reason, soldier, you must scrupulously execute the orders of your chiefs. Remem-

ber each step toward danger is a step toward glory, and go calm and joyful; full of ardor rush to the field of battle where death awaits you."

This is the spirit that dominates the soldiers of Japan, as is clearly demonstrated in the heroism they exhibited in the two wars they have already fought to preserve their independence.

The navy is likewise loyal, brave and efficient. On paper it ranks fifth among the nations. In battle it would probably render a brilliant account of itself against any navy in existence.

I asked the captain of a Japanese steamer how many boats Japan could take over in case of war for transporting her troops to the theater of action. He gave me the following table:

Tons.	Number of ships.	Troops per ship.
1,000—2,000	119	700
2,000—3,000	100	900
3,000—4,000	63	1,200
4,000—5,000	26	1,600
5,000—6,000	6	2,000
6,000—7,000	25	2,000
7,000—8,000	1	2,000
8,000—9,000	6	2,300
9,000—10,000	1	2,500
10,000—15,000	3	3,000

If Japan is fully abreast of the age in the arts of war, she has also developed the fine arts in a way that has called forth the admiration of the world.

Japanese art is founded on the same canons as that of the Greek, namely, the elegance of simplicity. Indeed, it has been claimed that the only difference between the two is that the Greeks glorified the nude. Perhaps the critics won't agree to this, but the only two architectural creations that seem perfect to me are the Greek column and the Japanese arch or "torii," which one sees before every Shinto shrine. Nothing can be added to either of these paragons or subtracted from them without destroying their perfection.

Professor Chamberlain has thus characterized the difference between Japanese and Western art:

"The Japanese are undoubtedly Raphaels of fishes and insects and flowers and bamboo stems swinging in the breeze; and they have given us charming fragments of idealized scenery. But they have never succeeded in adequately transferring to canvas the human form divine, they have never made great historical scenes live again before posterity and they have never, like the early Italian masters,

drawn away men's hearts from earth to heaven in an ecstasy of adoration."

The essence of Japanese art is loyalty to nature. The artist avoids geometrical artifices. He will not divide, for instance, a lacquer box in the form of a parallelogram into equal parts by a perpendicular line, but by a diagonal. He will distract the eye from the regularity of a circular box by a zigzag breaking the outline with appropriate ornaments.

Nothing fascinated me so much in Japan as the gardens. Every Japanese home has one, even if it is only six feet square. The theory of a Japanese garden is artificial naturalness. Every tree and shrub, stone and brook is artificial, but made to look natural. When standing in the center of the garden one seems to be in a world all alone, for the sky line is so arranged that all neighboring gardens and buildings are hidden behind trees. If there is a distant mountain on the horizon, it is brought into the landscape, while the intervening objects are obscured. There is a philosophy of the arrangement of stones that has been worked out to a perfection of nicety. A New Hampshire farmer could make a fortune if he could get some of his granite boulders to Japan. As it is, they are frequently imported from China and Korea at fabulous prices. The Japanese cannot go anywhere without improving on nature. Even a mud puddle by the roadside is quickly surrounded by pretty stones and moss, and a gold fish put in.

The large Japanese sculptures, while showing a marvelous technique, seemed grotesque to me. Most of the animals and men, whether of stone, bronze or wood, have demoniac rather than angelic expressions. A few of the Buddhas, however, notably the famous Dai Butsu of Kamakura, exhibit countenances betokening the beauty of holiness.

Japanese singing is rather incomprehensible to an American. We were privileged to see and hear some of the best of the celebrated "No" dances and Geisha dances, where the native music, both vocal and instrumental, is at its best. In the "No" dances the parts are all taken by men; in the Geisha dances, of course, by women. Here again the Japanese resemble the Greeks. The "No" dances especially are like the

Greek tragedies. A chorus explains to the audience the emotions of the actors as the latter go thru their recitatives and solemn motions. Even the Geisha dancing is formal, tho graceful, and is confined chiefly to posture. The singing and playing, however, seem primitive to us. Dr. Scherer, now president of Throop Polytechnic Institute, California, thus describes a classical concert:

"The musicians sat around on the floor of the stage, while the audience waited in reverential silence. Presently the silence was broken by a wild welter of sound that soon drove me, in the effort to retain my dignity, almost to the point of distraction. To make matters worse each of the solemn performers would occasionally open his or her mouth and emit a most astonishing howl, compounded of profound canine sorrow and the nasal honk of a wild goose."

Don Seitz, in his recent volume on Japan, says:

"Japanese music is querulous and plaintive, lacking sonorousness and threnody. It belongs to the tum-tum and plunk-plunk class

without the stirring jar of the banjo, or the rhythm of the mandolin or guitar."

Perhaps Miss Bacon is right, therefore, when she observes, in "Japanese Girls and Women": "It seems to me quite fortunate that the musical art is not more generally practised." But people who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds. The Japanese told me they could make nothing of our music. I must make one exception, at least, to my feelings in regard to Japanese music. I cannot praise too highly their noble national anthem, "Kimi ga yo." This is played very slowly and is most impressive when sung in unison by the people. It is the only national anthem in the world, I believe, that does not "confound enemies" or attack other nations. Freely translated, it is as follows: "May the years of the Imperial line be ten thousand times ten thousand, until the pebbles grow into boulders, and the boulders are covered with moss."

NEW YORK CITY.



April's Return

From the Japanese

BY HENRY B. TIERNEY

ON the tender, fragrant blossoms
Falls the vagrant crystal snow;
Like a faery velvet mantle
Covering buds and flowers below.
When I sought (how vain) to carry
Snowy treasures of the land
To my loved one in the city,
Lo! They melted in my hand.

Chaste the white snow in the garden,
Fleecy locks of dying year,
Bright the sun in vernal glory,
Twines each crystal to a tear:
And it seems as if old Winter,
Conscious of his dying hour,
Weeps in solitary anguish,
Leaves a tear-drop on each flower.

Bright arrayed in tender colors
Blossoms raise their lovely heads;
And the flowers, thrilled with rapture,
Tremble in their soft green beds.
Far beyond—among the hilltops,
Sleeps e'en now the peaceful snow;

Full of birds the weeping willow,
Near the river, far below.

O thou stream-consoling willow,
Soon with light and welcome wing,
Nightingale among the branches,
Sweet will live, entrancing sing.
Now the fragrant cherry blossoms
'Gin to tremble, fade and fall;
What a shame so soon to slumber,
Blossoms dear to lovers all.

Gently fall, spring rain, fall gently;
Scatter not the cherry flowers,
Till I've loved their beauty longer,—
For a day withhold thy showers.
April, shame, thou month of showers,
Linger in thy sky of blue;
Moderate thy ardent torrents,—
Art thou jealous of the dew?

Long I strolled, this April morning,
Thru the woodland's aisles of green:
Now returned the joy birds' carols,
Welcome, Spring, thou blushing queen.

TRENTON, MO.

Has Compulsory Arbitration Failed?

BY EDWARD TREGEAR

EX-SECRETARY OF LABOR FOR NEW ZEALAND.

SADNESS will fall upon some of us here in New Zealand if we are forced to accept the doleful views expressed by some recent writers in America as to the utter failure of compulsory arbitration in a country whose chief claim to notice from students of political economy appears to be the success or failure of this one bold industrial experiment.

Has compulsory arbitration failed? I certainly will not admit such failure till the principle is assuredly acknowledged generally to be "down and out." Let me briefly summarize the accusations which, if substantiated, imply failure: (1) The Arbitration Act was intended to prohibit strikes, yet strikes have taken place. (2) The act is unjust, because you can enforce it on employers but not on workers, since the latter cannot be compelled to work, nor to pay fines, nor can they be sent to prison in any number. (3) The strong unions are withdrawing from under the act, and, altho the Arbitration Court still sits, it is only as a mockery and to "save the face" of the act's supporters.

I will try to answer these challenges, each in turn. (1) That the act was intended to prohibit strikes. I do not believe that any men in full possession of their senses would pass a law pretending to prohibit murder if by "prohibition" is meant the absolute stoppage or cessation of murder. No law making can absolutely prevent murder; it can only punish for breach of prohibition; no law can stop men from striking or ceasing to work; it can only punish those who violate the law, and that, of course, after the law has been broken. The New Zealand Industrial Arbitration Act did not attempt the impossibility of preventing men from striking; what it tried to do was to foster conditions which would make striking unnecessary and foolish, and also cause discomfort to those who, having made an agreement not to strike,

still persisted in doing so. When an industrial union registers itself under the Arbitration Act, it virtually renounces its power of striking in favor of the benefits of arbitration, and what our law attempts to punish is, not the act of striking, but the breach of the social contract.

(2) As to the unjust incidence on employer and employee, it is true that in a few cases it has been found difficult to collect fines from strikers or to imprison those who refuse to pay the fines. In by far the majority of cases, however, the fines have been collected, but it is not easy in any new country, where the population is to some extent shifting and unfixt, to pursue a wandering worker unless he is regarded as a criminal and tracked with police assistance. It may be theoretically unjust that an employer's property should prove a better mark for distraint than the chattels (if any) of a poor man, but this is a weakness found in civil cases brought under any statute; it is always easier to make a rich man pay when he loses than "the man of straw"—at all events, that is the case in New Zealand.

(3) The third indictment is partially, but only partially, true. Some of the strong unions, especially coal miners' unions, have withdrawn from under the act, so as to get liberty to strike if they will—that is, they are no longer parties to the contract of arbitration—but to say that the act is regarded as a mockery or a farce in this Dominion is a judgment that in my opinion will not bear examination.

What are the facts generally concerning compulsory arbitration? We have had it in operation about seventeen years, and during that time have lived in what may be considered a state of industrial peace. When I say "we" I mean the great majority of citizens, the general public. The half dozen so-called "strikes" during that period would be laughed to scorn in any other country.

They have been little trivial affairs, confined strictly to localities, and involving no disturbance or inconvenience to other trades, or to their branches of the same trade elsewhere. They have been settled quietly, and the main body of the strikers in every case punished, altho perhaps a few individuals have slipped thru the meshes of the legal net. What is there to put on the other side of the account against these microscopic disturbances? First, immense general prosperity, largely caused by the stability of trade conditions. The employers have benefited so greatly by the industrial equilibrium that their establishments in regard to values of land, plant, production, and the employment of workers have more than trebled since the act came into force seventeen years ago. The employers are now the supporters of the act they at first feared and reviled, and strange to say (thru the workers' ingrained belief that, under the wage system, industrialism is war), much of the workers' expressed suspicion of the act arises from the warm favor in which it is held by employers. Next, the workers must have benefited to the extent of hundreds of thousands—if not millions—of pounds by the action of awards fixing minimum wages. Let me give an example. Some ten years ago hundreds of girls were working in this city as waitresses at confectioners, tea-rooms, restaurants, etc., for wages sometimes as low as \$2.50 for a week of ninety hours. An industrial union was formed by the girls, an award obtained, and there is now a minimum wage of \$6.25 for a fifty-two hour week. There is thus a margin of thousands of dollars every week between the old "freedom of contract" wages and present wages. Multiply these thousands of dollars for hundreds of localities and hundreds of weeks and you will find the amount considerable for this one trade alone. Then consider similar "weak" trades (that is, where their members are easily replaced), trades in which by sex or occupation strikes are almost out of the question, and any one can see that the act has been of immense value, even financially, to the workers; especially when, in strong unions as in weak, the prosperity of general business has induced working full time for year after

year instead of the old frequently broken periods. It is true that the coal miners have withdrawn many of their unions from under the act, but their action needs further explanation than to refer their conduct wholly to the act or its shortcomings.

Lately there has been formed here an organization called "The New Zealand Federation of Labor." It declares craft unionism to be a failure, and preaches the submergence of craft unions in one great union which can, if necessary, bring about a universal strike. The miners have joined this society, and to be ready for emergencies have withdrawn their unions from under the Arbitration Act, but they have not struck, nor will they probably strike until the time is ripe. This new departure does not prove in any way the error of principle in industrial arbitration; it only shows that they believe they have found a more valuable and effective weapon with which to wage the fight. The great majority of unionists still trust in argument as being better than display of force, and this is proved by the continually augmented numbers which each year sees registered under the act, in spite of the withdrawals to join the Federation of Labor. The industrial unrest, now pervading all classes of workers everywhere, would, I believe, have had the effect of uniting the more unquiet spirits in some similar organization whether the Arbitration Act be more valuable or less valuable than it is.

Here we have tens of thousands of workers quietly engaged in their occupations month after month, apparently content with compulsory arbitration. They are not quite satisfied, for the modern "divine discontent" would prevent that under what I think (as they think) an unfair and immoral economic system by which few workers are allowed to be employed—that is, to live—unless they can make profit for others than themselves. Putting that view aside, human weakness in the administration as well as in the observance of the act has caused friction and grumbling, but to say that the court is regarded as a farce appears to be a totally inadequate presentment of the situation. Why should we worry ourselves about the punishment of strikers when practically we are still "a land

without strikes"? Why push things to unnecessary conclusions and worry while eating your dinner as to what will happen if you eat to repletion? We shall probably have strikes, severe strikes, before long, but they will not have their place of primary origin in these islands or in the failure of the Arbitration Act. They will arise because of a great object lesson given recently in London and Liverpool as to the power of organized labor to get almost anything it chose to demand if it would only carry on the nec-

essary functions of production or transport, and not cut off national supplies. This movement will trouble you as it will trouble us; and it will make you, who have no compulsory arbitration, feel your social edifice shake, as we, who have the principle working, will feel the tremors of the economic earthquake. Our humble buildings will be comparatively safe, but one day there will be crashings among the "skyscrapers" of the world's great cities.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.



The Needs of New York Harbor

BY STEVEN B. AYRES

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE amount of business done by the citizens of the United States with the citizens of foreign lands has been growing rapidly of late years. The value of the imports into and exports from this country, which combined make up its foreign business, has at five-year periods been as follows:

1896	\$1,668,410,000
1901	2,318,499,000
1906	3,163,218,000
1911	3,591,480,000

It takes many ships to carry merchandise of that value, and the owners of the ships have found that by building bigger ones and carrying bigger loads, the work can be done cheaper. So ships have constantly been growing larger. Now, when a ship is made larger, it also usually sinks deeper into the water, or, in other words, its draft is greater. Twenty years ago scarcely any vessel in use drew more than 25 feet of water. But last year there came into the port of New York big merchant ships as follows:

783 with draft from 27 feet to 30 feet.
196 with draft from 30 feet to 33 feet.
42 with draft from 34 feet to 37 feet.

Battleships are also much larger than they were even ten years ago. The "Oregon," of patriotic memory, was rated at 10,288 tons and its draft was 24

feet. But the last two ships of our navy, the "Utah" and the "Florida," are rated at more than 23,000 tons and the maximum draft is 29 feet 8 inches. Other battleships, even more powerful and with greater draft than these, are now talked of as possibilities.

A glance at the map of the water surface surrounding New York will show how Nature has adapted it to be one of the finest harbors in the world. There are long shore lines on both the Hudson (North) River and the East River. There are two principal entrances from the ocean, by way of Sandy Hook and Long Island Sound, and one minor entrance thru the Staten Island Kills. All these entrances are easily defensible. The harbor is large enough, too, to hold at one time nearly all the navies of the world. Tremendous natural advantages these. Is it any wonder that New York has grown to be the second city of the world in little more than three centuries?

For commerce goes where it is given the best service, where the ships that bring merchandise can be moored directly against the wharves, where the cargo can thus be discharged cheaply, and where are waiting railroads to convey to the many interior towns such articles as are destined for them. In the past all these facilities have been present in New

York harbor, and so the city has handled about three-quarters of the foreign commerce of the United States.

But with ships increasing in size and of greater draft, there is another side to this picture. Look now at the other map, which shows in shaded lines that part of this magnificent harbor surface where the water has a depth of less than 30 feet. Along the west shore of Manhattan down to the Battery, and in one or two short stretches on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River, and for a short distance on the Brooklyn front, these big modern ships can land their cargoes; but nowhere else. On neither the Manhattan nor the Brooklyn side of the East River, above the bridge, can these big boats be docked. And, moreover, they cannot get thru the East River into Long Island Sound. In other words, two-thirds of the harbor frontage is at present not adapted to the most economical uses of navigation.

The piers which have easy access by surface railways and deep water are all in use. And there can be no more until the shoals are removed. Is it surprising, then, that rumors are heard of transatlantic lines seeking terminals at other cities, and that New York is not quite holding its percentage of the gain in traffic?

This, then, is the problem that the Greater City must solve. A channel at least 900 feet wide and at least 35 feet in depth must be cut in the East River, from the Battery to the Sound; and a depth of at least 30 feet must be secured from this channel to the piers on both sides of the river, in order that economical use may be had of the harbor front-

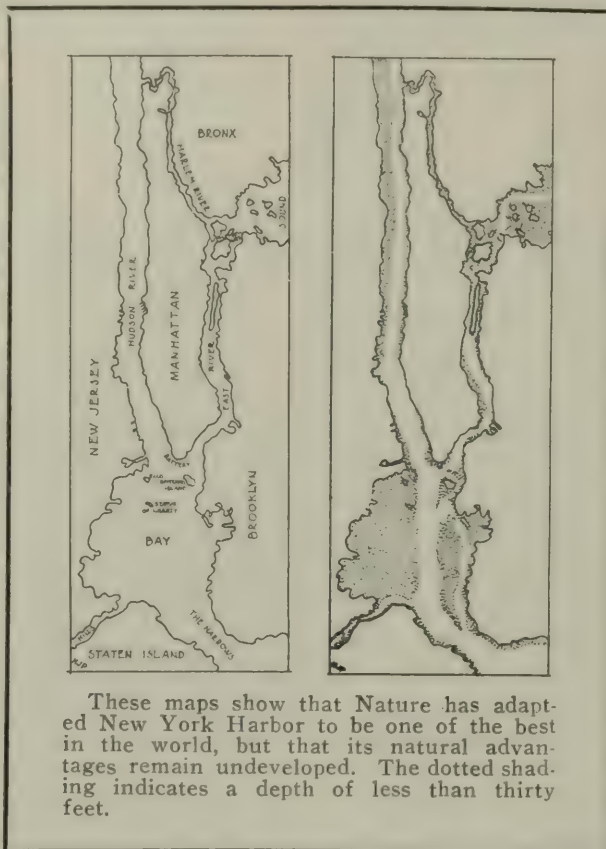
age. Now, this is easy to say and hard to do. Many problems of engineering must be met and conquered. Because not only must there be sufficient depth of water, but the tidal currents must be overcome. The East River tides have long been the despair of seafaring folk. They are very different from the tides in the Hudson, on the other side of Manhattan. There the water flows in and flows out again. But in the East

River are at least two tides, and the point of high water is not the same with one as with the other.

In order that this may be clearly understood, let us assume that the period of low water, mean low tide, is the same at Sandy Hook and at Montauk Point, at the eastern end of Long Island. When the tide begins to rise, it flows toward Hell Gate, in the East River, from two directions. It flows up from Sandy Hook and it flows westward in the Sound. But it is

a greater distance from Montauk Point than from Sandy Hook, and thus the times of high water are different in these two tides. And this is complicated still further by the water flowing into and out of the East River thru the Harlem River, which receives a swift tide from the Hudson, these waters from the Harlem being discharged into the East River thru narrow and rocky channels known as the Harlem Kills and Little Hell Gate.

The result of it all is that at times in each day the currents are racing thru the crooked channels of the upper East River at a rate of about 12 miles an hour, so that there are periods when even shallow barges cannot be towed at all. Yet, notwithstanding these disad-



vantages, the total amount of traffic on the East River during the year 1911 is computed to have been 45,000,000 tons. How this amount would grow if the largest vessels could only use the river.

Thus, besides giving great additional room for deep-water wharves, the widening and deepening of the East River and its connecting channels will accomplish three very important purposes:

1. The tidal currents will be reduced in velocity to about six miles an hour, just about one-half what they are now at their worst. This will avoid many accidents and make navigation possible both day and night.

2. Large passenger and freight ships going easterly can use the inside route thru the Sound instead of being forced to take the outside course along the southern shore of Long Island, which has been in the past the scene of many disasters.

3. In a time of possible war, if New York harbor were blockaded by a superior naval force, our fleet defending the city would have two routes to the open sea, and such of our war vessels as were striving to enter the harbor would find it twice as easy. A hostile fleet, closing the harbor, would then need just twice as many vessels to maintain an efficient blockade.

All tidal waters of the United States are under the control of the Federal Government, the supervision being in the War Department. As long ago as in 1907 the Congress recognized the fact that something must be done with New York harbor to keep it abreast with modern requirements. In the River and Harbor bill of that year money was appropriated for a thoro survey of the East River, and the engineers of the army were directed to make a report as

to plans for improvement. This work has been done, and the report of the engineer in charge, Col. William M. Black, has been sent to Washington. It is now being considered by the River and Harbor Board of Engineers, men of great experience, who will review the suggestions and finally recommend to the Congress the proper course to pursue. Until their decision is made public it will scarcely be wise to quote from Colonel Black's report, farther than to say that he suggests the improvements described above as necessary, and makes some estimate of the cost, which is approximately \$30,000,000.

This seems a large sum, but it is a wise expenditure if it will accomplish the purpose sought. In the race for the commerce of the world we must have every advantage or we will be distanced by our active rivals, Great Britain and Germany. They have spent on their harbors much greater amounts than this.

Soon the Panama Canal will be opened for the ships of the world. It will greatly stimulate our foreign exchanges. Already our shipbuilders are encouraged with orders for vessels to be used in the South American trade. And as this trade grows, as grow it must under pressure of the necessity for more markets for our manufactures, other and larger ships will be built. A line of steamers must be established between New York and the ports of Eastern South America, Rio and the River Plate. At present capital from the United States is building a railway system in Uruguay. Our manufacturers are slowly learning to adapt their productions to the wants of the nations with whom we deal, and when this lesson has been thoroughly learned, American ingenuity will make us yet more feared by our great competitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Negro in the Chicago Primary

BY GEORGE W. ELLIS

ON April 9, 1912, a State-wide primary was held in Illinois for the nomination of candidates of the different political parties for the various offices of the counties and the State. The contest just closed in Illinois is, perhaps, the most important in recent years. Both of the great political parties of the State for some time have been divided and torn asunder by warring factions; and it was frequently asserted during the campaign that the paramount issue was to free Illinois from the domination of crooked big business in alliance with crooked political bosses. Before the primaries there was such widespread confusion and uncertainty that, outside of political managers, only a few posted political leaders ventured to predict what the ultimate outcome would be.

Governor Charles S. Deneen clarified the situation very much by wisely calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing a State-wide Presidential preference primary vote, and the people of the State showed their appreciation of this official act as well as his eminent public services by renominating him to a third term by a large plurality over Mr. Len Small, the Lorimer candidate, who was second of the eight Republican candidates for Governor. The Republican situation was placed beyond doubt, however, when Colonel Roosevelt entered the State and championed with unfaltering courage the right of the people to rule and of the absolute necessity to restore decency in Illinois politics.

Among the many lessons afforded by the Illinois primary there are, perhaps, none more significant and important than the one given to the Negro citizens. There were a number of prominent Negroes running for the nomination on the Republican ticket for different offices. A number of colored men were aspiring for the same nomination, and it was felt by many voters, both white and colored, that because of this fact the Negro citizens would likely lose proper represen-

tation on the Republican ticket. One faction in the party openly express the fear that the white people would not do justice to the Negro, and politicians generally confess their regret that the old nominating convention had been abolished and with it most of the opportunities of the colored citizen, thru the Republican boss, to secure just recognition at the hands of the Republican party.

In the light of these considerations it is of interest to the citizens generally and the Negro in particular to study the results of the Chicago primary, where all these fears and questions have been submitted to the actual test of experiment and decision. The total Republican vote on President in Chicago and Cook County is 149,041; 85,159 for Colonel Roosevelt, 49,897 for President Taft, and 13,985 for Senator La Follette.

In the First Representative District there were six candidates for the Illinois Legislature, four colored and two white. There were two to be nominated. The vote was as follows:

Maurice J. Clark (white)	3,639
Edward D. Green (colored)	3,519
Henry S. Goins (colored)	1,937
Frank C. Leland (colored)	778
Robert D. Ruffin (colored)	448
Shirley T. Hich (white)	733

The two candidates nominated were Mr. Clark and Mr. Green, one white and one colored. The people were neither prejudiced nor confused by the number of colored men running, and the white voters joined with the colored and selected one of each as the Republican nominees for representatives of the First Representative District. Mr. Green is the author of very important legislation affecting the rights and safety of colored citizens in Illinois, and it has proved to be of value to white citizens as well. This successful candidate received only 417 votes less than the combined vote of all the unsuccessful candidates.

In the Third Representative District there were six Republican candidates for the nomination to the Legislature, one

colored and five whites. There were only two to be nominated. The colored candidate led all the others. The vote was as follows:

Jackson (colored)	5,901
Ostrom (white)	4,010
Van Hatten (white)	2,488
Kelley (white)	2,128
Best (white)	1,937
Marshall (white)	1,177

Major R. R. Jackson, the colored nominee, is an important officer in the Eighth Regiment and has a splendid record as a successful private citizen. His ability and achievements were so highly appreciated by all the people of his district that he received 1,351 more votes than the leading white successful candidate.

In the contest for Cook County Commissioners there were forty-six candidates and only ten to be nominated. There were forty-two white candidates and four colored. The Republican voters of the county decisively nominated nine white and one colored. The vote of the leading white candidate was 72,034, and the vote of the lowest successful white candidate was 40,568, or 1,048 votes less than the successful colored nominee, whose vote was 41,616. The highest colored candidate was ninth in the contest; the second colored candidate twenty-second, the third twenty-fourth, and the fourth twenty-seventh. And the vote of the lowest colored candidate was 9,857, a larger vote than nineteen white men, and 6,485 more votes than the lowest white candidate in the contest.

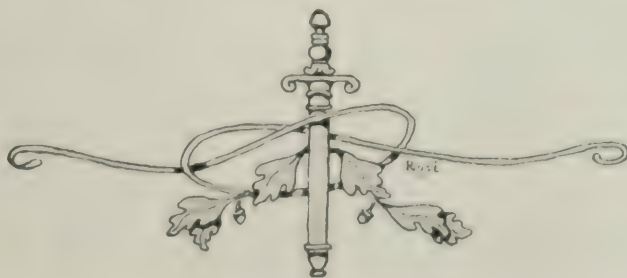
The successful candidate, Mr. Louis Seldon, is a splendid young colored man, and had the support of the regular Republican organization of Governor Deneen. Mr. James N. Simms, ranking second among the colored contestants, was an independent candidate. Rev. Jordan Chavis, ranking third, was supported by the Lincoln League, repre-

senting the Senator Lorimer faction. And Mr. B. F. Moseley, a prominent colored attorney, was identified with the Progressive movement. And yet, in spite of the multiplicity of white and colored candidates and all the party and factional issues involved in the campaign, the average white and black man quietly went to the polls and selected one black man and placed him on the ticket with nine whites for the high office as members of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, which has charge and control of all the public institutions of this great county.

And thus, in one of the greatest primary battles ever held in Illinois, the people of Chicago and Cook County, amid the great confusion of numerous candidates and party factions, gave to the colored citizens of Chicago a nominee as a Republican member of the Legislature in two representative districts, and a member of the most important board in Chicago and Cook County.

The fear that in the Illinois primaries the rights and political opportunities of colored citizens would be jeopardized by the rule of the people has been emphatically proven groundless. The longing for the dominion of the old Republican bosses among colored people has been given a fatal blow in Illinois. The faith of colored citizens in the justice and fairness of the plain white people has been considerably strengthened and increased here. And from the inspiration thus received there will rise up in the future, from among the colored people, not leaders who seek only offices for themselves, but real representatives of the race, who with the white representatives will toil and labor with those larger social and political problems which shall make for the peace, happiness and general progress of all the people, without regard to race, condition or color.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Rose's Life of Pitt

MR. ROSE's earlier volume—"Pitt and the National Revival"—carried Pitt's career to 1791. His second volume* takes up the narrative in 1791 and ends with the death of Pitt in 1806. This volume easily falls into three main sections—the beginning of the Radical movement and Pitt's attitude toward it in and out of Parliament; the war with France that began in 1793, and was still going on when Pitt died; and the union of Ireland with Great Britain. Mr. Rose gives an adequate presentation of social and industrial conditions in England at this time—of the popular discontent and the miserable social conditions out of which the Radical movement in the large centers of population grew. But he is usually careful not to let his sympathy with the Radicals run away with him; for the Radicals lacked admiration for Pitt and his policies toward France, also for much of Pitt's domestic policy; and Mr. Rose's key is always that of patriotism.

For the common people of England, of whom admittedly Pitt had no first-hand knowledge, there surely never was a period when life was less worth living than in the period from 1791 to 1806 and the thirty years that followed. The conditions of those days were not favorable to the development of patriotism among the classes from which men were pressed for the navy; and it is overplaying the patriotic note for a student with Mr. Rose's intimate knowledge of social England of that day, and of actual conditions in the navy, to deplore the lack of patriotism there. But the mutiny at the Nore and at Spithead in 1797 added to Pitt's burdens; and while Mr. Rose concedes that the mutiny ought to have been averted by timely concession to the sailors, he has usually scant sympathy for people who did not see eye to eye with Pitt and support him in all his undertakings.

The opposition of the Whigs to Pitt's measures is described as the mewling of faction and the opposition as a carping minority. When Francis Place came on the scene in 1795, he is, according to Mr. Rose, either a consequential tailor or "a rabid tailor of Holborn," a less than fair description of a man who accomplished more for the English working classes than did Pitt in the whole of his Parliamentary career.

It may be questioned if there was ever a more searching picture of the royalties of England and of Continental Europe in the early years of the coalition against revolutionary France than that drawn by Mr. Rose:

"Catherine of Russia was supremely able, but no less corrupt. Frederick William of Prussia equalled her in vice and in nothing else. Francis of Austria had the brain of a master of ceremonies, George III that of a model squire, Ferdinand of Naples was in his place in the kennel, Victor Amadeus of Sardinia in the confessional. It is difficult to say to what place Charles IV of Spain and his consort can be most fitly consigned, for they could not live apart from Godoy, and with Godoy they would have been excluded from any residence but the royal palace of Spain."

All these Continental royalties in the war with France were eager either for territory or for British subsidies. It is proof of Pitt's greatness and courage that he set to work with such material, and proof of his patriotism that he did not abandon the undertaking to which in 1793 he had committed himself when he found how little reliance could be placed on the sovereigns whom Mr. Rose thus depicts.

One incidental value of Mr. Rose's volumes is that they show how far government by cabinet, even up to the end of Pitt's career, fell short of government by cabinet as it has been recognized and accepted in England since the early days of Queen Victoria. Some steps were taken during Pitt's premiership toward the cabinet as it exists today, notably when Pitt insisted on the expulsion of Thurlow, and thereafter made the will of the premier supreme in the cabinet—a supremacy that in later days has never been

*WILLIAM PITT AND THE GREAT WAR. By J. Holland Rose, *Litt.D.* New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xiv, 598. \$6.

questioned. But as long as George III was able to impose his will on Prime Ministers as he did on Pitt on the questions of Parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation, the progress of the cabinet toward the institution that we know today was necessarily slow, and Prime Ministers could not have a free hand. George III defeated Pitt's reform bill of 1785 in the cabinet. Its submission to the House of Commons was a sham. Mr. Rose concedes that this was the chief crisis in Pitt's early career, and that out of it grew the failure of his bill for the abolition of the slave trade; and that, moreover, after Pitt had thus in 1785 been thwarted by George III he was compelled to the end of his career to govern mainly as the King's minister and not as the minister of the people. Looked at from any point of view Pitt's career was one of greater difficulty than that of any premier since his time; but while these difficulties hampered Pitt enormously and stood in the way of his complete success as a statesman, especially as regards his domestic policies, today they enhance interest in his career, and give an abiding value to the labor that Mr. Rose has so lavishly bestowed on the production of a great biography of Pitt.

Dr. Saleeby on Woman

It is doubtful whether the leaders of the Woman's Movement will feel as grateful as they might be expected to feel to Dr. Saleeby for his contribution to their stock of ammunition. *Woman and Womanhood** is a tremendous arraignment of man's stupidity and ineptness as shown by his past efforts to build woman into the image he had formed for her. No one has shown more clearly than Dr. Saleeby here sets forth the utter failure of man's attempt to define woman and to educate her for her place in life. No one has asserted more strongly the psychological impossibility of man's so entering into woman's nature and mentality as to understand her point of view and to be able to bestow upon her the right kind of training and preparation for the sphere which should be hers. He summarizes recent scien-

tific knowledge concerning the determination of sex by saying:

"In man nothing but maleness. . . . He may fail to become a man and may remain a boy, or having been a man he may perhaps return under certain conditions to a more youthful state; but he will never, can never, display anything characteristic of the woman. The female is not female all thru, as the male is male all thru. So far as sex is concerned, he is made of maleness plus maleness; but she is made of femaleness plus maleness."

After thus laying the scientific basis for an understanding of the two sexes, it might have occurred to Dr. Saleeby that it was a little unbecoming for a man to take upon himself to dogmatize concerning the instincts and sphere of women without taking counsel with them upon the matter. Again and again he indignantly comments upon the misguidedness of the women who venture to suggest that legislation concerning women and the crystallization of new plans for their treatment in their relations to husband, children, work and society would be better postponed until women themselves had been consulted.

Dr. Saleeby believes in Votes for Women. He asserts his belief repeatedly and emphatically. But with all these assertions of belief, it is plain that he does not in the least understand the intensity of the demand for enfranchisement. The vote seems to him but a small matter, and he openly prefers what he calls "good legislation" for the protection of women, passed by a Parliament in which women are unrepresented, to the liberation of women from their status of political inferiority and their establishment in a position where they would be able to work out their own salvation.

The feeling of resentment that Dr. Saleeby arouses in the minds of thoughtful women who share his opinions in regard to the mistakes of past education is strengthened by the lack of balance shown in his schemes for the future. Dr. Saleeby describes the terrible pressure on women and girls due to low wages and the precarious conditions of motherhood. And yet his whole scheme of education is aimed at training and strengthening the maternal instinct—an instinct already strong and imperious in almost every woman, while its satisfaction is denied to vast numbers of them

*WOMAN AND WOMANHOOD. A SEARCH FOR PRINCIPLES. By C. H. Saleeby. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. Pp. 398. \$2.50.

by the conditions of modern civilization and the consequences of the vices of men. As a piece of sarcasm, one might almost think, Dr. Saleeby adds a chapter on the choice of a husband; altho, in discussing the disparity of the sexes, he states that the preponderance of women in England places the choice almost entirely with the men, who are, he asserts, very much less capable of exercising it wisely than the women. The result of carrying out the training recommended by Dr. Saleeby under present economic conditions would be, on the one hand, women trained for motherhood with the maternal instinct quickened and strengthened by every means that men could devise to that end, with no assurance that they would ever be mothers, tho unfitted for any other part in life. On the other hand, the men with whom the choice lies would prefer the showy and frivolous women who know how to catch their fancy, and yet who would make no better mothers than the average untrained woman of the present time. Surely, on his own showing, Dr. Saleeby had better devote himself to the education of boys, and advocate proper training for future fathers.

Another point on which most women will disagree with Dr. Saleeby is his calm assumption that the average married woman, the mother of a family, is parasitic on her husband. Dr. Saleeby upholds that it is the duty of men to support women, and that women, on account of their service to the community as mothers, deserve support. The theory may or may not be tenable. The fact is that very few women are supported by their husbands. In the vast majority of homes, the man and woman work together to support the family, and the economic value of the woman's contribution is usually fairly equal to the value of the man's. Even in money value, the contribution of the woman who takes care of the home, spends the income, cleans, washes, cooks and sews for husband and children is not inconsiderable.

If this be taken as a basis, it will be seen that in a very large proportion of the homes the wages of the husband would not suffice to pay for the services rendered by the wife. In these cases it

is obvious that the wife is not parasitic on the husband; but is supporting the husband rather more than the husband is supporting her. The cases are few indeed where the wife contributes nothing at all beyond her bare service in bearing and nursing the children.

With so much that is suggestive and helpful in Dr. Saleeby's book, with his splendid advocacy of the equality of the sexes and of equal obligation in regard to purity and parentage, Dr. Saleeby has not attained to the grace of humanity sufficiently to see that the woman question can never be satisfactorily settled by men alone, and that the woman built up in the image of man will never constitute a satisfactory solution of the much-discussed woman question.

Of Architecture

M. BENOIT'S *Architecture*¹ is one volume of a series of manuals of the history of art, which include painting, engraving, embroidery and architecture from the Middle Ages, doubtless to be followed by other volumes. They are of a class in which the French excel, giving the untechnical reader a trustworthy and clear bird's-eye view of a subject, richly illustrated for the eye. The subject of this volume is a very large one, and might fill a dozen volumes as large as the present one, but they would be for the specialist, and find no market. The term "Antiquity" in the title covers the whole Old World, the Neolithic period, the Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Hittite, Syrian, including Palestinian, Phenician and Cypriote, the primitive Aegean, Cretan and Mycenaean, the Achemenian and the later eclectic Roman. Under each head the author treats of the topographical conditions of art, physical or human, the purposes, whether for dwellings, temples or tombs, the construction and the artistic effect, whether in form or ornament. The whole gives a broad and admirable survey of the styles and types of ancient architecture. But the reader must not look for the history of the development of the art of building during the centuries or chiliads during

¹L'ARCHITECTURE: ANTIQUITÉ. Par François Benoit. Ouvrage illustré de 148 Gravures, de 13 Cartes et de 997 Dessins schématiques par l'auteur. 8vo, pp. vii, 575. Paris: Librairie Renouard. 15 francs.

which the several ancient empires flourished. We have, rather, the account of the styles of architecture at its best period. Thus in the chapters on Mesopotamian art, attention is given almost entirely to the later Assyrian period, while the earlier Babylonian period has scant attention, perhaps excused by the less abundant material for study. And yet it would not have been amiss to have included gates and doorways often figured, nor the shrine of the sun-god of Sippara, with its Ionic column. In spite of Delacouperie, we hesitate to accept as proved the statement (p. 120) that Mesopotamian architecture influenced that of China; and we fail to see evidence that the number seven was an element in the ancient structures. The author says that the old ziggurats were of seven stories, but the oldest figure of them we have, that of the boundary stone discovered by Loftus at Susa, has but four. In the study of construction the author is especially good, and one is pleased in the first chapters to see drawings to show how the neolithic menhirs and cromlechs were set up.

Mr. Lethahy's little volume² begins with a full chapter given to Egyptian architecture, showing the beginnings even in the four first dynasties of architecture and its elements and development. We observe that he inclines to the later Berlin chronology, which puts the beginning of the First Dynasty at about 3300 B. C., and we are accordingly surprised that he does not, in the succeeding chapter on Babylonia and Crete, know that scholars at present take off a thousand years from the date of 3800 B. C. for the Elder Sargon. The early origins of Greek architecture are well given, but not the relation to the Hittite. Then follow the Hellenistic, Byzantine, Norman and various Gothic styles to the Renaissance period, usefully illustrated occasionally by elements and *schemata*. A great merit of the book is the care with which national construction is traced back to primitive forms, such as a reed hut or a palm tree column. This manual is to be much commended.

Tennyson and His Friends. Edited by Hallam Lord Tennyson. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Those who love Tennyson—and who does not?—will love his friends; that is, the sort of friends whom his son brings to the fore in this last of the old groupings. The book work is admirably done; the drawings in black and white and the protogravure give us fine heads of Tennyson and his brothers, of Arthur Hallam and Edward Lushington, and various views of the Tennyson homes. Among the pen pictures also we have, in "letters," "records," "memories," "criticism," the lines that indicate the great poet's likings, his depth of heart, his breadth of thought, and his limitations as well. These nearest of friends were strong men, and they are arranged ingeniously, by the editor, so as to make clear to the onlooker how a lofty mountain with a white peak may out-range its neighbors without altogether eliminating their claims to individuality of their own. Of these choice spirits, Spedding contributes a joyous wit and the delight of a pleasing style best; FitzGerald, some interesting table talk, which may well illustrate the FitzGerald facet of Tennyson's mind. In all the contributions we have the contributory interest well accented. Tennyson is the recipient of favors; the others the givers in the verbal exchange. In his letters, as here printed, Tennyson is not always a user of golden words. Yet his words seem to have been carried to a hungry market. It is perhaps regrettable that the poet's moods were not often favorable to such ideals as we have in America, nor to the American personality. Yet one might reasonably expect that here and there an American might have been found of sufficient dearness and nearness to the poetical heart to have his name set largely in the group of "Tennyson and His Friends." Here and there one is alluded to—Taylor, Lowell and a very few others. It leaves the American reader impressed with the feeling that the great poet's habits were essentially insular; that, unlike Carlyle and Darwin, he could not feel across the water, or in any respect outside the liminary waves that bound the little but powerful group of British isles.

²ARCHITECTURE. An Introduction to the History and Theory of the Art of Building. By W. R. Lethahy. 16mo. pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Fifty cents.

American Political Ideas. By John Fiske. With an Introduction by John Spencer Clark. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

This very remarkable series of addresses—three in number—delivered in 1880 before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, is introduced in a carefully studied essay by John S. Clark, who gives an admirable analysis of Professor Fiske's lucid style of historical composition and a foretaste of the biography of the historian and essayist which seems to be promised for the near future. Six lectures had preceded the three, and Dr. Fiske, in some racy letters written in that intimate, frank narrative form which ought to be used by every husband in his home correspondence, details his happy introduction to an English audience. The theme at that time was "America's Place in History." The hall of delivery was in the University College, London; the presiding official, Professor Huxley himself. At the end of the first lecture, says Fiske, "Up came Huxley and squeezed my hand and said, 'My dear Fiske, you have gone beyond anything we could have expected; do you know you have had the very cream of London to hear you?' Sime came up and said, 'My dear boy, I can't tell how delighted I am; you have entranced us all.' Baron Bunsen said, 'I am happy to have de honor of hear so beautiful discourse; accept my warm congratulashón. You do please dese London people most extreme.'" After the second lecture, says Fiske, "Huxley told me he thought I was making a 'tremendous hit.' 'For my own part, my dear Fiske, I will frankly say that I have never been so enchanted in all my life.'" At the close of the last effort, says the happy husband, Spencer, "Who had kept his bright eyes on me all thru the lecture, said, 'Well, my boy, you have *earned* your success; it was the most glorious lecture I ever listened to in all my life.' Ditto and similarly, Ralston and Sime. The 'Orrid 'Uxley' was not there that day—too busy." With such an introduction to "the very cream of London," the three lectures followed the next year, and Professor Huxley, who was there to preside, affirmed his belief that the scientific audience present would all be "convinced

that American political ideas mean much to the future well-being of mankind." The lectures, as now published, have a direct and most important bearing on the great questions of this year of general adjustment of political relations in the various nations of the world, when China is equipping herself with a full assortment of American fundamental ideas, when Japan has already sized up the new demands of great national life and taken her stand on a union of Anglo-American political experiences, and when the whole world is groaning for a new delivery.

The Fighting Races and Other Poems and Ballads. By Joseph I. C. Clarke. New York: American News Company. \$1.

The Irish cause is productive of much good poetry, but in all of it there are few more vivid verses than those in which "Kelly and Burke and Shea" talk over the list of the dead in the sunken "Maine." Two stanzas will recall the poem to the many who know it already. Others should make its acquaintance now it is accessible in book form. Mr. Clarke has a wide range, in topic, time and country, but hardly rises elsewhere to the level of the title poem:

"I wish 'twas in Ireland, for there's the place,"
Said Burke, "that we'd die by right,
In the cradle of our soldier race,
After one good stand-up fight.
My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill
And fighting was not his trade;
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,
With Hessian blood on the blade."
"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pikes were great
When the word was 'clear the way!'
We were thick on the roll in ninety-eight—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and
the like!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting races don't die out,
If they seldom die in bed,
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt,"
Said Burke; then Kelly said:
"When Michael, the Irish Archangel, stands,
The angel with the sword,
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch three deep that day,
From Jehoshaphat to the Golden Gates—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the
sod!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

Literary Notes

....How an alderman cured a sick town is told by W. G. Rose in *Putting Marshville on the Map*. (Duffield; 40 cents.)

....Mrs. Wharton's *Ethan Frome* has been praised by the *English Review* as the most remarkable novel, in certain respects, since Mr. Hardy wrote his earlier stories. In France it has been published in the *Revue de Paris* under the title "Sous la Neige."

....A reader of the *Boston Transcript* writes to the editor in praise of his comments on "Futurist" art. "How dearly beloved the Futurist would have been by the late P. T. Barnum," the letter concludes, "who was something of a Futurist himself."

....The Rev. Lyman P. Powell, of Northampton, Mass., in his booklet on *The Religious Situation in Certain Colleges and Universities*, gives a very encouraging view of conditions in such institutions as Chicago, Kansas, Smith, Wellesley, Vassar and Bryn Mawr, based upon his personal observations.

....A good popular exposition of the first three chapters of Genesis is contained in the addresses of Charles Wenyon, M. D., on *The Creation Story in the Light of Today* (Hodder & Stoughton; \$1.50). The views expressed in clear and reverential style are strictly in accord with the best scientific and religious thought.

....In his volume, *Adventures In Life and Letters* (Kennerley; \$1.20), Michael Monahan appears to have distilled a good deal of literature into a cup of sweet well flavored wine. The dregs in the bottom of the cup are Mr. Monahan's "adventures in life," and they go far toward spoiling the vintage for readers who do not believe in the phallic dance.

....If you are planning a summer fiction library Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's *Sally Salt* (Bobbs; \$1.25) should have its place. In spite of the fact that a beautiful young woman farmer and an engaging and intellectual tramp-hero, together with a gossiping neighborhood, constitute a somewhat trite literary coterie this author is clever enough to combine the old elements in a new and interesting way.

....Dr. Charles J. Baldwin's *The First American and Other Sunday Evening Studies in Biography* (Granville, Ohio: Mrs. Dora H. Case) includes essays on Lincoln, Washington, Jonathan Edwards, Franklin, Paine and other great men and women, including a sprinkling of foreign leaders in religious thought. These essays were originally delivered as Sunday evening church lectures, and were excellently adapted to their purpose.

....Upton Sinclair has long been ambitious to use the theater for the propagation of his ideas. But he does not appear to have yet acquired the playwright's knack. Of his four *Plays of Protest* (Kennerley; \$1.50) only one is really dramatic; that is "Prince Hagen," built upon one of his earliest and most original stories, and telling what the hoard of the Nibelungs accomplished in American politics and society. "The Nature Woman" is an attack upon conventionalities in general.

....A book of more than passing interest is the *Memoirs of Edward Charles Wickham, Dean of Lincoln* (Longmans, Green & Co.; \$2.10) by Canon Lonsdale Ragg, B. D. The larger part of the dean's life was spent as a teacher in Winchester and New College and as successor to Archbishop Benson in the Headmastership of Wellington College. The sketch of his career in these institutions gives many a welcome glimpse into the inside work of English school and college life as well as the picture of an enthusiastic classical scholar and teacher.

....In view of the Hillsville, Virginia, tragedy, Payne Erskine's *The Mountain Girl* (Little, Brown; \$1.25) will have added interest for many readers, being a romance of the Blue Ridge. An English physician of aristocratic inheritance falls in love with Cassandra, the wild and beautiful heroine. There is none of John Fox's atmosphere about this story; it is the conventional narration of a girl's struggle, later on, to adapt herself to strange and "civilized" conditions. The plot is rather amateurish, tho there is a sincerity in the writing, especially while the doctor is among the mountains.

....*The Boy and His Gang*, by J. Adams Puffer (Houghton Mifflin; \$1), is an interesting analysis of boy character based upon a wide study of the real constitution and motives of their voluntary organizations. The author, however, has the fault common to the Clark University school in using anthropology as a guide to morals. Believing that the boy is "essentially a savage with the interests of a savage, the body of a savage, and to no small extent the soul of one," he is disposed to encourage or at least to tolerate too many of his savage instincts, such as fighting

....*Tout abrégé sur un bon livre est un sot abrégé*, wrote Montaigne, whose sentiment Bacon borrowed in calling epitomes "the moths and corruptions of learning." Yet we have not the heart to disparage Edith Sichel's shapeless and, all conditions considered, somewhat heavy volume *Michel de Montaigne* (Dutton; \$2.50) as a "corruption." Certainly it has many of the merits of the essay-

ist discussed: chiefly because he is lavishly quoted thruout the two hundred and seventy-one pages. No attempt is made to add to the great body of original research respecting the Frenchman.

....In *Saints and Heroes* (Holt; \$1.35) Dean George Hodges has given in biographical form a good sketch of the fortunes of the Christian Church from the days of Cyprian to the death of Savonarola. The volume is destined for young folks and is happily adapted to its purpose.

....*What Is and What Might Be* (London: Constable; 4/6), by Edmond G. A. Holmes, contains a severe indictment of the general educational system of the Western world typically illustrated in the English elementary schools. Mr. Holmes believes our shortcomings have been engendered by a slavish following of the formal and mechanical, and could be removed by allowing more freedom and encouraging self-realization as the ideal in education. The strictures as well as the proposed correctives have less application here than in England.

....*To M. L. G.*, by an anonymous author (Stokes; \$1.25), purports to be the confessions of an actress to the man she loved. Aside from those who have a predilection for the literary nude or a curiosity concerning the moral shortsightedness of stage people the book will be of interest to those who like artistic sincerity. There is a great deal of scandalous frankness in the story, but the author's descriptions of a theatrical boarding-house, of an imaginative child's illusions, and of the illusion of that child grown up are presented with extraordinary vividness.

....*The Singing Man*. "A Book of Song and Shadows." By Josephine Preston Peabody (now Mrs. Lionel Marks). In this Book of Song and Shadows, the shadows prevail—black, hopeless for the "singing man," who used to sing in the up-hill vineyards, but now sets the machinery in roaring mills and in the subterranean mine, or under the sea. Fixed are the shadows with all the skill of a master hand. Surely Miss Peabody has grown with rapid pace into one of the most dramatic of our new singers. That she has gained in vigor of statement and in singleness of purpose, no one can deny who reads the opening "Ode on the Portion of Labor" which dominates her latest book of verse. That she has lost nothing in the pure poetic grace and beauty of form and choice of illuminating expression, is made clear enough in "The Golden Shoes" and "The Long Lane." In "The Nightingale Unheard," she closes in on the shadows again, but with a touching note of reminiscence. (Houghton Mifflin, Boston; \$1.10.)

Pebbles

"In Chapter I he shoots at her five times. Ain't that grand?"

"Yes; but them novels are misleading, Mayme. There ain't no earnest love like that in real life."—*Kansas City Journal*.

"WAITER!" said the absent-minded professor.

"Yes, sir?"

"If I have dined bring me the bill. If I haven't, bring me steak and mushrooms."—*Tit-Bits*.

A TEACHER was hearing the class in civics and asked this question:

"If the President, Vice-President and all the members of the Cabinet died, who would officiate?"

The class thought for some time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession.

James at last had a happy inspiration, and he answered:

"The undertaker."—*Harper's Magazine*.

EGERTON L. WINTHROP, at the end of one of the meetings of the Board of Education in New York, said, apropos of severity in the schoolroom:

"These over-severe teachers always remind me of an over-severe parson. He, at a dinner party during Lent, said to one of the guests, a famous raconteur:

"My dear sir, as it is Lent—and a Friday to boot—would you mind if I asked you to confine your efforts exclusively to fish stories?"

THE English edition of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" contains a critical analysis of Dr. Holmes by Mr. Chesterton, and notes on the text are contributed by a Mr. Blakeney of Trinity College, Cambridge. This is the intelligent comment on "The One-hoss Shay":

"'Hahnsum Kerridge': Surely an anachronism. The patent for 'Hansom Cabs' was not taken out till 1834, or twenty-four years after the date, 1810, given here."

And with careful regard for ALL the facts a footnote is added: "So named from the inventor, Hansom, architect of Birmingham town hall"

A STORY is going around to this effect. T. R. died and went to Heaven. Saint Peter welcomed him eagerly and said:

"Come in; come right in; glad to see you."

T. R. "Yes, I will. I like this sort of thing; but I want something important to do."

S. P. "Certainly. You shall lead the choir."

T. R. "That's good; but I want a big choir."

S. P. "You shall have it."

T. R. "I want a million sopranos."

S. P. "You shall have them."

T. R. "I want a million altos."

S. P. "You shall have them."

T. R. "I want a million tenors."

S. P. "You shall have them."

T. R. "Very good. It is quite satisfactory."

S. P. "But you have no bass."

T. R. "Oh, I will sing bass."

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The "Titanic" and Its Lesson

THE loss of sixteen hundred human beings that perished with the "Titanic," as described elsewhere, was a preventable tragedy. It happened because proper precautions were not taken. Because the owners and the captain thought such an accident very unlikely they did not take proper measures to prevent it. But it was not impossible; and it happened. The captain had been on the sea for forty years, and no such accident had happened to his ship, and he drove at full speed right into the ice floe, trusting to his lookout; and this was one time too many. The unlikely was not impossible and it happened. The huge iceberg was seen too late, and the hugest vessel on the seas was wrecked, with twice eight hundred lives lost.

This fearful catastrophe must have a lesson for them that invite us to cross the sea, and for the governments at whose ports the vessels land their passengers. Because one port is in the United States it is the duty of our Congress to enact the proper laws to protect the lives of our citizens. What are the

immediate lessons, and what the needed legislation to be agreed upon by an international conference?

In the first place, it ought to be forbidden to plow thru ice and fog at such a speed that there is not time to escape collision with an iceberg or another vessel. The "Titanic" was going by the shortest route at full, terrific speed, not less than 21 knots an hour, or 26 miles; a mile in less than three minutes, at the rate of a railroad train, with a hundred times its weight. At that rate it was impossible to veer to one side before striking the iceberg. The collision had to follow, with its fearful fatality. The boat was speeded at this rate, in this dangerous locality, because the owners ordered the captain to make the maiden voyage a speedy one, to advertise the boat and the line. They knew that their patrons want quick trips, love speed, ask for it; and so they sought it at a risk, while telling their patrons that the vessel was unsinkable. There was contributory guilt on the part of all of us who will hurry so, demand dangerous speed, even in our trips of pleasure; but the chief blame rests on those who gave the order for such perilous speed thru ice, instead of taking a longer southern course.

We know the poor excuse, for we have all heard it at sea, that if there be danger at night of hitting a fishing-boat or an iceberg, it is desirable to get out of the danger zone in the quickest possible time. We know better than that now, and we always knew it.

The next lesson which will be put into international law is that there must be lifeboats enough on every vessel to hold all the passengers and crew. The "Titanic" did not have half enough. This seems amazing. To be sure, she had all the British code requires, but it is an antiquated code, made before the era of monster boats. The owners knew there were not boats enough to hold the passengers, to say nothing of the crew. As it was, less than a third of those on board were able to save themselves. Perhaps the owners thought so many boats would cumber the deck; and they thought there was not much danger. But there was some danger, and against even the small danger, sure to come some time, they should have provided.

Law will require it in future. To the ordinary lay mind this appears to be the plainest, most patent lesson of this disaster.

But there is another lesson quite as important. What are boats without seamen trained to lower them from the davits and then man them? There is no feature of this calamity, except the lack of boats, so disgraceful as the lack of men trained to these duties. All devices were at hand to lower the boats, but there was delay from lack of familiarity with the working of them. It was hard work to get them down, because of the lack of seamen. To be sure, this was the first voyage, but even so, before sailing and after sailing, there had been time enough if there had been men to be trained, men enough to lower a dozen boats at a time. But there were not. Boats tumbled and overturned. They were sent off with one oarsman, with none at all, and a stoker in charge. Stokers, stewards and shoeblacks are not seamen. Women passengers even had to take the oars, because no sailor was provided where there ought to have been four at least. Such a condition is amazing. We trust we shall now have laws, such as the seamen's unions have been asking for, which will assure travelers that every vessel will have a sufficient number of competent, trained and certified able-bodied seamen.

We will mention one other point which should be well considered in new legislation, suggested by the lack of seamen. Were half of them killed by the first collision? If the boat had struck the ice head on we should have been sure that they were killed, for their quarters were in the very foremost section of the vessel. The impact would have killed them all. We shall never know the fact, but it would seem that the fore part of the boat, which filled first with water, must have been terribly shattered. If they were not killed they were bunked at the farthest place possible from the lifeboats in a ship a sixth of a mile long. In some vessels the sailors' quarters are amidships, and perhaps they should always be, even at the expense of certain space for the first cabin passengers.

We make no complaint of the size of the "Titanic," or the bravery of its offi-

cers. We believe a big ship is, on the whole, safer than a small one. But a big vessel should be made strong. It may be too much to ask that these big liners should be built as strong as whalers, which are planned to withstand the hug of ice; but when new legislation is to be drawn up it will be well to consider whether our liners are a shell, made thin to save room at the expense of safety. We do not say they are, but there is reason for some concern.

This sacrifice, this holocaust of victims, has been a terrible one; but it is on our dead selves, and on the bodies of our dead fellows, that humanity rises to higher conditions of life. By the loss of sixteen hundred heroes and victims who went to their watery graves to the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," life will be made safer and happier to many, many more in the years to come. Some of them would willingly have offered themselves for such a cause, a dying, as they had learned to be a living sacrifice for the service of the world. Who could doubt this of William T. Stead or Isidor Straus? Who will doubt it of many other men and women who calmly waited death that their dearer ones and others unknown to them might live?



The Law of the Sea

THERE is no law of the sea which requires in the case of accident that the women and children be saved first. There is no law of the sea that the captain of a vessel be the last to leave it, and that he remain on board if one last man or woman has been left to drown. No nation, no international court, has ever enacted either of these laws. They are not laws; they are rules of ideality, of *noblesse*, rules of general consent, which lay down what the high-minded man thinks ought to be done in case of disaster at sea. They are rules of that Christian knightliness which seeks not its own, but the good of others; the captain for his passenger and crew for whom he cares, the men for the women and children of whom they are the natural guardians. These must put themselves last, must save others first, and if

any must perish they will prefer to die. *Noblesse oblige*. Those men, those nations have high honor with whom this rule of the sea has come to be called a law of the sea.

We have heard it said that there is a different rule of the sea and the land in China. We have been told that there in case of danger the custom is to save the men first, because they are the bread-winners, and the boys next, because they will be wage-earners, and the women last, because they will be a burden to society if their husbands are killed. We hope this is not true, and that self-sacrifice for others, even for women and children, is a phase of ideality and heroism which may be expected where, as we have lately seen, men are willing to die for their country's liberty. But in the case of the appalling "Titanic" disaster the one proud thing about it is the calmness with which the captain, the crew and the male passengers stood by and helped the women and children to the boats, that they might live.

There appeared the democracy of humanity. Mistress and maid were as one; the steerage women as the jeweled and guarded ladies of pampered wealth. All had the same honor and protection. The humblest woman, the most defenseless child, took place before the artist of world-wide fame, before the writer who has taught both continents, before the possessor of a hundred millions. When the time comes to die, or the crisis that tests the gold of character, then fame and wealth drop off one like a shorn fleece, and we stand resplendent or befouled, just as we have built or failed to build the beauty of simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean worth into the mold of our lives. To those on the "Titanic" came the test of this fatal crisis, and they were worthy. They stood by as men, only men, brother men, no more, no preference of rank or reputation. They would rather sink than fail of their standard of manly character. We can give them no plaudits worthy of their deed;

"For thereunto doth need a golden quill
And silver leaves them rightly to devise."

But some one will ask, Were it not better that men of such value to the

world as Frank D. Millet, artist; William T. Stead, editor and advocate of peace; Isidor Straus, wise philanthropist, and Colonel Astor, inventor and master of industries, should have been of those first to be saved, and some unknown and unmissed immigrant women of the steerage left to drown in their place? They did not think so. They preferred to go before their God clean-souled than to live ashamed of themselves that they had let others die for them. Could Major Butt, the soldier, the professed champion of the defenseless, return with honor to the President whose legate he was, and consent to live with such a stain? He preferred to die. And we prefer that he should die. We are glad that these men, whose names have been so honorably familiar to us, proved to be what we thought they were. One of old pulled down the two columns of a temple and slew more in his death than in his life; these men, who did so much in their life, and those other men, of equal fiber who sank with them, have taught a lesson in their death which no words of theirs could teach. They are enshrined in eternal praise, an example to the ages. "When Kempenfelt went down, With twice four hundred men," bells tolled and poets sang for the brave who sank with the "Royal George," but theirs was a sudden, instant death, that bore no gleam of glory to edge the black cloud of their loss; but here the pall of grief is all illumined with the light of the grandeur of their death; and to our memory they will forever sit with the gods of elder days, with the heroes who have "fought and sailed and ruled and made our world," made it worth the living in.

And they are not alone. The world is full of martyr spirits, men of the sea, men of the land, men of the mines, men of the fire brigades, who are ready to quit their lives to save their fellows. Yes, and women, a multitude of them, some of whom went down with the "Titanic," like Mrs. Straus, because they would not, could not even be forced to leave their husbands. Can we say that human nature is depraved? Perhaps so, but if so it also finds redemption.

The Reform of Maritime Law

THE amazing fact made known by the disaster to the "Titanic," that the British law does not require such a liner to carry boats sufficient to save half her passengers and crew, has astonished the world. This accident will awaken a drowsy nation to the danger of such negligence, and we may now expect speedy legislation on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a terrible sacrifice that these sixteen hundred human beings have been forced to make that there may be a reform of maritime laws. Let us illustrate from the story of how our present very good law for the protection of seamen was secured.

On March 21, 1897, the big American sailing ship "T. F. Oakes" hobbled feebly into New York harbor. Immediately on reaching quarantine twelve members of her crew were taken to the United States Marine Hospital at Staten Island, all in the most advanced stages of that loathsome disease, scurvy. Six others, all the remainder of her crew, had died and been buried at sea long before her arrival.

The crew of the "T. F. Oakes" had originally been engaged at Shanghai nearly a year before. Thence the ship proceeded to Hong Kong to load for New York. While crossing the China Sea the men realized that the ship was already short of provisions and not properly supplied to proceed on her long voyage to New York. While lying at Hong Kong, therefore, they appealed to the United States consul to be discharged. Their complaints were, however, ignored, and they were ordered to return to duty or go to prison.

The passage was an unusually long one, occupying 259 days. While crossing the Pacific scurvy broke out and two men died. The crew appealed to the master, Captain Reid, to put into Honolulu for supplies. The appeal was ignored. They appealed again later to make for Valparaiso, to be again denied. Two men died off the Horn. The master was appealed to again to call at Montevideo, but were met with the same refusal. Again he refused off Brazil and the West Indies. Meantime two more men died. The last united appeal was

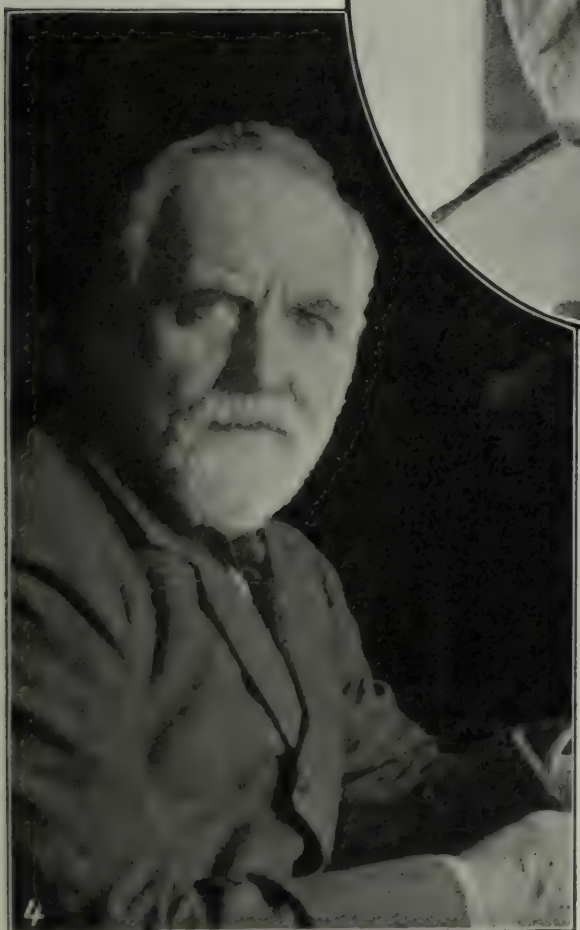
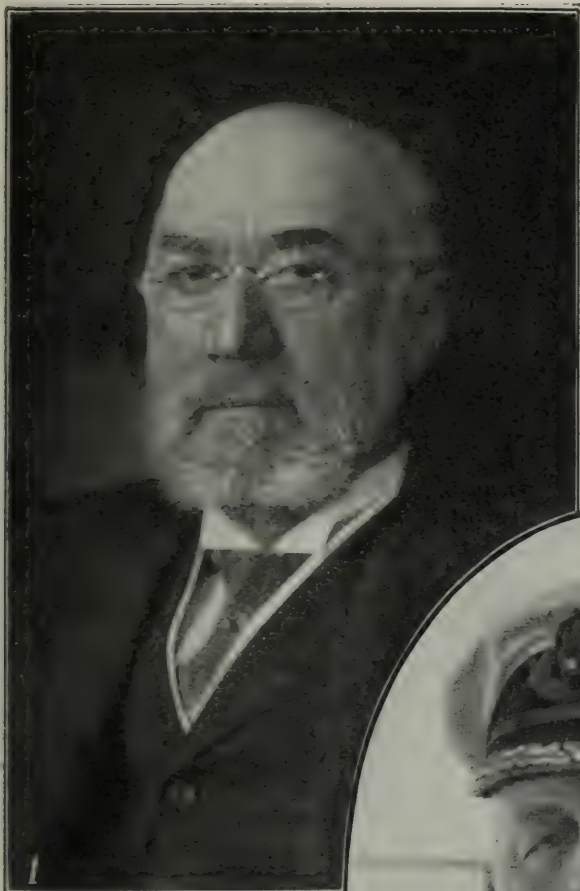
made off the Bermudas, with the answer: "Sandy Hook or hell!" The result was as before stated.

The Social Reform Club, of New York, was interested thru the agent of the Seamen's Union on March 23, 1897, and the victims were visited at the hospital the next day by the Hon. Ernest H. Crosby and the union agent. On March 26 all the resources of the club were voted for the relief of the sufferers; individual contributions were called for and the Sailors' Rights Committee appointed, consisting of Charles B. Stover, James K. Paulding and Ferdinand Meyer, with the union agent to assist. Every possible comfort and protection was given to the sufferers and no reasonable expense spared.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court, before Judge Addison Brown. Criminal proceedings were brought in June, 1897, before a jury, resulting in the verdict, "*Not guilty.*" Subsequently, the seamen libeled the "Oakes" for \$91,000 damages. The case was heard in chambers in the fall term of 1897, and damages awarded of \$2,019, to be apportioned among eight of the libellants.

Why such a failure of justice? The United States statute then in force provided that: "Any master or other officer of any American ship who, *from motives of hatred, malice or revenge*, and without justifiable cause, beats or wounds a seaman, or inflicts upon him any cruel or unusual punishments, or withholds from him suitable food and nourishment, shall for every such offense" be punished, etc. Malice was not proved. The second mate of the "Oakes" testified that he had stolen from the galley water in which asparagus and other vegetables had been boiled for the cabin table and thus escaped the ravages of scurvy. Dr. Henry Anthony Baker, called as an expert witness, testified that one case, two dozen bottles, of fortified lime juice served during the voyage, would have prevented the disease.

The ship was sold and renamed the "New York." It was lost on the very next voyage, with cargo, at the entrance to the Golden Gate. Captain Reid re-



PROMINENT VICTIMS OF THE "TITANIC" DISASTER

(1) Isidor Straus, merchant and philanthropist (copyright Pach); (2) F. D. Millet, painter (copyright Pach); (3) Captain E. J. Smith, commander of the "Titanic" (copyright Underwood); (4) William T. Stead, English editor (copyright Underwood); (5) Col. John Jacob Astor, capitalist (copyright Underwood).

turned to his home in Massachusetts and died shortly afterward.

For seven years prior to these incidents seamen had appealed to Congress, but unavailingly, for reforms in the old maritime laws; but immediately after assembling in December, 1898, Congress took up the seamen's petitions in joint conference and passed the White act, which was signed by President McKinley on December 21, 1898. This act entirely changed the whole maritime code, which had existed for hundreds of years, and made a future "T. F. Oakes" case absolutely impossible.

For years the Seamen's Union has been trying to secure amendments to the maritime code of 1898; but without success. A bill has passed the House and failed in the Senate, or has passed the Senate and failed in the House. It provides among other things for the rating of seamen and that a full quantum of able-bodied seamen shall be employed on each vessel. If such a law had been in force on the "Titanic" we should not have seen such difficulty in lowering the boats, nor a stoker in charge of one of them.



Realities and Mockeries

IN quick strokes of blackness the sinking "Titanic" made an imperishable picture of our civilization, its realities and its mockeries.

Those who say that the entire public is blameworthy for the awful sacrifice to greed and folly are not wholly wrong. Producers and purveyors sell what the market calls for. This fact does not exculpate them for wantonly imperiling life, but it makes millions of consumers their accomplices. The "Titanic," and the human community aboard her, were fairly representative of the preferences, the working philosophy and the values which sum up the collective life of our age.

Monstrousness and impatience—the demons that we chiefly serve—were there. Wild extravagance, wanton waste and bizarre display also were there. Credulous trust in untested devices and a reckless gambling on narrow chances were playing their familiar parts. That sober forecasting, which

provides against the unforeseen and unexpected, was absent. Luxury and self-indulgence were there, but the simple appliances to save and safeguard human life were not at hand.

The whole scale of moral values, too, was represented. The abject coward was there, and heroes were there, and among them women as brave as the bravest men that ever have lived and died. Gentlemen were there and brutes were there. Unselfish souls were there, and the craven cad was there, the most despicable product of the ages of evolution.

The indelible picture is complete. It will be handed down thru generations. Centuries from now men will look upon it and will know what our twentieth-century civilization was like.

Can we estimate the proportions in which realities and mockeries are commingled in the life that we are leading? Can we calculate the effect that this almost unexampled tragedy may have in bringing mankind to a more sober realization of what is worth while and what is worthless? Can we form any opinion upon the social forces that are working out the combination of factors, good and bad, in the composition of the commonweal?

Few will deny that mankind in this present generation has so far cared supremely for two achievements that have fascinated us and distorted our judgment because of their mere novelty and crude impressiveness. Bigness and speed have crowded other objects of endeavor out of the competition. To build the tallest skyscrapers—one of which will burn or fall some day with a destruction of life as frightful as that when the "Titanic" sank—to float the heaviest battleships, to create gigantic locomotives, to run railroad trains and automobiles at breathless speed, to amass monstrous fortunes, to create trade combinations more powerful than ancient empires, to expand national and imperial domains to the breaking point—these things have fired imagination and stirred men to an insane fury of effort, destructive of health, sanity, integrity and life.

The causes of our distorted vision and desire are not obscure. Scientific knowledge of the physical universe, applied thru ingenious inventions, has increased

man's power until the feeling of it has intoxicated him. The democratic social movement has swept millions of commonplace folk from their old moorings in religion, nationality and industry, and mixed them up indescribably. They have not been prepared by education or discipline to value supremely worthy things; but, thrown into the swirl of our material prosperity, they have felt the crass appeal of speed and size, of sense-impression and self-indulgence.

Under these circumstances no amount of academic teaching, nor even of impassioned appeal, could have turned the interest of the millions of unformed minds to the things that really count. Full proof of this judgment is the fact that a generation or a little more ago, before the materialistic development was in full swing, both America and Europe were so largely under the influence of good teaching in these matters that optimists confidently expected an age of sanity and happiness. No writer in any generation ever presented the true scale of material and moral values more clearly to the ordinary understanding than Emerson did in America, than Carlyle did in England, than Fichte did in Germany. And writers in this class never were more respectfully listened to by the multitude. Today they are counted among the ancients.

Nothing but calamity, perhaps nothing but calamity over and over repeated, can break the spell of the demons that we worship now. But calamity, sooner or later, will break it. For the worship will bring calamity repeated and repeated, until we turn to other gods. The other gods are clearly enough revealed. He is indeed a dull clod who has caught no vision of them from the behavior of the men and women who quietly chose "the better part" when the "Titanic" went down.



The Presidential Canvass

WE do not see how any thoughtful Republican, desiring success for his party at the polls in November, can find in the present situation a ground for reasonable hope. For several weeks the country has been assured by the eminent Republican who was President for seven

years that President Taft, the party's leading candidate for the nomination, has been and is the associate and tool of corrupt bosses; that he believes our Government should be controlled by an oligarchy; that he and his friends are seeking to procure his nomination by fraud. Mr. Roosevelt continually attacks and denounces not only his party's President, but also the leading representatives of his party. Seeking the nomination for himself, if he should be consistent he would ask for a national platform attacking and denouncing not only Mr. Taft, but also all the policies with which the latter has been identified, and substantially all the latter has done in the last three years. That, of course, would be a political absurdity.

On the other hand, Mr. Taft and his agents are now exhausting the vocabulary of vituperation in their attempts to describe and characterize Mr. Roosevelt, who has been President and whom many Republicans desire to see holding the office again. He is, they say, the "supreme egoist," whom an "alliance of crooked business and crooked politics is trying to renominate and re-elect." He is "the political chameleon," an "arch-demagog," an "arch-traitor to the institutions of his country and to the truth." He is guilty of "corruption" and of "attempted if not actual bribery." He is conducting a campaign in which "no word or deed has been too mendacious or mean" for use if it could help in attaining the end in view. He is spending great sums of money for the promotion of his candidacy, and the money is contributed, they assert, by millionaires connected with the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust or interested in the retention of high duties on manufactures of wool. His "manifest purpose is to wreck the party which gave him his opportunity to rise." All this we take from statements given to the public at Washington by the manager of Mr. Taft's campaign.

Is it surprising that the Democrats should be rejoicing, and that Mr. Bryan should say:

"It does my soul good to see these two men at outs. When Republicans are divided, honest men get in. In past campaigns I have seen small slivers split from the sides of the

Republican party, but I have never before seen it cleaved thru, root and branch, as it is now."

Mr. Roosevelt's victories, last week, in Nebraska and Oregon, with the reported defection of Taft delegates in South Carolina, do not point to his nomination. The nomination of Mr. Taft may still be expected, and we cannot think that under any circumstances a majority of the Republican convention will vote for Mr. Roosevelt. But if either of these gentlemen should be nominated, after this bitter personal and political contest which is now in progress, could he overcome the opposition of a united Democratic party retaining the strength which it showed at the polls in 1910? This fight is eating out the Republican party's heart.

Independent voters should exert their influence to promote the nomination of the best of the Democratic candidates who have been named, and for the adoption of a good platform for him to stand on. The leaders in the race are Messrs. Clark, Wilson, Harmon and Underwood. Governor Marshall, Governor Foss and others will also have delegates. At the present time it does not appear that any one of these will have even a majority on the first ballot, and a two-thirds vote will be required for a nomination in the Democratic convention. Probably the nominee will be one of the first four we have mentioned. We believe all of them are honest and good men. Three have had much experience in the public service. But lack of such experience does not disqualify the fourth.

Those who stand on the border line in politics and are not bound firmly to either party may well strive to cause the selection of the best possible candidate on the Democratic side. The condition to which the Republican party has been reduced by the assaults of Mr. Roosevelt, which, after a commendable delay, are now answered sharply and perhaps not always wisely by Mr. Taft, points to the election of a Democrat. We remember saying a few weeks ago, when considering the weights which Mr. Roosevelt would be compelled to carry if he should be nominated:

"Only by a great blunder of the Democrats could he be successful. But the nomination of Mr. Bryan is not expected."

We are not sure now, however, that

the Democratic party could not elect Mr. Bryan this year.

Senator Rayner's Attack on Mr. Ismay

We have said much in our leaders on the "Titanic's" loss, but we must say more. In the Senate Mr. Rayner last Friday denounced Mr. Ismay, the head of the White Star Line, as a coward, whose word was not to be believed. We do not say that, but if any man has a temptation to lie it is he. He did certainly send wireless messages from the "Carpathia" to the New York agent of the line that the members of the crew who survived be got out of this country as speedily as possible. Fortunately, a number of them have been detained for examination. There is an enormous temptation to the officers to stand by the company they serve in whatever may be required; but there is no reason why sailors should not tell the truth. The officers in British vessels have to serve an apprenticeship of four years without pay. Then they must pass an examination in seamanship and navigation before receiving a third mate certificate. After one or two more years, with pay at \$25 to \$30 a month, they must pass another examination for a second mate certificate. So they go up from grade to grade. In a passenger vessel the master must be rated as an extra master, and his chief officer must hold a master's certificate. They are very anxious to keep their positions, because if they are blacklisted in one line they are blacklisted in all, and have to go back to tramp service, if they can get it. It is strongly in their interest to defend the line in case of any investigation; but an able seaman discharged from one vessel can take another, and has no interest to conceal the truth. It is his interest solely to have vessels in good condition and well provisioned and cared for.

The passengers tell us that not only were the lifeboats not manned with seamen, so that it was only by the luck of calm weather that they were not stove in against the sides of the vessel when launched, but they were not provided with a necessary outfit and provisions.

A lifeboat should have the following furnishing: A mast and sail, a rudder and tiller; a full set of oars and two extra oars; two sets of rowlocks; two bailers set in beackets (ropes), so that they can slip out; two metallic cylinders to hold bread, and two breakers for water, and a flask of brandy; two axes, two boat-hooks, and a compass; a sea-anchor (drag), with line; two canvas oil-bags and a canister of train-oil; two inextinguishable lamps; a flare-up light; and a safety compartment for matches. There should also be loops of beackets all around the boat for a man in the water to cling to, so that, with life belts, as many men could be supported as could get in the boat. There should also be two competent seamen in charge of each boat, to see to it that it is always in perfect condition, for if not used for years it may become leaky. There were no seamen to be found to man the "Titanic" boats when needed, and the men and women put on board could not know where to find these fittings, if on the boat, or how to use them. There was certainly great failure somewhere, and it is the business of the Senatorial committee to discover where.

Southern Baptist History

Very interesting to THE INDEPENDENT is the memorial to the late Professor Whitsitt, in *The Review and Expositor*, the quarterly of the Southern Baptists, written by Professor Pollard, for THE INDEPENDENT had a notable part in the exposition and defense of Professor Whitsitt's struggle for historic liberty in that great denomination, which resulted in his withdrawal from the presidency of the Louisville Theological Seminary, but nevertheless in the liberalization of the Southern Baptist Church. Professor Whitsitt was a very careful student of Baptist history. He was convinced by his investigations that English Baptists did not practise immersion before 1641. That seems a perfectly innocent conclusion to reach, but it would not seem innocent in the South, where the Baptists were as stiff for immersionist succession as are the Catholics for succession in ordination. In 1880 we asked Dr. Whitsitt to write a number of articles on Baptist history,

to be used editorially, for it would hardly have been wise for him to give his name to them. They had their effect, but did not affect him until, fifteen years later, he wrote an article on Baptist history over his name in Johnson's Encyclopedia, and then the storm burst, for he then acknowledged the authorship of THE INDEPENDENT editorials. We defended his positions and he had strong defense in the Southern Baptist Church; but meanwhile such associates of his as Drs. Broadus, Boyce and Manly had died, and, for the sake of peace, after three years he withdrew from the seminary. To one who remembers the heat of that controversy it is a joy to recognize that the scholarly liberty he then fought for has been achieved, just as the Northern Baptists appear to live in an utterly different atmosphere from what prevailed thirty or forty years ago, when Dr. Bright, in *The Examiner*, and Professor Wilkinson, in THE INDEPENDENT, were fighting the battle of close communionism. We who recall those conflicts, and remember how this journal then opposed the dogmas of formalism, recognize the clearer atmosphere which now prevails, when Baptists invite the Free Baptists into corporate fellowship and union with them. These are comparatively "golden days fruitful of golden deeds."

Italy's "Demonstration"

The Italian Government declares that it has no intention to attack or force the Dardanelles, or to land troops, but that the late engagement was merely a "demonstration." But what has it demonstrated? Apparently, that the European governments, even Russia, would protest against closing the passage to Constantinople and the Black Sea, and, as a consequence of the official Italian declaration to the Powers that it intended to go no further, the Turkish Government has removed the mines that guarded the passage. It was a "demonstration" by the fleet that it was doing something, that it was yet on the sea; and therefore a few shots at a little Turkish vessel encountered near the Dardanelles and at one or two islands. Very likely it was desired to wake up

the European Powers to their desired effort to persuade Turkey to submit to the Italian terms. Yet it is not easy to see how Turkey can be coerced. She does not need to do anything in Tripoli; the tribes inland are doing all that is necessary, with, it would seem, 200,000 of them facing the Italian position and keeping the enemy under the protection of the fleet. So far as we can see, the most that Italy could do would be to capture some of the small islands, while to enter the mainland would bring the Italian soldiers face to face with a superior Turkish force ready to fight. The end is yet far from sight.

A Lesson from the East

Whether the Japanese and Chinese are needed as horticulturists in California or not, this one thing is certain, that our Oriental neighbors have a good deal to teach us about good gardening and good farming. If they were not such skilled tillers of the soil, getting maximum results everywhere, it would be impossible for China to sustain one-fourth of its present population. The Chinese farmer uses only liquid manure, if possible, and he allows not one ounce of Nature's stuff to go to waste. Where the rainfall is deficient the densest population is found. In spite of a drought, during which only 2.44 inches of rain had fallen from October until the last of May, wheat was reaped yielding from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. A single farmer is reported as sustaining a family of twelve people on two and a half acres, beside keeping a cow, a donkey and two pigs; 192 people are reported as living in comfort on a forty-acre farm. In order not to waste an ounce of straw stubble or weeds, which in a dry climate will not decompose, everything is gathered and artificially fermented, the coarser material being made into bricks for fuel. Beside this, everything in the way of plant life in the villages is carefully preserved for the farms; it is even grown purposely along village streets and in village yards, to be made the fertilizer of the small farms around. How will this do for a lesson to the American farmer? We may not yet be pinched to the extent of the Chinese, but does it pay our farmers

to allow soil material ever to go to waste? It might be well to think of this when tempted to burn a pile of autumn leaves. They should never be destroyed in this way, but should be incorporated with the soil, as Nature intended. Leaves are woven on the tree looms all summer, and then given to the earth for a winter blanket, ultimately to become soil itself.



Just now, when **Compulsory Arbitration** we have the threat of the engineers' strike on our railways, and when the British coal strike has just concluded, it is well to recall how strikes are prevented in some other countries. The countries that have set the example of compulsory arbitration are Australia and New Zealand, and in a minor degree Canada. The two first have almost entirely put an end to strikes, and in Canada they have been much lessened. In Australia two system have been employed to bring peace between employers and laborers. One is that of industrial arbitration, which supersedes strikes and lockouts by bringing disputes for decision before state tribunals of arbitration, whose decisions are final. The other measure is that of the Wages Board system, which stamps out unfair wages and breaks up the sweating system. Wages have been settled in the courts in cases which have covered shipping, mining, boot manufacture, shearing and agricultural machinery. The Australian legislation does not directly recognize unions, as does that of New Zealand. Unions may be registered there, and then they are practically corporations. In case of dispute an official conciliator attempts to bring the parties into agreement. Should he fail, a board of conciliation is appointed, which has power to call witnesses and makes a recommendation which is usually accepted. If it be rejected a court of arbitration is appointed whose decision is final and must be obeyed, on penalty of substantial fines. In Canada there is a similar official conciliator, whose failure to bring the parties to terms is followed by reference to a conciliation board. Lockouts and strikes are forbidden until the board has made its findings, but its recommendations have no

final binding force, as in Australia or New Zealand; but in 90 per cent. of the cases the decision is accepted. In England there is a surprising conversion to the Australian type of legislation, and we must begin to think of it in this country. It has worked well where tried.



We did not care to say it ourselves, but it is cabled from France that the *Paris Temps*, the most influential journal in the French language, ascribes the calmness, the spirit of self-sacrifice, on the part of the men and women on the "Titanic" to the force of religion in the English-speaking people. We know of no other explanation why such scenes were absent as have occurred in other great disasters. This does not mean that all those who died bravely were consciously very religious, altho a multitude of them held their religion dear, but that the teachings of religion and the religious spirit pervade a very large part of both the English and American people. They have learned that it is not decent, not Christian, not Jewish, to live a self-seeking life. The cowards, the poltroons—for such there were—were not religious men. Religion teaches all the manly virtues, and supports them in the fear of God.



Of all occupations dangerous to life the most hazardous is that of life-savers in the United States Bureau of Mines. The annual mortality among them is at the rate of 80 per thousand. In the first year two sacrificed their lives out of a force of eighty, while seven others fell unconscious in the poisonous vapors of mines, but were rescued by their companions. And yet there is no difficulty in finding heroic men ready to undertake the duty. The number of deaths by fire in mines has been a disgrace to humanity, but it is hoped that the better control by Government will reduce this, while the method of rescue will save many lives. Before the service was established forty volunteer rescuers were killed two years ago at Hanna, Wyo., trying to save fourteen men. The two martyrs of the service the past year were Joseph Evans, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and John Ferrall, of Ellsworth, Pa.

The question is raised in Parliament whether Rudyard Kipling is to be prosecuted for sedition because of his late hysterical poem against the Irish Home Rule bill. We have as yet received but one verse of it:

"What answer from the North?
One law, one Lord, one throne.
England may drive us forth;
We shall not die alone."

What are the men of Ulster about to die for? The language certainly suggests sedition, a war of rebellion; surely disobedience to the law of Parliament. We withdraw no word of praise of Kipling's genius, but such language as appears in that verse does not befit one who has been the champion of England's power to rule the world.



The gentleman who writes for a number of daily papers over the signature of the Marquise de Fontenoy, says lately in the New York Tribune:

"It must be borne in mind that even tho Cardinals Farley, O'Connell and Gibbons are at heart patriotic Americans and members of an American hierarchy, yet they are as Cardinals foreign princes of the blood [what blood, may we ask?] to whom the United States, as one of the great Powers of the world, is under an obligation to concede the same honors that they receive abroad, . . . and at any official entertainments at Washington the Cardinal will outrank not merely every Cabinet officer, the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President, but also the foreign ambassadors, coming immediately next to the Chief Magistrate himself."

Indeed, and holding only an ecclesiastical honor and office?



England burns soft coal, and that makes the atmosphere smoky. If the plan proposed by Sir William Ramsay for burning the coal under ground succeeds it may help to a clear atmosphere as well as to efficiency. He would there take off the gases, whether for lighting or for electric power, and save much of the work of mining. We suspect, however, this would put the manufacturers more than ever under the power of the miners' unions, for by stopping work they could instantly stop the business of the island.



The passengers who were saved from the "Titanic" can, if we understand the law aright, get no compensation from

the White Star Company for their losses. Under an old theory the hazards of the sea are so great that merchants would not build vessels if they were required to reimburse other losses after their own loss of the ship. Accordingly, owners have their choice either to pay damages or to allow passengers or consigners of goods to get what they can from the wreck. In this case they will elect to pay nothing and refer them to the vessel two miles under water.

It is well to speak of the bravery of those who gave themselves to death that others might live, and of the calmness of so many who quietly awaited the end; but we may as well avoid such an outbreak as that of the Maryland Senator who made so bitter and hasty a charge of cowardice on Mr. Ismay. It is too early to do that. We do not know that he failed to do his full duty; and if he was less brave than some others, he may be pitied for the heavier burden of responsibility for the accident which he has to bear.

Our readers will observe the peculiar timeliness of the story "For the Want of a Becket" by our talented sailor correspondent, which we published last week. He is no "fake," but a genuine able-bodied seaman of many years at sea, and whatever he writes is from his own experience in every ocean and many ports. He has kept his eyes open and his memory is prodigious as to the events of the sea. We hope that a few such men will be called by the Senatorial committee in Washington to tell the seaman's side of sea life.

General Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, tells a Congressional committee that in the case of war we should be compelled immediately to yield the Philippines to the enemy, and begin our defense at Hawaii. But why should we anticipate a war? It would seem that he has war with Japan only in mind, for no other nation would be likely to meet us there with any success; and a war with Japan is utterly unlikely.

If it was not an April joke that in Germany hereafter cats are to be taxed

to help build the navy, it ought to have been; but it is now declared that it was no joke at all, but really true. It seems absurd, but why not cats as well as dogs? Why not tax women's pets as well as men's? A further enlargement of the navy will require a tax on canary birds.

It would seem that Cambridge University, in England, is not lagging behind in the new sciences, for it has received a gift of \$100,000 to found a professorship for the study of the laws of descent, to be called the Balfour Professorship of Genetics, after the name of ex-Prime Minister Balfour, a friend of the anonymous giver.

Only three or four days had passed before we received a large number of poems on the great tragedy. Every one of our staff of editors wanted to write one, but restrained the impulse. Who would not, if he could, write a "Lycidas" like that of Milton on the loss of a vessel at sea, and a dear friend forced to "visit the bottom of the monstrous sea."

Much has been made of the decrease of 24,538 in the total number of communicants of the Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists of Wales in the last four years. That is true, but even so, the present number is 58,244 larger than it was before the great revival. The decrease of the last year was very small.

In California, where on May 14 the voters will make nominations in Gubernatorial primaries, there will be 1,200,000 registered voters, and half of them women. In that State the preferences of women will have to be considered hereafter.

It was to attend the religious meetings in New York this week that William T. Stead sailed on the "Titanic" and lost his life. It is a sad opening for the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

The name of Mrs. Isidor Straus will long go down to memory as a Hebrew saint and martyr, worthy to be added to those of Maccabean fame. Not even death could part her from her husband.



Insurance



An Insidious Moral Hazard

INSURANCE companies which make a specialty of providing benefits to industrial workers against disabilities due to sickness or accidental injuries have an element of hazard to contend with that is not at all apparent to the ordinary observer. If the underwriters in this branch had nothing to provide for but the physical factors involved in such an undertaking, their task would be immeasurably simplified. But the plain fact is that the business has developed a distinct moral hazard that can neither be eradicated nor eluded.

The existence of this factor is fully recognized in the business of fire insurance, and, altho, the single losses under it in the latter business, where they occur, are for a larger average sum, it is not as difficult to shun as in industrial accident insurance. It is readily within the means of a fire insurance company, thru its inspectors and traveling special agents, to discover the existence of over-insurance among its patrons, to diagnose impending commercial failures that might be tempered by a fortunate fire, or to "spot" an incipient incendiary who, honest and reputable up to the verge of bankruptcy, is determined to avoid disaster by selling out to his underwriters. But it is absolutely impossible for the industrial accident expert to select from the thousands of persons he insures for a small amount each against accidental death and a few dollars per week partial disability those who for a small injury or a slight illness will dishonestly prolong the period of their alleged invalidity.

Malingering is a noxious and growing evil in all the most advanced manufacturing countries. It has grown to gigantic proportions in Germany under the paternalistic system of compulsory compensation practised there, and, according to a German professor, it has developed a malady known among physicians as "pension hysteria." The

Review of London notes its appearance in Britain, that journal observing that

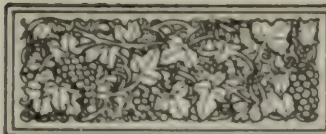
"Men otherwise honest and straightforward appear to have no scruples about seeking to get compensation from insurance companies by exaggeration of their ailments—in other words, scheming to get something for nothing."

Sir John Collie, M. D., insists that they can invent symptoms and boldly endeavor to hoodwink the medical examiner. An English county court judge is reported in the same journal as saying that he cannot conceive why men, being injured in an accident, and seeking for some award under the Compensation Act, do not try some form of light employment instead of sinking, as so many do, into utter inaction—"except, of course, action at law."

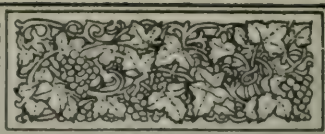
This evil is growing in the United States and, reasoning from the German and English experience, we can expect to see it augment rapidly with the multiplication of workmen's compensation laws in the several States. As a matter of course, the ultimate result of the practice is unwarrantably to increase the cost of the benefit to honest beneficiaries.



At this early date it is impossible even to approximate the insurance losses due to the foundering of the "Titanic." Three classes of companies are involved—marine, life and accident. It is understood that every marine insurance facility in the world was exhausted in an effort to cover the risk, and even then the margin of value uncovered was extremely large. In round figures, it is estimated that there is \$5,000,000 of marine insurance, Lloyds of London being the heaviest loser. On the first and second class passengers there was undoubtedly a large aggregate of life and accident insurance. As the accident companies pay double indemnities for travel accidents, their losses will be not inconsiderable. However, none of the insurance companies interested will be seriously affected by the disaster.



Financial



The Company That Owned the "Titanic"

STOCK market prices (those of the International Mercantile Marine Company excepted) were not affected perceptibly last week by the loss of the "Titanic." The net changes, for a majority of the active railroad issues, were slight, but New York Central showed a gain of $4\frac{1}{4}$. Mercantile Marine common shares lost $1\frac{3}{4}$, closing at $\$4\frac{1}{2}$; the preferred declined to $\$19\frac{3}{4}$, showing a loss of $3\frac{3}{4}$; and the company's $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, which had been quoted at about $\$69$ before the disaster, fell to $\$63\frac{3}{4}$. It will be remembered that the company was formed in 1902 by a consolidation of the American, White Star, Red Star, Atlantic Transport and Dominion Lines. It also controlled the Leyland and National Lines by ownership of stock, and at last reports had more than 125 steamships. It has issued $\$49,931,000$ of common stock, $\$51,730,000$ of cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock and $\$78,534,000$ of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds. No dividends have been paid, even upon the preferred, with respect to which the accumulated dividends unpaid amount now to 57 per cent. Since 1907 the quoted prices have ranged between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 9 for the common, between 10 and $27\frac{5}{8}$ for the preferred, and from 53 to $82\frac{5}{8}$ for the bonds. In at least one year the company failed to earn its fixt charges by nearly $\$3,000,000$. At the end of 1910 its insurance fund was only $\$530,000$. It is said that between $\$3,000,000$ and $\$4,000,000$ of the "Titanic" loss will fall upon the corporation. Control is exercised by the following five voting trustees: J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Steele, J. Bruce Ismay, P. A. B. Widener, W. J. Pirrie. Among the directors are C. A. Griscom, John F. Archbold, E. J. Berwind and George W. Perkins. The president and chairman of the finance committee is J. Bruce Ismay, whose father was the senior member of the firm which owned a controlling interest in the White Star Line. Mr. Widener lost a son and a grandson when

the "Titanic" went down. Heavy payments in cash for several of the properties that were consolidated, and notably for the White Star Line, account in part for the large capitalization and burdensome fixt charges.

While the Mercantile Marine issues were declining, the stock of another company, to whose property and business the disaster directed public attention, was rising by extraordinary additions. This advance, however, took place in the outside market or "curb," and not on the Stock Exchange. The shares of the American Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which were selling at $\$2$ in August last, rose from $\$170$ to $\$250$ on the 18th and to $\$350$ on the 19th. While the advance was due mainly to wild speculation, the value of the stock has been increased by the absorption of a rival corporation, a new contract with the British Government and an agreement with wire telegraph companies. The capital was increased last week from $\$1,662,500$ to $\$10,000,000$.

....The world's international trade has doubled in value in the last fifteen years, rising from $\$16,523,000,000$ in 1896 to $\$35,500,000,000$ in 1911.

....Nearly 3,000,000 persons have deposit accounts in the savings banks of the State of New York, and the amount due to them on January 1 was $\$1,619,115,648$, the gain for the year having been $\$76,181,954$.

....The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is making at Calgary a system of car shops occupying 120 acres, and will construct in a suburb of Winnipeg a railway yard $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and half a mile wide, said to be the largest in the world.

....John H. Schooling, a well-known English statistician, estimates that the losses caused by the coal strike in Great Britain have been in the neighborhood of $\$250,000,000$, including direct losses in wages, to the miners and other workers, of $\$80,000,000$.

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Survey of the World

The Aftermath of the "Titanic" Disaster

Probably twenty steamers heard the "Titanic's" signal for help, and two liners, the Canadian Pacific "Mount Temple" and the Leyland Line "Californian," were near enough to have saved all hands. The "Mount Temple" did not dare to navigate the ice field. The "Californian," only nineteen miles away, claims not to have known of the "Titanic's" plight until too late. A third vessel, an unidentified schooner, seems to have been actually within sight of the passengers aboard the sinking "Titanic." Freight steamers do not usually carry a wireless equipment, while most passenger steamers rely on a single operator, who is off duty fully a third of the time. The Senatorial examination of witnesses has brought out many tragic details and instructive circumstances, some of which are discussed in signed articles published in this issue. Senator Smith, of Michigan, chairman of the sub-committee, has been criticised at home and abroad for his conduct of the inquisition, it being alleged that he has too severely grilled White Star Line officials and has asked questions which betray ignorance of marine affairs. Some of the British criticism is both ill-mannered and jingoistic. The investigation has extended to the course of Mr. Marconi and his wireless company.—Collision with a great iceberg was narrowly averted by the Canadian Pacific liner "Emperor of Britain," with 1,460 passengers aboard, on April 24, about 250 miles from where the "Titanic" sank.—The Red Star liner "Lapland," with members of the crew of the "Titanic," reached Plymouth April 28. The men were to

have been detained in order that they might make depositions, but the Seafarers' Union interfered, demanding that the men be allowed to go free, whereupon the Board of Trade backed down. The majority of the men replied curtly to the requests that they make deposition, that they were asleep in their bunks at the time of the disaster and knew nothing. The original plan was to have secured evidence and witnesses for the wreck commission, of which Lord Mersey is chairman. The British consul at New York is said to have taken a number of depositions from the "Titanic" crew and others.—The cable ship "Mackay-Bennett" proceeded to the scene of the "Titanic" disaster and recovered more than two hundred bodies, some of which were identified, embalmed and taken to Halifax, N. S. About one hundred corpses, many of them lashed to deck chairs, were sighted by the North German Lloyd steamship "Bremen" on the 20th.—The White Star liner "Olympic" was scheduled to steam from Southampton for New York on April 24. The firemen, greasers and trimmers, however, after inspection of the lifeboats on their own account, found the collapsible boats unseaworthy, and left the ship twenty minutes before sailing time. Next the seamen mutinied. The strikers prevented others from taking their places, and in the end the voyage was given up. On the night of April 27 the Liverpool branch of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union voted that the seamen and firemen on every ship leaving that port should have the right to inspect the lifeboats thru an accredited representative of the union, and should have an increase of wages as well.

**National
Politics**

Mr. Roosevelt's attacks upon Mr. Taft caused the President to reply, last week, in a long address, delivered in Boston. This address was considered by the Cabinet on the evening of the 23d, at a meeting which continued until 3 o'clock on the following morning. The speech in Boston, on the 25th, had been preceded by several incidents of an acrimonious nature. On the 21st, Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, telegraphed to Mr. Roosevelt a group of charges, asserting that the ex-President had sought to mislead the public concerning the President's attitude toward Senator Lorimer, and had made favorites of certain powerful financial and industrial interests. He challenged Mr. Roosevelt (who had declined to meet him in debate) to produce the report of Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith concerning the Harvester Trust. On the following day, in the House, Mr. Campbell, Republican, of Kansas, asked Mr. Roosevelt to say whether he, while he was President, had sent a note to the Department of Justice directing that action against this Trust be suspended. George W. Perkins, who has contributed large sums for Mr. Roosevelt's canvass, has been prominently identified with this Trust. On the 24th, in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Johnston, of Alabama, a mass of official correspondence relating to the Harvester Trust was sent to the Senate. It appears that in August, 1907, Mr. Perkins called upon President Roosevelt, submitted certain papers, and asked that no action against the company be taken before the completion of an investigation then being made by Commissioner Smith. He argued that the company had sought to obey the law and to meet the requirements of the Government. Mr. Roosevelt, on August 22, 1907, wrote to Attorney-General Bonaparte, referring to Mr. Perkins's visit and arguments, and saying: "Please do not file the suit until I hear from you." The company has not been prosecuted by the Government, but negotiations for a dissolution of it have recently been in progress. Among the papers sent to the Senate was a long letter (September 23, 1907) from Commissioner Smith, commenting upon the

Sherman act and the course taken by the company. This letter did not favor prosecution, but pointed with approval to the attitude of the company and of other allied corporations toward the Government. "It is a practical question," said he, "whether it would be well to throw away now the great influence of the so-called Morgan interests." The context indicates that he probably had in mind their influence in favor of publicity and regulation. The suit was indefinitely postponed. It is asserted that Mr. Smith submitted no report concerning the company. In the Senate, Mr. Bristow remarked that there were indications of collusion in the call for the papers and the prompt response. The Senator from Alabama, he thought, must have known that the papers were ready. That Senator, however, interposed a denial. Mr. Roosevelt published a statement, saying his note to Mr. Bonaparte had been in accord with his custom in such cases, and pointing out that Mr. Taft had not yet prosecuted the company. He asserted emphatically that his action had been approved by his entire Cabinet, after discussion, and that Mr. Taft (then in the Cabinet) had "heartily concurred." On the 29th, however, the President published a statement saying that he never heard the matter discussed in the Cabinet; that neither Secretary Root nor Secretary Wilson heard such a discussion or knew of the commissioner's letter, and that the dates show that he (Mr. Taft) was out of the country, being in Canada for several weeks, beginning in June, and having sailed from Seattle for the Philippines on September 13. The President, in his Boston speech, took up Mr. Roosevelt's charges, one after another, answering them and producing letters with respect to several. Among these was his letter to Mr. Roosevelt about Lorimer, and Mr. Roosevelt's warm commendation of the reciprocity agreement. He also set forth the reasons why, in his judgment, Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated. The speech is considered in our editorial pages. Mr. Roosevelt replied with bitterness in public addresses, accusing Mr. Taft of hypocrisy, and saying it was "a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you." There were other contributions to this contro-

versy, but the limits of our space do not permit a summary of them.—Mr. Taft received the 8 votes of New Hampshire by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. Rhode Island's 10 delegates were instructed to vote for him. In Iowa he has the delegates at large, and 16 of the entire number of 26. In Missouri the party split, and there are two sets of delegates. Great efforts were made in Massachusetts, where there were speeches by Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. The President's agents, pointing to the Roosevelt committee's advertisements, saying to voters that they could vote at the approaching primaries without being enrolled in any party, asserted that in this way a bid was made for the support of Democrats, Socialists and Prohibitionists, and that the primaries in Illinois and other States had been similarly affected.



Congress By an amendment to the pending bill for the government of Alaska, Congress authorizes the proposed Territorial Legislature to grant suffrage to women. The amendment was offered by Mr. Taylor, of Colorado.—The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 36, insisted upon its amendment to the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to permit the election of Senators by popular vote. This Senate amendment says that Congress shall have the right to supervise the elections. In conference it has been accepted by the House.—At the recent primary election in Oregon Senator Bourne was defeated, his opponent, Benjamin Selling, receiving a majority of 6,000. The Senator, well known as an advocate of the direct primary, had made no campaign. "I am testing," said he, "my theory that the people will recognize service without the personal appeal and presence of their representatives." In a recent statement (March 19) he outlined the work he had done. He had fought for the retention of the laws known as "the Oregon system," had secured good committee assignments and large appropriations, and had originated the Presidential primary idea:

"I have more than repaid my obligation to the people of Oregon, and they now owe me more than I owe them. In view of my record and my position in the fight for popular gov-

ernment, my defeat for renomination would be heralded thru the country as a victory for the opponents of popular government. I therefore insist that the people of Oregon, rather than myself, are now on trial, and it is up to them to demonstrate by their votes whether they are intelligent enough to recognize, and appreciative enough to commend, faithful service."

—Secretary Stimson, in a report to the House, shows that the War Department desires to create fifteen flying squadrons (120 machines) of military aeroplanes, an accompanying force of 1,000 men, and five aviation training schools. The department now has six aeroplanes and has ordered as many more.—The Department of Justice has been investigating charges against Judge Archbald, of the Commerce Court, and a resolution asking for a copy of the charges has been introduced in the House. They relate, it is said, to the purchase of a culm bank in Pennsylvania from a railroad company for \$3,500 and the sale of it for \$35,000.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has rejected provisions for the recall of public officers, judges included.—L. R. Anderson, of the Ohio Senate, has been sent to the penitentiary for nine months because he accepted a bribe of \$200.



Labor Controversies The controversy between the anthracite coal miners and the employing companies has been settled by an agreement which gives the men a wage increase of 10 per cent., but the abolition of the sliding scale reduces the gain. There has been no official announcement of the terms, but it is understood that the appointment of colliery committees is permitted. Such committees give the union an advantage.—The threatened strike of the engineers of 50,000 miles of railroad in the Northeast was averted when Judge Knapp, of the Commerce Court (formerly chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission) and Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, in notes to both parties, proffered their friendly aid. Both parties accepted them as mediators, and they have been in conference with committees of the two opposing forces. A settlement by arbitration is predicted.

Trust Questions

It is said that the Government will soon begin suit, in Minneapolis, against the International Harvester Company, or Harvester Trust, the negotiations for a disintegration of the combination having come to nothing. —The Cummins bill, authorizing and directing the Attorney General to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decree in the Tobacco Trust case, has been passed in the Senate, and the passage of it in the House is expected. If it becomes a law, the Attorney Generals of six States, as well as several complaining independent tobacco companies, will join in the appeal. —The Supreme Court, applying the "rule of reason," has decided that the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, which controls railroad entrance to the city and passage across the Mississippi, violates the Sherman act. The decree permits a reorganization under specified conditions, involving an abandonment of unjust restraint or monopolization. If these conditions are not accepted, dissolution will be ordered.

Destructive Tornadoes

More than 130 persons have been killed in the Middle West and Southwest during the last few days by tornadoes. On the evening of the 21st storms struck the towns of Bush, Marion and Willsville, in Illinois, and Morocco, Ind., killing 72 and injuring more than 200. When one house in Bush was wrecked, the eight occupants, father, mother and six children, perished. In the preceding night several lost their lives in Kansas. On the 22d, 12 were killed by storms in Adamsville and adjoining parts of Alabama, and 6 in Georgia. On the 27th a tornado swept thru parts of the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma, killing 41 persons in Kirkland, Foss, Butler, Lugert, Eldorado and other places. So great was the force of the gale that a long freight train was blown from the track and all of its cars were overturned.

The Islands

In the Philippines, 350 miles of new railroad are under construction or will be completed within two or three years. About half the work on nearly 200 miles

of road in southern Luzon has already been done, and a line, 73 miles long, from Manila to Batanzas, has just been finished. A new contract for 110 miles from Lucena to Legaspi, was recently made. —In an engagement between scouts and hostile Moros, in South Lanna, last week, 13 of the natives were killed. —At Washington, on the 26th, in the House, the bill (heretofore described) providing for Philippine independence in 1921, after a probationary period, was reported from committee. The passage of it in the House is expected. —In Cuba, the controversy between the supporters of Vice-President Zayas and the friends of President Gomez has caused the retirement of Secretary Machado, a supporter of Zayas, from the Cabinet.

Central and South America

Minor C. Keith and those associated with him in the construction of the railroad from the Atlantic coast to Guatemala's capital are planning an extension of the line to Salvador. —The war in Paraguay is not ended. Four Government warships bombarded, last week, the camp of the revolutionists, commanded by Colonel Jara, formerly President or dictator, at a point 175 miles below the capital. The response was so effective that they were forced to retire. —The Government at Washington is informed that bubonic plague has appeared at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. —The Governor of Buenos Ayres has been accused by the radicals of using his power against them unlawfully in the recent election. Warrant for the accusation has been found by the Government's law officers, and he will be prosecuted. —Chili has received bids from several European firms for port improvements at Valparaiso, requiring an expenditure of about \$15,000,000. —Director General Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, who has recently returned from Panama, says that Colonel Goethals, deploring the failure of Congress to provide needed legislation for the canal, may resign. He will give up his office, it is said, if he is required to open the canal without a properly trained administrative and operative force.

Mexico The expected battle near Torreon did not take place last week. It was said that Orozco had 6,000 men at or near Jiminez. The Federal commander offered amnesty to all rebels who would surrender and take the oath of allegiance, but there was no response. In other parts of the country there was much disturbance. Sinaloa was controlled by the rebels, who looted Culiacan, the capital, and opened the prisons. It was said that 2,000 Yaqui Indians were about to join Orozco's army. San Blas, on the coast below Mazatlan, was captured and burned, the inhabitants having refused to buy immunity by a payment of \$10,000. In the south, Puebla was overrun by Zapatists. They also burned a town in Morelos. Huitzilac, less than 100 miles from the capital, was captured by them and sacked. It was soon retaken by the Federals, however, and it is said that 200 of the bandit soldiers were killed. Cuernavaca, where there are now only two Americans, was saved by Federal reinforcements. There was a fierce fight for two days at Tepic, where the cathedral and the state house were destroyed. Many refugees arrived at Galveston from Vera Cruz. They told horrible stories about the atrocities committed by the bandit soldiers. An American ranch owner living not far from that port was beheaded because he could not pay for life. Refugees were also arriving at San Francisco from the west coast. Our Government decided to send an army transport, the "Buford," for Americans stranded on that coast. The ship will carry no soldiers. It was reported that Great Britain, Germany and France were sending cruisers. The owner of a sugar refinery situated on the west coast chartered a steamer to go down from San Francisco and call at several of the western ports for Americans. Owing to talk in Mexico about intervention, American residents became alarmed, and the exodus continued. At the capital, General Alfredo Robles Dominguez, formerly a trusted lieutenant of Madero, and the officer who preserved order in the city when Madero came to it from Juarez, was arrested for plotting Madero's assassination. Congress passed a bill authorizing Madero

to enlarge the army. The Government sent to Washington, as Ambassador, Señor Calero, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote and forwarded the recent somewhat objectionable reply to President Taft's warning note. Orozco issued a proclamation, urging all Mexicans to support him, and saying that only by giving resident Americans good treatment could intervention be prevented. The idea of intervention, he added, was to him appalling, as it would mean the loss of independence and of thousands of lives. Brigadier Anson Mills, a retired officer of our army, said intervention would mean war for fifty years and the employment of an army of 250,000 men. Orozco's money chest was replenished by General Terrazas, who obtained from him permission to export 44,000 head of cattle to this country, paying an export tax of \$5 per head. Our Government declared that there was no thought of intervening, but it was known that preparation for possible action of that kind was being made.



French Affairs At a Cabinet meeting, held at Rambouillet on April 27, General Lyautey was chosen French Resident Governor of Morocco.—The story of the revolt in Fez, briefly summarized in last week's INDEPENDENT, was delayed in transmission owing to the death of the four French radiographers. These men had but one revolver between them, with which they slew fifteen Moors before their case was made hopeless by the capture of their building, thru whose roof blazing oil was poured down. Further resistance being futile, the Frenchmen put themselves to death, one of them living long enough to tell his story to the relief expedition. Moorish women were conspicuous in inciting the mob, which behaved with true Arab atrocity. The French and Hebrews who were their victims were indiscriminately maltreated, even after death, and without regard to sex or age. Before French reinforcements arrived, under command of General Moinier on April 21, the bank at Fez had been pillaged and the palace burned. There has been criticism of the Govern-

ment for not foreseeing and preventing this occurrence, which duplicates an experience in Tunis soon after the French occupied that province. Fez is now under martial law; 10,000 Jews are said to be homeless and starving. Arab tribes in other districts of Morocco are said to manifest a warlike spirit. A holy war is threatened.—The establishment of a protectorate in Morocco, which makes France the dominant Power in North Africa, inspires her statesmen with imperialistic visions of a trans-African railway, extending to the Indian Ocean, and, besides developing Central Africa for commerce, winning for France a great part of the traffic which now passes thru the Suez Canal. Senator Gauthier issued last week details of a plan for this railway, which would reduce to secondary importance the proposed line running from Oran, Algeria, to connect with the Cape to Cairo Railway. From the French Trans-African Railway would be run branches serving Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, Guinea, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, the Kongo and Ouadai; the main line following the Mediterranean coast from Tangier to Larache, passing thru Fez and Taza, skirting Lake Chad, and crossing Abyssinia to Juba. The cost of the Tangier-Juba railway is estimated at \$600,000,000.—On April 28, Bonnat, the notorious bandit and supposed leader of the automobile terrorists, and Dubois, an accomplice, were located in a garage at Choisy-le-Roi, in the outskirts of Paris. They immediately opened fire upon the police who surrounded the building much as the London officers did in the battle of Sidney street on January 3, 1911. Dynamite was used by the besiegers, but death came to the two automobile anarchists thru self-administered poison in the one case and thru the twelve pistol shots which the other, Bonnat, received. Earlier in the week the assistant superintendent of the Paris Detective Department, M. Jouin, was shot dead, and a chief inspector seriously wounded, while trying to arrest these criminals. The garage where they were finally killed belongs to one Fromentin, an "idealistic anarchist." Moving picture machines were busy while the engagement was in

progress.—The death of Henri Brisson, president of the Chamber of Deputies, occurred in Paris on April 14. M. Brisson was born in Bourges seventy-six years ago, and as a Republican propagandist under the Second Empire his name is to be associated with those of Ferry, Floquet and Louis Blanc. Under the Third Republic M. Brisson twice served as Prime Minister, in 1885 and 1898. One of his unsatisfied ambitions was to become President of the Republic. M. Brisson was a Free Mason, a lover and student of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists, and, of course, an ardent anti-Clerical. He presided over the Panama Inquiry Commission in 1893, and over the Chamber of Deputies from 1894 to 1898 and continuously since 1905. M. Brisson has been given a public funeral.—In a speech to the General Council of the Department of the Neuse the French Prime Minister, M. Poincaré, recently spoke of the importance of the questions of foreign policy which had from its creation faced his Cabinet. He said:

"The government has desired, above all, to secure in its diplomatic action singleness of aim, consistency, and clearness. Its endeavor has been to make it impossible that any one in Europe should be under any misapprehension as to our pacific intentions or as to our determination to defend the interests and dignity of France."

His Government firmly maintains and cultivates, he added, the alliance with Russia and the "cordial understanding" with Great Britain. The Prime Minister referred also to the questions of electoral reform and proportional representation, which may finally determine the fate of the Government. He once more declared himself a partisan of proportional representation, while he did not minimize its difficulties. He commented on the difficulty of the Government securing on this question a homogeneous Republican majority, stating that many of the *soi-disant* Republican politicians professed opinions of Church and State which were inconsistent with republican tenets. The Government was on the side of those who maintain the secular character of the state—*la laïcité de l'état*.—A notable delegation has brought to New York the bronze bust executed by

Rodin, which is to be placed at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, N. Y., on May 3. The delegation reached New York April 26 on the new liner "France," which was making her maiden voyage from Havre. The ship is the largest of the French Atlantic mercantile fleet, its tonnage being 30,000, and its speed on a trial trip having reached 24 knots. Mr. Robert Bacon, who has been succeeded as American Ambassador to France by ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio, was a passenger aboard the "France." The president of the French delegation bringing the Rodin bust is M. Gabriel Hanotaux, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and a member of the French Academy. Other members of the delegation are the novelist René Bazin and Etienne Lamy, both members of the Academy; General Lebon; Fernand Cormon, president of the Academy of Fine Arts; the Vicomte de Chambrun, secretary of the embassy, representing the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Poincaré); the Comte de Rochambeau; the Duc de Choiseul; M. Barthou, formerly Minister of Justice; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator and peace advocate; Vidal de la Blache, the geographer, a member of the Institute and representative of the University of Paris; M. Blériot, the aviator, and the Paris journalists, MM. Gignouse and Gaston Deschamps. The delegation has been greeted at New York by Mayor Gaynor and at Washington by the President. The bust by Rodin is that of a woman representing France, shown against a bronze background, whose inscription may be translated as follows:

On July 20, 1619, the Frenchman Samuel de Champlain discovered the Lake which bears his name.

On May 3, 1912, the States of New York and Vermont erecting this monument,

A French Delegation presented this figure of France

The Paris *Figaro* published on April 26 a leading article, written by M. Hanotaux before he set out for America, expressing the hope that the visit of the delegation might bring closer together the two great republics. He writes:

"We have common interests and common aspirations. History shows how close we have been in the past, and if the politics of nations knows how to second the natural

movement of things our relations in the future will be still more intimate."

The French historian thinks that the United States in its dominant position between the two oceans will fill more and more the rôle of world arbitrator; adding, "as the United States leans to one side or to the other, so will the world lean." He concludes his article in stating that France occupies in the Old World a place analogous to that of the United States in the New.



Russia The recently announced Russian naval program promises to endow the seas which wash the coast of the empire with fleets fitted to defend them against possible aggression, the Baltic receiving eight battleships, sixteen protected cruisers, thirty-six destroyers and twelve submarines. The necessary expenses are distributed over a term of eighteen years. In the Black Sea Russia will maintain a naval force one and a half times as great as that of the bordering Powers. In the Pacific she will have the two cruisers, eighteen destroyers and twelve submarines held to be requisite to the defense of Vladivostok. In 1904 the Baltic squadron was despatched to the Far East, where it was annihilated at Tsoushima, on May 27, 1905. The Baltic coast of Russia and Finland has, since then, been open to attack or disembarkment.—The Russian plan for national insurance of factory workers against sickness is embodied in a bill which has already passed its third reading in the Duma and awaits discussion in the Imperial Council. If carried into effect this measure will oblige the owner of every industrial establishment to provide his employees with free medical attendance and free medicines. The owner of establishments employing more than 200 hands must form a sick club, 2 per cent. of the wages of the employees being set aside as benefit funds, of which amount two-fifths will be subscribed by the employers, three-fifths by the workers. There are other arrangements, and a scheme of state insurance against industrial accidents.—M. Sazonoff, Russian Minis-

ter of Foreign Affairs, outlined, in a speech in the Duma on April 26, his Government's policy in the Far East. Russia did not, he said, seek territorial expansion in Asia such as would be likely to weaken her position in the Near East. She did not intend to annex Mongolia, but only to protect Russian interests in parts of China contiguous to Asiatic Russia. Otherwise, her policy would be entirely neutral; if intervention ever became necessary, she would adopt America's suggestion that all the interested nations act together. Russian interests at the moment only required that there be no military state set up in Mongolia. The respective positions of Russia and Japan in Manchuria are so much alike that the governments naturally look to one another for mutual support, the Foreign Secretary continued. Referring to the dispute between America and Russia over the Jewish passport question, M. Sazonoff evoked general applause by saying that his Government was resolved not to tolerate outside interference with her inalienable right to shape domestic legislation.



YUAN SHI-KAI

The latest portrait of the Chinese President

China Dispatches from Peking announce the general clearing out of the Government departments. This applies even to the police force, which must, apparently, be newly recruited and organized. The Cabinet will abolish all titles, and every one, from highest to lowest, will be "citizen," as during the French Revolution. Dr. Sun Yat-sen recently delivered a speech at Wu-chang against the retention of Peking as the capital, on the ground that the city is under foreign domination. He favors making Nanking the permanent capital of the republic. The newspapers announce the appointment of Sir Francis Taylor Piggott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, as legal adviser to the Chinese Government. Sir Francis was legal adviser to the Prime Minister of Japan from 1887 to 1891, and was secretary to the British Attorney General, Sir Charles Russell, M. P., in the Bering Sea arbitration, in 1893. He was born in 1852, was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, and is an authority on international law. The Chinese Government has canceled the Belgian syndicate's \$50,000,000 loan, acceding to the demands of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. About \$5,000,000 had already been advanced, however. Dr. Eliot, the president emeritus of Harvard University, is now in Peking, whence he will soon progress to Japan. He has recovered from the operation for appendicitis performed in Ceylon.—The British legation at Peking has information that the Chinese are being driven from Tibet into India by thousands, those remaining in Tibet being massacred. The Chinese President has ordered troops sent to Tibet, whose revolt he means to put down at any cost.—Tax riots are reported from Tungan, on the eastern coast of Kwang-Tung province. Traffic in that district is at a standstill. From Che-kiang it is reported that the cultivation of the poppy on a large scale has been resumed, even in the prefectural city. No steps are being taken to suppress the growing of opium. In the execution of robbers and others in this province the republicans have initiated an innovation. Condemned prisoners are now chloroformed before they are shot.

Maurice Maeterlinck
Henri Bergson
Henri Poincaré
Elie Metchnikoff
Wilhelm Ostwald
Ernst Haeckel

Twelve Major Prophets of Today- V

by Edwin E. Slosson, Ph.D.

Wilhelm Ostwald



Rudolf Eucken
H. G. Wells
G. B. Shaw
G. K. Chesterton
F. C. S. Schiller
John Dewey

MAETERLINCK expresses his idea of happiness thru the symbol of the Blue Bird. Ostwald expresses his by

$$G = E^2 - W^2$$

Poets and scientists both are necessarily symbolists. The apparent conflict between them is chiefly a difference of taste as to the choice of symbols, for both stand together in opposition to the great mass of near-sighted humanity, who live exclusively in the concrete, too absorbed in the consideration of particulars to discover for themselves the One in the Many. The most conspicuous difference between the symbolism of poetry and that of science is that the former is old and the latter new. The poet prefers to go to antiquity for symbols, bringing down from the attic to the living room some metaphorical heirloom, enriched by the associations of generations and carrying with it a penumbra of indefinable suggestions, which makes it appear to mean more than it does. So Maeterlinck chooses for his fairy play "The Blue Bird," which had lived in folk lore for countless ages. But the scientist prefers to invent a new symbol for the occasion in order to get something that shall convey neither more nor less meaning than what he himself puts into it at the time. Poets and artists of all sorts get credit for greater perspicacity and prophetic power than they deserve, by reason of later generations reading into their sayings much more meaning than was ever in the mind of the author. This unearned increment of reputation, compounded annually, is all that keeps some ancient authors alive nowadays. But the man of science disdains such support and is careful to define his terms so that

posterity may give him no more credit than he thinks he has earned by his own exertions.

The scientific symbolism is not only more exact than the poetic, but it is also more practical. Doubtless "The Blue Bird" of Maurice Maeterlinck and "The Blue Flower" of Henry Van Dyke have contributed to happiness as well as stood for it, but they are not of much service in showing which of two courses in any dilemma will lead to it. The unpoetical reader might suppose that to be blue was to be happy. Ostwald, however, insists that his formula is not a mere mathematical jest, but applicable to practical affairs, and like a true physician he has tried it on himself and knows that it works. He tells us that he solved one of the most difficult problems of his life by its aid, as, for example, when at the age of fifty-three the question arose whether he should remain professor of chemistry in Leipzig University or retire to his country place at Gross-Bothen to take up the new profession of "practical idealist."

An interpretation of Ostwald's formula for happiness,

$$G = E^2 - W^2$$

will enable the reader to try it for himself. *G* stands for happiness (*Glück*). This, according to the theory of energetics is dependent upon the amount of energy expended, might in fact be measured by the amount of carbon dioxid produced by conscious activity if we could separate this from the unconscious physiological processes of the body. Part of this Energy is expended in agreeable ways; let that be represented by *E*. But there is always another part of conscious activity which is unpleas-

ant, such as painful feelings, disagreeable thoughts, unwilling duties; that may be represented by W (*widerwillig*).

The second term ($E^2 - W^2$) of the equation may be resolved into the two factors $E + W$ and $E - W$, and increase of either will tend to increase the amount of happiness. The way of the strenuous life is to increase the first, ($E + W$), the total expenditure of energy; that is to exert one's self to the utmost in desired directions, even tho opposition and anxieties increase also; to bring up the health to its highest point that the supply of chemical energy may not fail; to cut down as much as possible on sleep, for that is the time when both E and W sink to zero. This is what Ostwald calls Hero-happiness (*Heldenglück*).

But men of more timid temperament prefer to devote their attention to the other factor ($E - W$), because herein lies the danger, not merely of no happiness (when $G = 0$), but of unhappiness, for G becomes a minus quantity when W is greater than E . They strive rather to reduce W , the unpleasant part of life, than to increase E , the pleasant. To avoid risks, to curb ambition, to limit desires, to curtail expenditure, to seek contentment rather than delight—this is the way of the simple life and leads to Hut-happiness (*Hüttenglück*). This may indeed attain the same result, give an equal value for G , but the happiness so reached is very different in kind, tho equivalent in degree, to that for which strive men of the type of Napoleon, Edison and Roosevelt. The search for happiness by limitation instead of expansion leads at its extreme to stoicism, to asceticism, to nirvana, to the state of mind of Diogenes, who threw away his sole utensil, the cup, when he saw a man drink out of his hand.

Many moralists before Ostwald have attempted to put this idea into semi-mathematical form, generally with the object of advising the seeker after happiness to take the lower and smoother road. Carlyle says in "Sartor Resartus":

"The Fraction of Life can be increased in value, not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. Nay, unless my Algebra deceive me, Unity itself divided by Zero will give Infinity. Make thy claim of wages a zero, then; thou hast

the world at thy feet. Well did the Wisest of our time write 'It is only with Renunciation that Life, properly speaking, can be said to begin.'"

James, in his "Principles of Psychology," expresses it as follows:

$$\text{Self-esteem} = \frac{\text{Success.}}{\text{Pretensions.}}$$

That is, our self-esteem is determined by the ratio of our actualities to our supposed potentialities. And he suggests that some Bostonians "would be happier men and women today if they could once for all abandon the notion of keeping up a Musical Self and without shame let people hear them call a symphony a nuisance."

William Winter puts the thought in rime:

"I have set my heart on nothing, you see
And so the world goes well with me."

One is irresistibly impelled to quote Johnson's remark:

"Sir, that all who are happy, are equally happy, is not true. A peasant and a philosopher may be equally *satisfied*, but not equally *happy*. Happiness consists in the multiplicity of agreeable consciousness. A peasant has not capacity for having equal happiness with a philosopher."

Boswell tags this in his usual style with the observation that this very question was "very happily illustrated" by the Rev. Mr. Robert Brown at Utrecht, who said that "a small drinking glass and a very large one may be equally full, but the large one holds more than the small."

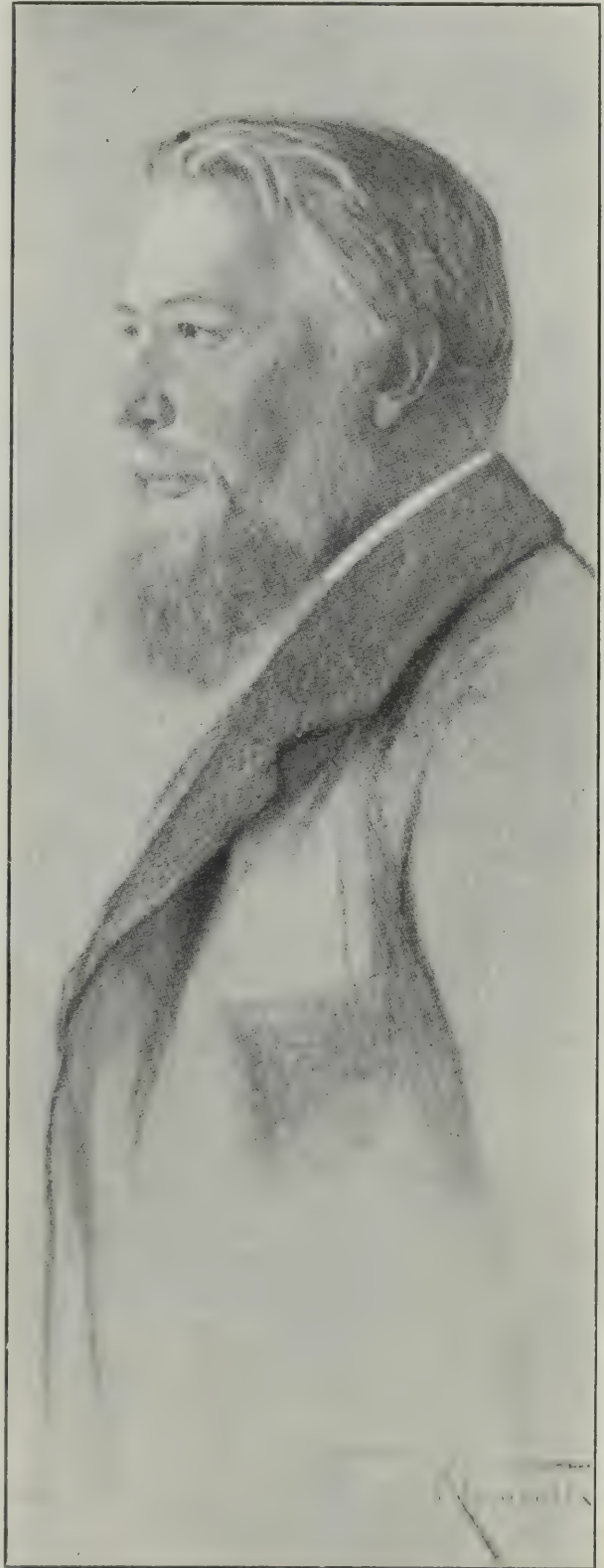
Ostwald applies his formula to James's "Varieties of Religious Experience," and shows that the convert leaves the mourner's bench at the moment when the factor ($E - W$) changes its sign from minus to plus. (Here W apparently stands for the devil.) The equation also serves him as an argument against the use of alcohol and other narcotics, which, tho they temporarily reduce W by sinking all unpleasantnesses below the threshold of consciousness, are likely to make happiness a minus quantity. Wealth, being the most compact and convenient form of energy, may serve to increase E or diminish W , but not in proportion to its amount. Dramatic criticism may even be made mathematical. Jaques has a large W ; Rosalind has a large E ; put them together and you have "As You Like It."

But I should not devote so much space to what is merely an extreme and, some would say, an extravagant application of Ostwald's philosophy.* It is, however, a characteristic example of his mode of thought and may serve as well as any other to introduce the reader to his fundamental theory of energetics, which formed the leading principle of his chemical work, and which he has now carried over into the fields of philosophy and sociology.

It is not necessary to explain the modern conception of energy, for we all learned about it in our schooldays, and here we need only have in mind its two fundamental laws. The first is the law of the conservation of energy, discovered by Mayer, which states that the amount of energy remains unchanged whatever its transformations. To take a familiar example, when we buy coal we are really buying chemical energy, not carbon. When we burn it we let the carbon go off up the chimney, but the heat energy we keep as completely as possible, and by means of a boiler transform it into the expansive energy of steam, which is converted into the motion energy of piston rod and wheel, and when connected with a dynamo may become electrical energy. The electrical energy we can conduct by a wire into our homes and there convert it into the light energy of an incandescent bulb, the heat energy of an electric griddle, or the motion energy of a fan or carpet sweeper. That is, whenever any kind of energy disappears some other kind of energy crops up somewhere in exactly equivalent amount. In any experiment where they can be measured the income and outgo of energy will be found to balance exactly, just like a bookkeeper's ledger.

But here is another thing to consider. The fact that a trial balance comes out even does not prove that the concern is not losing money, and we see the same thing in the energy business. In the series of transformations we have followed above, from the coal of the power house to the utensils of the household, there is leakage all along the line, a little lost in friction and radiated heat in each

of the machines, and a big waste, some 85 per cent., in the steam engine. Ostwald uses the ingenious illustration of a traveler who goes thru Europe changing his money at every frontier, and losing a little each time thru the changer's dis-



W. Ostwald

*The reader who is interested and reads German will find a full discussion of the formula and its significance in *Die Forderung des Tages*.

count. A good money changer is one who is satisfied with a moderate commission. A good machine is one that gives back to us almost as much as we give it. But there is none perfect, no, not one.

This is the second fundamental law of thermodynamics,* the law of the degradation of energy. For energy has a sort of gravitation of its own. It always wants to run down hill. Heat seeks its level as well as water. If we lay a hot plate, say, at a temperature of 100° , on or under a plate at zero, the heat will spread to the cold plate until both are at 50° , disregarding radiation losses. And when they have come to the same temperature it is impossible to get out of them any further heat movement. "You cannot run the mill with the water that's gone by." You have to have a fall of temperature to run any kind of heat engine. Every machine, every chemical and physical process, every living being, is leaking energy all the time, that is, transforming it into unavailable forms. That is the way we get our living. The sun is dissipating its heat energy thruout space at a great rate. Our allies, the plants, manage to catch a tiny bit of it and store it in starch and oil, but we eat these and send the energy on its way as heat again. The whole universe, regarded as a big machine, is running down like a clock and, it seems, must ultimately come to a stop, unless, indeed, there is a self-winding attachment hidden away in it somewhere, or somebody outside of it all to wind it up occasionally.

This, however, is one of those questions which Ostwald calls "pseudo-problems" and from which he would free us by applying the energetic philosophy. His test is the following: "Suppose the problem solved and assume any one of all possible answers to be correct, we can then investigate what effect this would have on our conduct. If it produces no effect the problem is thereby indicated to be a pseudo-problem." He takes for example the following:

"Did the world have a beginning in time or has it existed from all eternity? By the way

*My unconventional definitions of the second law would be repudiated by any self-respecting physicist. The reader is therefore warned that the proper way to say it is, "the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum." (Clausius.)

of experiment we will assume that it has existed since eternity, and will ask what would change in our conduct by this knowledge? I find, at least for myself, that nothing would change by this knowledge, and just as little if we assume that there was a beginning in time. Hence I must say that even if I positively learn in some way which of the two possibilities is correct, it would be a matter of perfect indifference to me, and this being the case we have here a pseudo-problem. The significance of this procedure is apparent from the answer to the question as to what we call 'correct' or 'true.' The answer was that which enables us to make accurate predictions. Something that does not allow us to make any prediction whatever is essentially of no interest to us in any way, and there is no need of being concerned about it."—"The Modern Theory of Energetics" (*Monist*, 1907).

This, of course, is the pragmatic method, and Ostwald acknowledges the relationship by observing: "Energetics coincides with that movement which has originated on philosophical ground and which pursues very similar ends under the name of pragmatism or humanism." The pragmatic mode of thinking is practically universal among scientific men, but Ostwald is an extreme pragmatist. Prophecy is the sole aim of science, according to him, and he virtually denies the possibility of applying the terms truth and falsehood, in the strict sense, to the statements of history.*

To catch what we can of this stream of energy and to utilize it to the best advantage, is the aim of human endeavor, the measure of civilization. Wealth in all ages consists essentially of the command of energy, whether counted by slave power, horse power or kilowatt hours. In order to show how Ostwald's sociology grows out of his physics, let me quote the concluding paragraphs of his little book on "Natural Philosophy":

"The objective characteristic of progress consists in improved methods for seizing and utilizing the raw energies of nature for human purposes. Thus it was a cultural act when a primitive man discovered that he could extend the radius of his muscle energy by taking a pole in his hand, and it was another cultural act when a primitive man discovered that by throwing a stone he could send his muscle energy a distance of many meters to the desired point. The effect of the knife, the spear, the arrow, and of all the other primitive implements can be called in each case a purpose transformation of energy. And at the other end of the scale of civilization the most

*Was ist Wahrheit? (*Monistische Sonntagspredigten*, Nr. 5).



LANDHAUS ENERGIE

Professor Ostwald's country home at Gross-Bothen

abstract scientific discovery, by reason of its generalization and simplification, signifies a corresponding economy of energy for all the coming generations that may have anything to do with the matter. Thus, in fact, the concept of progress as here defined embraces the entire sweep of human endeavor for perfection, or the entire field of culture, and at the same time it shows the great scientific value of the concept of energy.

"If we consider further that, according to the second fundamental principle, the free energy accessible to us can only decrease, but not increase, while the number of men whose existence depends directly on the consumption of a due amount of free energy is constantly on the increase, then we at once see the objective necessity of the development of civilization in that sense. His foresight puts man in a position to act culturally. But if we examine our present social order from this point of view, we realize with horror how barbarous it still is. Not only do murder and war destroy cultural values without substituting others in their place, not only do the countless conflicts which take place between the different nations and political organizations act anticulturally, but so do also the conflicts between the various social classes of one nation, for they destroy quantities of free energy which are thus withdrawn from the total of real cultural values. At present mankind is in a state of development in which progress depends much less upon the leadership of a few distinguished individuals than upon the collective labor of all workers. Proof of this is that it is coming to be more and more the fact that great scientific discoveries

are made simultaneously by a number of independent investigators—an indication that society creates in several places the individual conditions requisite for such discoveries. Thus we are living at a time when men are gradually approximating one another very closely in their natures, and when the social organization therefore demands and strives for as thoro an equalization as possible in the conditions of existence of all men"

From the same fundamental conception Ostwald derives his system of ethics, which he sums up in "the energetic imperative":* *So act that the crude energy is transformed into the higher with the least possible loss.* This forms the text of several of his lay-sermons, one of which was recently printed in *THE INDEPENDENT* (October 19, 1911). Efficiency, that is, the ratio of work to means, of accomplishment to opportunity, can be made the measure of a man as well as of a machine, since Ostwald includes all thoughts and feelings as forms of energy. This scientific conception and ideal of efficiency, developed in the laboratory, was first introduced into the shop, thence it has crept into business management, and has even made its unwelcome appearance in university ad-

**Der energetische Imperativ. Ann. d. Nat. Phil.*, Vol. X.

ministration. It cannot be much longer kept out from the capitol, the church and the home. It is, in fact, the contribution to our civilization by the fourth and newest of the learned professions, that of the engineer. He it is who has started us all wondering how much of what we daily do pays us in any coin, has made us anxious to see some relation between effort and result, has rendered us impatient of unnecessary delay, friction, lost motion, wasted work, unutilized material and retarded rewards.

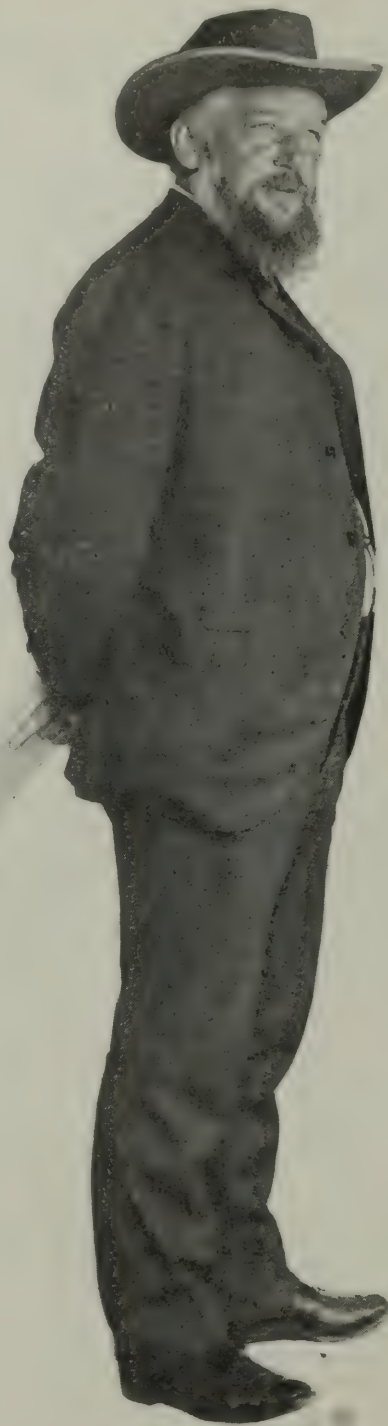
To distinguish low and high forms of energy, says Ostwald, we should consider their relative importance for human purposes. Thus bread must be regarded as containing a higher form of chemical energy than wood, altho they are very similar in chemical composition and produce about the same number of calories of heat on consumption.

Kant's categorical imperative, "So act that your conduct may be taken as a universal law," is, in Ostwald's opinion, neither so comprehensive nor so definite as his energetic imperative, which includes ethical conduct, but is not confined to it. We call one automobile "good" and another "bad" if the former will carry us twice as far as the latter on the same amount of gasoline consumed. A "good" friend is one who helps us in our endeavors thru judicious advice and without annoyance, while a "poor" friend only multiplies our difficulties; here again goodness and badness are determined by the ratio of the total en-

ergy employed and the results obtained. It is this second principle of thermodynamics, the law of the degradation and dissipation of energy, that prevents us from undoing the past, that gives significance to such phrases as "time flies" and "the world moves." The cosmic process is not a reversible reaction. Nietzsche's nightmare of the eternal recurrence, which drove him insane, would have been dispelled by a knowledge of elementary physics.

The second law is therefore of greater importance to philosophy and sociology than the first, the law of the conservation and transmutation of energy. Ostwald's recognition of its significance gives to his philosophy a character decidedly different from the view dominant in the last century, the mechanistic theory of the universe. It is a curious thing that Haeckel, the biologist, has, by basing his philosophy on the first law, been led to extreme mechanistic views, while Ostwald, the physical chemist, by placing greater emphasis upon the second law, comes to conclusions much better suited to the explanation of vital phenomena.

According to the old mechanistic theory the world could be reduced to two elements, matter and motion. Everything was held to consist in reality of atoms, in those days generally assumed to be indivisible and eternal. Each atom was at a given instant moving in a certain direction at a certain speed. It followed from this, as was suggested in the



A SNAPSHOT

Taken in 1904 at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, at St. Louis.

Philosophical Magazine some twenty years ago, that if each atom should be suddenly stopped and sent going back on its track with the same speed, all events would be reversed and history be repeated backward. If we were watching Waterloo, for example,* we should see the dead men rise up one by one, pick up their guns, point them at their enemies, receive into the gunbarrels the gases produced by the explosion of powder, and walk off backward. Napoleon starting as a prisoner at St. Helena would end as Emperor of the French.

We have all of us had this idea pictorially presented to us in moving picture shows when the film is run thru the lantern backward and we see apples leaping from the ground and attaching themselves to the limbs of the tree, and swimmers diving up out of the water and lighting on the springboard. In fact, the reversed film of the cinematograph may be regarded as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the mechanistic hypothesis. We might expect that a piece of music would sound just as well if we put the perforated paper roll into the player piano wrong end first—but somehow it doesn't. We all feel instinctively that there is something ridiculous and impossible about this idea of reversibility when applied to human beings. Even the chemist and the physicist can effect this reversibility only to a limited extent and in special cases, as, for example, when energy is supplied from some external source. A sled can indeed be made to go up hill as well as down, but it is hard work to make it. Wood will burn easily, but no chemist is yet able to get the wood back out of the gases of combustion. The second energy law was taught to us in our infancy by the parable of Humpty-Dumpty.

Bergson bases his theory of the comic† upon the idea that the absurdest of all things is to regard a human being as a machine. That the world is, like man, not rightly to be regarded as a machine is the fundamental theme of Bergson's "Creative Evolution," so there is a striking similarity in point of view between Ostwald and Bergson, notwithstanding their diversity of temperament

and style. It may be recalled that Bergson also entered into the realm of metaphysics thru the door of mathematical physics.

As early as 1895 Ostwald announced "the overthrow of scientific materialism";* a startling declaration coming from one of the greatest of chemists at a time when chemistry was almost exclusively absorbed in the transformations of matter and only beginning to recognize the importance of the concomitant transformations of energy. When the chemist had put upon the blackboard the equation of a reaction or the structural formula of a compound, he was apt to think that he had told "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" about it. Against all such crude conceptions Ostwald protested vigorously, preaching a new iconoclasm in the words of the old: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." He demanded "a science free from hypotheses"; formulas that should merely state what is known to take place, in the place of mechanical models and misleading visualizations. "Matter," said this professor of the most materialistic of the sciences, "is merely a form of thought," which is the same conclusion that Kant had come to a hundred years before in regard to time and space. But whereas Kant had said, "Give me matter and I will build a world out of it," Ostwald would say, "Away with matter, I will build a world without it."

"The Actual, that is, what acts upon us, is energy alone," but in so speaking Ostwald must not be understood, as he often is, to imply that energy is the sole substance of which the world is composed. Mass is merely one of the two factors which make up the product known as energy. What the common man regards as the attributes of matter, its hardness, heaviness, color, etc., are simply the effects of various forms of energy on his sense organs.

Coal should be sold by calories, not tons. Even the courts, slowest of human institutions to take cognizance of new

*See Flammarion's scientific fantasy, *Lumen*.

†Laughter. An Essay on the Meaning of the Comic. By Henri Bergson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

*Die Ueberwindung des wissenschaftlichen Materialismus. Lübeck address before the German Association of Naturalists and Physicians.

ideas, have come to the conclusion that energy is an entity, for now they will convict a man for stealing it from a third rail, tho perhaps they regard the current as a stream of corpuscles. The unifying value of the energy conception appears when we consider the old riddle of the relation of the mind and body. Between the brain, regarded merely as a collocation of moving molecules, and the mind, regarded merely as a succession of states of consciousness, there is no conceivable connection and dualism is inevitable. But if we regard both as forms of energy, the difficulty disappears. The "pre-established harmony" of Leibnitz then becomes the established unity of Ostwald. The idea of energy had its inception in human action, so it is not an alien form of thought. It was borrowed originally from psychology by physics and there is no impropriety in taking it back.

In the revolution which has within the last twenty years transformed chemistry from an empirical science based upon material conceptions to a mathematical science based upon energetic conceptions, Ostwald has been a leader. Qualitative and quantitative analysis which had been hardly more systematic and rational than a kitchen recipe book became in his hands a new and delightful study in which even the beginner could use his mind as well as his fingers. Professors of chemistry who had got along happily all their lives with a knowledge of arithmetic as far as and including percentage suddenly found themselves in need of calculus and other things of that sort. Yale graduates who went to the Leipzig laboratory in the nineties to continue their chemistry were set to study the works of Willard Gibbs, whose name they may indeed have seen in the catalog of their alma mater, but whose acquaintance they were not likely to have made. What was worse, they had to get up their Gibbs in German,* since the original papers in the "Transactions of the Connecticut Academy" were not available, and even in English Gibbs is not light reading. It was Ostwald who first recognized Gibbs as "the greatest scientific genius that the United States has so far

produced," and made his work known to Europe, where it has served as the guide and inspiration of some of the most fruitful investigations of the last two decades.

This is eminently characteristic of Ostwald. His own researches, great as they are, may without injustice be regarded as of less importance than the unique service he has rendered to his science by the discovery and prompt utilization of original theories and generalizations, whether found in the forgotten files of the journals and transactions, in the papers of his contemporaries or the work of his students. This was a task requiring both genius and generosity. What he did for Gibbs, the American, he did for van't Hoff, the Dutchman, and Arrhenius, the Swede, and many others, living and dead. He has always taken a keen interest in individuals. He is not content with the mere name of a great authority in a footnote. He wants to know what manner of man he was and in what words he first made public his discovery. This led him to cultivate the neglected field of chemical history and biography. Most chemists knew nothing at first hand of the work of the men they glibly referred to in their lectures, Avogadro, Bunsen, Dalton, Berzelius, etc. Nor could they have easily become acquainted with them if they had cared to, for the original papers were often inaccessible. So Ostwald started in 1889 his series of "The Classics of the Exact Sciences," reprinting important papers with notes.

In 1887, when few people knew that there was such a thing as physical chemistry, he founded a journal for it, the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, now in its seventy-eighth volume, and not room enough yet in its 2,300 pages a year to record the progress of the science. In 1902, when most scientists scoffed at the idea of philosophy, he started another venture equally bold, the *Annalen der Naturphilosophie*. During this period of sixteen years his literary output, not counting the two periodicals and the eighteen volumes of the "Classics of the Exact Sciences," already mentioned, included twenty-two books of 15,850 pages altogether; 120 papers making original contributions to chemi-

*J. Willard Gibbs: *Thermodynamische Studien*. Uebersetzt von W. Ostwald. Leipzig: W. Engelmann. 1892.

cal science comprising 1,630 pages; addresses and dissertations amounting to 300 pages; and some 3,880 abstracts and 920 book reviews in his journals. Every chemical library has upon its shelves (the plural is usually necessary) "the big Ostwald," the *Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Chemie*, the size of a cyclopedia, with the dates of its volumes strung along thru the eighties and nineties, tho "the little Ostwald," the *Grundriss der allgemeinen Chemie*, shows more wear on the binding. And all that, it must be remembered, represents only one side of the activity of this extraordinary man, for during the period of this enormous literary production he was professor of chemistry at the University of Leipzig and director of one of the busiest research laboratories in the world.

We find in our American universities nowadays many men who are so absorbed in their investigations that they refuse to consider either the philosophical or the practical aspects of their science, and they resent as an insult any demands made upon their time by the outside world. Ostwald has never been so busy as that. Notwithstanding the fact that he has carried on researches in pure science which have obtained for him the Nobel prize, he has not disdained to write letters to painters on the use of pigments and to lecture to housewives on the chemistry of cooking, as well as to bring his knowledge of science to bear upon the educational, social and religious questions discussed in the periodicals of the day.

When we inquire why no American chemist has yet been honored by a Nobel medal, we are apt to be told that laboratory facilities in this country are too inadequate. Ostwald has never been hindered by this obstacle; not in Riga, where he was his own mechanic and glass-blower, equipping the laboratory with home-made burettes, induction coils and galvanometers; not in Leipzig, where he worked under conditions that have been described as follows:*

"The Leipzig laboratory, in which he worked until 1897, was situated in the *Landwirtschaftliche Institut*, an old pile originally devoted to agricultural chemistry, and in every way unfitted for the carrying on of those delicate experiments which brought Ostwald to the fore-

front of scientific workers. Research was carried on under countless difficulties; the light was bad, the rooms unventilated, the heating effected by means of stoves difficult to regulate and producing dust which caused much injury to the finer instruments; no precautions had been taken in laying the foundations to ensure the deadening of vibrations; thus many experiments were ruined; the lack of space precluded the use of telescopes for reading scales, and altogether it would have been difficult to construct a laboratory worse adapted for physico-chemical investigations."

In one respect, it must be said, the current of scientific thought has gone quite counter to Ostwald's views. The atomic theory, which he was desirous of doing away with, has become substantiated and extended. The kinetic theory of gases has not been displaced by his concept of "volume-energy," and now the motion of the molecules has been made visible by Professor Millikan, of the University of Chicago, and we hear talk of the "atomic theory of electricity," the "corpuscular conception of light" and the "granular nature of energy." Even time and space show a tendency to disintegrate and become discrete. But the tide may turn at any moment and Ostwald's conceptions once more become fashionable in scientific circles.

As I say, Ostwald does not appear to be a busy man. Would a busy man take the heart out of a fair summer day to devote himself to the entertainment of a wandering American journalist? If I had not known that he was an editor of two periodicals and a leader in some of the most important movements of the day, I might have supposed him a mere gentleman of leisure, as he sat with me on the porch of his country home, willing to talk freely on any topic I suggested, willing even to listen when I wanted to talk, with never a longing look thru his study door at the heavily laden desk and silent typewriter. A big man, as well as a great man, is Ostwald; genial in manner, direct of speech. His bushy blond beard has mostly lost the color it had when first I saw him in 1904 at the St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences, and his hair is quite white and now cut short, bristling an inch or two all over his head. He would be recognized as a German professor by his look and bearing, if he were seen anywhere on the globe, yet he could not be called a type specimen, for he is free from the vices

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to which the average German professor is most addicted, the love of beer, tobacco and Latin. Also, he hates dueling, altho recognizing that it is not so dangerous as American football.*

But unconventional as his views may appear, it must not be thought that Ostwald is a faddist. His is a reasoned radicalism, not originating in mere neophilism or iconoclasm, but in the application of scientific principles to the problems of daily life. What distinguishes Ostwald from most other philosophers is his willingness to put his principles to the test of experience by striving to live up to them.

Our conversation was in English necessarily, for tho I had taken my first German lessons from Ostwald over twenty years before—using his *Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Chemie* as a primer, instead of Grimm's *Märchen*—he had not been at hand to teach me to speak it. Ostwald, however, speaks English as readily as he does German—or French or Russian or Ido. His biographer relates that when he was learning English in the Riga *gymnasium* he had great difficulty in pronouncing "the," until he discovered that he could get the sound by filling his mouth with *Zwieback*; on the same principle, I suppose, as Demosthenes used pebbles. Now, however, he manages his *th's* perfectly, and I don't think he had *Zwieback* in his mouth when he talked with me.

His language was particularly fluent and forcible when he came to discuss the question of teaching languages. The chief point in his indictment of the German *gymnasium*, or secondary school, is the excessive time and excessive honor given to linguistics. He regards the new scientific school (*Realschule*) as almost as bad as the classical *gymnasium* in this respect, for modern languages are there taught in much the same way as the ancient. The absorption of the student's attention during the impressionable years of his youth in the idiosyncrasies of German grammar or the monstrosities of English spelling, does not cultivate, but actually impairs the power of logical and original thinking. Ostwald ascribes Nietzsche's perverted ideas, his misconception of the struggle for exist-

ence and his hatred of the common people, to his training in classical philology. He brings forward as a cause of the failure of Austria-Hungary to produce its proportional share of great men, the linguistic struggle which absorbs the energy of its people. The barrier of local language is one of the causes of international friction and lost motion which grieves the mind of a physicist. As a means of overcoming this friction—a linguistic lubricating oil, as it were—he favors the formation of an international auxiliary language, especially for scientific and commercial purposes.* I suppose one reason why he thinks it possible to construct an artificial world language is because he has seen it done. The rapid expansion of the science of organic chemistry within the present generation has necessitated the invention, as the need for them arose, of more new words than Shakespeare's vocabulary contained. Some of these are cumbrous, it is true, rather formulas than words, but remarkable for their succinct significance and are largely common to all languages. Ostwald has recently constructed a complete new nomenclature of chemistry in Ido and proposes soon to use it for all the abstracts in his *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, so that the student, after a few hours spent in learning Ido, will have free access to all the literature of this science. Professor Ostwald assured me that he had tried putting his philosophy into the new language and found it of great benefit in giving clarity and definiteness to his thought. The adoption of an international language he regards as an important part of the

*Ostwald devoted the \$40,000 he got from the Nobel Fund to the attempt to introduce a new language, Ido. Mistral devoted his to the attempt to perpetuate an old language, Provençal. So we see that dynamite money, like dynamite itself, exerts its force in opposite directions.

Ido is a simplified form of Esperanto, originating in the refusal of Dr. Zamenhof to allow any reforms in the language he had invented. It drops the accented letters and accusative form of Esperanto and utilizes a larger proportion of romance roots common to all European languages. The official organs are *Progreso* (Paris: 3 Rue le Gof) and *The International Language* (London: 32 Cleveland Square). Ostwald's new chemical nomenclature began in the May, 1910, number of *Progreso*. The volume by Ostwald, Jespersen and three other professors, entitled *International Language and Science* (London: Constable, 1910), contains an interesting test of the capabilities of the new language, the translation into Ido and back again into English by another person of a page of James's psychology with almost no loss in the process. W. J. Phoebus, 768 East Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, is an American advocate of Ido and may be addressed for information.

*Kultur und Duell in *Die Forderung des Tages*.



ON THE SHORE OF RUGEN
From a pastel by Wilhelm Ostwald

peace movement in which he is now actively engaged. I asked him if he expected that arbitration treaties would put an end to war, and he explained that they would act like a block signal system on a railroad, not always preventing the disaster of war, but lessening the chances of it.

So Ostwald, having won the Nobel chemistry prize in 1909, is in a fair way to become in time eligible for the Nobel peace prize. It is in fact characteristic of the man that, having achieved success in one field of human endeavor, he should turn his attention to another. It is part of his theory of the art of life. I was curious to know why he had left Leipzig and chemistry for Gross-Bothen and philosophy, had abandoned one of the greatest of universities and the most popular of the sciences for the Saxon village and a field of thought reputed as unproductive. He explained to me that in early years he had a leaning toward philosophy, but in those days the subject was looked upon with disfavor. Now things have changed. People realize that it is necessary to take a wide as well as a close view. Civilization advances by alternating periods of specialization and

generalization. We are now entering upon the second phase.

Then, too, he had come to the conclusion from his study of great scientists that the men who had accomplished most thru the prolongation of their productive period had done so by changing their occupation two or three times in the course of their lifetime; for example, Helmholtz, who devoted the first half of his adult life to physiology and medicine and the last to physics, being equally eminent in each; and Humboldt, who kept up his work to the close of his ninety years by shifting from one field of science to another. Having come to this conclusion Ostwald, as an experimental scientist, was obliged to try it upon himself. The success of the experiment indicates that rotation of crops is a good plan in menticulture as well as agriculture.

He carries out the same principle in his daily life. When tired with philosophizing he turns to painting. This he finds relieves the mind better than anything else, for it sends the blood to another side of the brain, while if he tries to secure rest by lying down the brain goes on working in the same old lines.

This absorption in artistic effort he has used in his Harvard lecture on "Individuality and Immortality," when he is arguing that the highest happiness is found rather in the obliteration of individuality than its persistence. This conclusion is familiar to us as that of the mystics, but Ostwald reaches it characteristically by another way, the second law of energetics. After speaking of the tendency of liquids and of heat toward diffusion and consequent loss of identity he applies the principle to society and psychology. The passage is worth quoting because it is practically a direct contradiction of Spencer's fundamental theory that evolution is a progress from homogeneity to heterogeneity both for matter and for energy. The difference results, I think, chiefly from the fact that Spencer's attention was fixed upon the first law, that of the conservation of energy, for the importance of the second law, that of the dissipation of energy, was not recognized till long afterward.* The reader will notice that the second law is decidedly democratic in its implications.

"It is a strange thing indeed that by merely being associated with another thing of the same kind identity is lost. And still more strange is the fact that every being of this kind seems driven by an irresistible impulse to seek every occasion for losing its identity. Every known physical fact leads to the conclusion that diffusion, or a homogeneous distribution, of energy is the general aim of all happenings. No change whatever seems to have occurred, and probably none ever will occur, resulting in a concentration greater than the corresponding dissipation of energy. A partial concentration may be brought about in a system, but only at the expense of a greater dissipation, and the sum total is always an increase in dissipation.

"While we are as sure as science can make us about the general validity of this law as applied to the physical world, its application to human development may be doubted. It seems to me to hold good in this case also, if it is applied with proper caution. The difficulty lies in the circumstance that we have no exact objective means of measuring homogeneity and heterogeneity in human affairs, and we can therefore not study any given system closely enough to draw a quantitative conclusion. It seems pretty certain that increase of culture tends to diminish the differences between men. It equalizes not only the general standard of living, but attenuates also even the natural differences of sex and age. From this point of view I should look upon the accumulation

of enormous wealth in the hands of a single man as indicating an imperfect state of culture.

"The property which has been described as an irresistible tendency toward diffusion may also be observed in certain cases in man. In conscious beings such natural tendencies are accompanied by a certain feeling which we call will, and we are happy when we are allowed to act according to these tendencies or according to our will. Now, if we recall the happiest moments of our lives, they will be found in every case to be connected with a curious loss of personality. In the happiness of love this fact will be at once discovered. And if you are enjoying intensely a work of art, a symphony of Beethoven's, for example, you find yourself relieved of the burden of personality and carried away by the stream of music as a drop is carried by a wave. The same feeling comes with the grand impressions nature gives us. Even when I am sitting quietly sketching in the open there comes to me in a happy moment a sweet feeling of being united with the nature about me, which is distinctly characterized by complete forgetfulness of my poor self. We may conclude from this that individuality means limitations and unhappiness, or is at least closely connected with them."

Professor Ostwald showed me the studio which now takes the place of the laboratory. It is still part laboratory, for he is experimenting in pigments and has invented new forms of crayons or pastels and methods of fixation. In painting, as in everything else, he works with rapidity and effectiveness. Three days at Niagara Falls gave him two dozen or more pictures. He has a good eye for picturesqueness and uses vivid and varied coloration. He utilized his time at the University of California to get some fine views of Berkeley and Professor Loeb's seaside laboratory. His stay at Harvard as exchange professor in 1905 gave him many scenes from Marblehead and Cambridge, among them a striking picture of the Harvard stadium seen across the river flats and looking as imposing as the Coliseum. Photography he has practised from boyhood. It was by this and the manufacture of fireworks in his mother's kitchen that he took his first steps in chemistry. He has always been fond of music, both as listener and performer, playing the violin well, and, says his conscientious biographer, the bassoon very badly. We are also told that in his student days he composed a symphony, wrote much poetry and applied himself diligently to the study of the laws of motion by ex-

*Spencer laid the foundation of his philosophy in the essay on Progress: Its Law and Cause more than twenty years before the publication of Clausius's *Die mechanische Wärmetheorie*.

perimenting for hours on the impact of elastic ivory balls upon a plane green surface.

Walking, however, has ever been his chief recreation, if we can call that a recreation which is the means of his most productive thought. After lunch he showed me about his estate, a wooded upland overlooking the village houses, clustered about kirk and *Gasthaus*, and, beyond, the level, orderly Saxon landscape, with its leisurely windmills. The winding walks appear to be sufficiently long to enable him to evolve undisturbed the most complicated German sentence. The stranger can find his way to *Landhaus Energie* by inquiring of a villager for "the house with the big post box," for when Ostwald took up his residence in Gross-Bothen this provision had to be made for the enormous mail coming to him from all parts of the world.

One can generally tell in Germany the date of erection or occupancy of a country house by whether it is called a "*Villa*" or a "*Landhaus*." The Germanic movement is bent upon expelling all the foreigners from the language. So now we see *Fahrkarte* in place of *Billet*, formerly used; *Fernsprecher* in place of *Telefon*; *Zweikampf* in place of *Duell*, and *Einheitslehre* in place of *Monismus*. The adoption of an international auxiliary language would, Professor Ostwald explained to me, facilitate this movement, for it would leave each local language to develop in its own way, free from the penalty of isolation.

I thought, as I walked back thru the smooth, clean, tree-lined road to the railroad station, that here at least was a man who had attained that internal peace and happiness, that external honor and usefulness, which theoretically should reward all philosophers. Few men have so wide a fame in science. Still fewer have so many devoted friends among their former students. That he has any personal enemies it would be hard to believe, tho he has many opponents. He has earned his success by his own exertions, working his way up to his present position by sheer force of character and ability. He was the second son of a master cooper of Riga, an old Hansa town of Baltic Russia. He was born September 2, 1853, and educated at the Real-gymnasium of Riga and the Uni-

versity of Dorpat, Russia (1872-1875). His dissertation at the conclusion of his course here, on "The Mass Action of Water," broke new ground in a field that he was henceforth to make his own. He thought himself lucky then to secure a position as assistant in physics at Dorpat at \$250 a year, because this gave him an opportunity for research, and his master's and doctor's dissertations attracted attention by their bold adoption and development of the new theories of solutions and affinity. He utilized his vacations at Riga in cultivating—by means of piano and paintbrush—the acquaintance of Fräulein Helene von Reyher, whom he married when he was twenty-seven. His comrades reminded him that not long before he had declared that he would never marry, for he should devote all his time to science. But he answered, "I had to marry, because the girl interfered with my work." The measure was efficacious, for she has not interfered with his work since, even finding time to assist in his literary labors, altho she has brought up five children. They took their wedding journey in a postwagon from Riga to Dorpat and set up housekeeping with a kerosene stove and a small piano as their principal furniture; no sofa. Readers who understand the importance of the sofa in a German household will appreciate the deprivation. The next year he was called to his native city as professor of chemistry in the Riga Polytechnic, and in 1887 he left Russia for Germany to take the chair of chemistry at Leipzig University.

In his study of men of science Ostwald has introduced the distinction of classicist and romanticist. The classicist keeps to one line of thought and develops it by himself logically and completely. His mind works mathematically, and he is fond of systems and formulation, often addicted to dogmatism. He is accurate and thoro, but deficient in experimental ability and regardless of practical applications. He is reluctant to publish and is apt to be a poor teacher, exerting little personal influence on his students and sometimes none on his contemporaries.

The romanticist, on the other hand, is usually a good teacher and often the founder of a school of thought. He has

the expansive temperament and genial disposition; fond of conversation and given to rapid publication. He carries on many different lines of work at the same time and is eager to put them into practice as soon as possible. He is an adventurous theorizer, willing to risk a leap in the dark, arriving at conclusions by a sort of intuition and not always able to explain how he got his results. He is, therefore, liable to make conspicuous mistakes and is apt to be impatient of details. The romanticist gets paid in current coin, that is to say, in the devotion of his disciples and in honors from his colleagues, sometimes even in applause and wealth from a grateful public. The classicist has to put up with deferred payment, and his services to science often receive no adequate recognition until after he is dead and sometimes not then.

Among American scientists we have almost perfect specimens of these two genera. Count Rumford was a typical romanticist and Willard Gibbs a typical classicist, and there was, as I have shown elsewhere,* the greatest possible contrast in their characters and careers. Ostwald, it is unnecessary to say, has all the characteristics of the romanticist. He has become a world teacher thru his books and periodicals. He has trained in his laboratory Arrhenius, Nernst and many others of almost equal eminence. He has had the satisfaction of seeing his abstract theories become the working basis of enormous industries.

It is worthy of note that the science which in Germany has been most closely connected with the universities and in which the most pure research has been done, has developed most rapidly and proved most profitable. The annual value of the products of the chemical industries of Germany is about \$300,000,000. And this is only one of the sources of the new wealth which is coming to Germany and making that country one of the foremost of world powers. In Great Britain emigration exceeds immigration, while in Germany of late the reverse is true, altho in Germany the increase in population from the surplus of births over deaths is 900,000, twice what it is in Great Britain. At this rate in ten years from now Germany will have a

population of 74,000,000 and Great Britain only 47,000,000. And the wealth of Germany is increasing faster than the population, notwithstanding the heavy drains of army and navy. I asked Professor Ostwald the cause of Germany's amazing prosperity. "We Germans believe in science," he answered simply.

HOW TO READ OSTWALD.

The only one of Ostwald's philosophical works which is obtainable in English is the *Grundriss der Naturphilosophie*, published in Reclam's *Universal-Bibliothek* (Leipzig; 40 pfennigs), and translated last year by Thomas Seltzer and published by Henry Holt & Co., N. Y., under the title *Natural Philosophy*. This is intended as a succinct popular exposition of the fundamental principles of all the sciences and is mostly devoted to a systematic consideration of the theory of knowledge and laws of logic. It is, therefore, not so interesting to the general reader as some of his untranslated works in which he discusses a variety of ethical and social questions from the scientific standpoint, as for example *Die Forderung des Tages*, "The Day's Demands" (Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft). His *Grosse Männer* (same publisher) contains biographical sketches of Davy, Mayer, Faraday, Liebig, Gerhardt and Helmholtz as well as his general observations on the character and training of scientific discoverers. Ostwald's Harvard lecture on *Individuality and Immortality* was published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, 1906, 75 cents. He is now issuing a series of informal talks on scientific ideals and morals under the title of *Monistische Sonntagspredigten* (Verlag des Deutschen Monisten-Bundes in Berlin W. 57, 20 pfg). A few of the titles will indicate their character and scope: "Love One Another," "The Jatho Case," "How Evil Came into the World," "What Is Truth?" "Nietzsche and the Struggle for Existence," "Natural Science and Paper Science," "The Philosopher's Stone," "Efficiency." The last named was published in THE INDEPENDENT, October 19, 1911. An article, "Breaking Barriers," appeared in *The Masses*, February, 1911. It is greatly to be desired that all of these "Monistic Sunday Sermons" as well as "The Day's Duty" and "Great Men" be translated into English as they represent a point of view of growing importance in modern thought.

Other articles by Ostwald accessible in English are: "The Philosophical Meaning of Energy," in *The International Quarterly*, vol. 7; "The Modern Theory of Energetics," with criticism by Dr. Carus, in *The Monist*, 1907; "Chemical Energy" in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, August 1893, and in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1893; "A Contribution to the Theory of Science," his address before the Section of Methodology at the St. Louis Congress, in *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, 1905, p. 219; "The Art of Making Discoveries," in *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, No. 1807; a character sketch of Sir William Ramsay in *Nature*, January 11, 1912.

*"Leading American Men of Science." (Holt & Co.)

Of Ostwald's chemical works the following have been translated into English: *Conversations on Chemistry* (Wiley; \$2). *Manual of Physical and Chemical Measurements* (Macmillan; \$2.25), trans. by James Walker. *The Scientific Foundation of Analytical Chemistry*, trans. by G. McGowan (Macmillan; \$2). *Solutions*, trans. by M. Pattison Muir (Longmans; \$3). *The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, trans. by Alex. Findlay (Macmillan; \$6). *The Fundamental Principles of Chemistry*, trans. by Harry W. Morse (Longmans; \$2.25). *Letters to a Painter on Theory and Practice*, trans. by Morse (Ginn; 90 cents).

The serious student of Ostwald's thought will of course devote himself chiefly to his *Annalen der Naturphilosophie*, of which the tenth volume is now completed (Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft; 14 marks per volume). In the Lübeck lecture, *Die Ueberwindung des wissenschaftlichen Materialismus* (*Zeitschrift phys. Chem.* 18, 305-320, and separately published by Veit, Leipzig, 1895), and the *Vorlesungen über Naturphilosophie* (Veit, 1902) he laid the foundations of his theory. In *Die energetische Grundlagen der Kulturwissenschaft* (Leipzig; 1909) he extended it to include the science of civilization. In *Die wissenschaftliche Stellung* (*An. d. Naturph.*, vol. x), he defends himself against certain misconceptions, as for example, that he makes energy the sole reality in the world, or a metaphysical principle like Hartmann's "Unconscious." Ostwald's educational views may be found in chapters of *Die Forderung des Tages*, in the article on "The University of the Future and the Future of the University" (*An. d. Naturph.*, vol. x, p. 236), and in *Wider das Schulelend, Ein Notruf*, (Leipzig: Akad. Ver.; 1 mark). *Erfinder und Ent-*

decker contains sketches of Mayer, Helmholtz and Liebig (vol. xxiv of *Die Gesellschaft*, Frankfurt a. M.: Rütten und Loening; M. \$1.50). *Die Energie* is a popular exposition of energetics (vol. i of *Wissen und Können*. Leipzig: Barth; M. 4.40).

An intimate and appreciative sketch of the life and work of *Wilhelm Ostwald* was written by P. Walden on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate (Leipzig: Engelmann; 4 marks). Two of our illustrations are borrowed from this volume.

There is space here to give only a few references to discussions and criticisms of Ostwald's theories. Dr. Roberty in *Energetique et Sociologie* (*Revue philosophique*, January, 1910), shows the vast importance of Ostwald's extension of the laws of energetics to vital and social phenomena. A painstaking comparison of the contradictory theories of Lombroso and Ostwald on the character of genius is contributed by Georg Wendel to *Zeit für Philosophie*, 1910. In the *Vierteljahrsschrift für wiss., Philosophie und Soziologie* for 1905 will be found *Bemerkungen über die Metaphysik in der Ostwald'schen Energetik*, by F. W. Adler, and *Atomistik und Energetik von Standpunkte ökonomischer Naturbetrachtung*, by Hermann Wolff. F. Dennert in his volume on *Die Weltanschauung des modernen Naturforschers* (Stuttgart, 1907) devotes a chapter to Ostwald.

I must also mention the valuable articles contributed by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison to the *New York Medical Journal*, September 11, 1909, on "Physiology and the Second Law of Thermodynamics," in which he discusses the application of the theories of Gibbs and Ostwald to biology.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Unseen World

BY E. E. SPEIGHT

Il est admirable de voir combien les voies de l'âme humaine divergent vers l'inaccessible.—MAETERLINCK.

A MAN of Nippon, I know not who,
Chipped from a tree, I know not where,
A mannikin saint, of pallid hue,
In a shirt of camel's hair.

A sick man smiled to see the toy,
One who had lain uncomfortable;
His heart grew light with sudden joy;
Laughing, he left his bed.

The twist and turn of a carver's thumb,
On willing grain of a willow green,
Had lured a voice from out the dumb,
Life where a log had been.

Henceforth he saw in pillar and post
The soul of possibility,
All day he walked along a coast
Whose waves were mystery.

An elfin clan among the trees,
Treasure beneath the grasping ground.
The voice of angels on the breeze,—
All that he sought he found.

He saw the rolling centuries
In acres of sun-ripened corn;
He loved the dreaming silences
Where melody is born.

He traversed thought from deep to deep,
The world beyond the world was his;
And ever he saw new planets leap
Athwart the dim abyss.

And when at last he came to die,
His one desire lay like a road
That pierced the twilight boundary
Of a long divined abode.

KANAZAWA-KAGA, JAPAN.

The "Titanic" Disaster

BY SYDNEY REID

When temptations fierce assault me,
When my enemies I find,
Sin and guilt, and death and Satan,
All against my soul combined;
Hold me up in mighty waters,
Keep my eyes on things above,
Righteousness, divine Atonement,
Peace, and everlasting Love.

"AUTUMN," a hymn of the Church of England, what we call the Episcopalian Church. That was what the band on the "Titanic" was playing as the "mighty waters" closed over her about 2.20 o'clock (New York time) of the morning of April 15, in latitude 41.46 north and longitude 50.14 west, more than 500 miles from the nearest land. Collision with an iceberg occurred at 11.45 o'clock while the ship was traveling at the rate of 22½ knots an hour.

Slowly sank the great ship, with her band playing, her captain on the bridge, and more than 1,500 human beings aboard her. She had been a thing of wonder and beauty till a few minutes before she went out of sight. Then the chill ocean, invading all her luxurious recesses, extinguished her lights and she showed black to the hundreds of survivors in the boats or floating on life belts as she went under on her way to her last resting place, two miles below.

The "Titanic" was the greatest, largest, finest, most luxurious ship that ever floated since the time when savage man launched his first coracle. Perhaps she was also the fastest. That remained to be seen. Her firemen had orders to make highest speed, and it was generally hoped among her passengers and crew that she would break the steamship record for a western passage.

Warnings of ice ahead had been given by several ships. There were ice mountains in the "Titanic's" path, but what of it? She was "unsinkable." So great was the knowledge and skill and care bestowed on her construction that she was immune to peril. Man had at last triumphed over the winds and the storms, the seas and the icebergs—let come what would the "Titanic" was superior to aught that nature in her maddest mood could do. Says Col. Archibald Gracie:

"In the twenty-four hours ending the 14th, the ship's run was 546 miles, and we were told that the next twenty-four hours would see even a better record posted. No diminution of speed was indicated in the run and the engines kept up their steady running.

"The officers, I am credibly informed, had been advised by wireless from other ships of the presence of icebergs and dangerous flocs in that vicinity. The sea was smooth as glass and the weather was clear, so that it seemed there was no occasion for fear."

The passengers knew that they were among ice before the vessel struck. They felt the warning cold, and some heard that wireless messages from other ships had signaled ice ahead.

"I suppose you are going to slow her down," Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, of Philadelphia, said to J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Marine Company (representing the "Titanic's" owners). She says that Mr. Ismay's reply was:

"Oh, no. On the contrary, we are going to let her run a great deal faster and get out of it."

About 5 p. m. on Sunday evening an ice warning was given, according to Harold J. Bride, the "Titanic's" second wireless operator. He says: "I heard the 'Californian' flashing the ice warn-

ing to the steamship 'Baltic' and I took the message and gave it to the captain."

That was only one of a number of "ice ahead" warnings given the "Titanic" on the fatal Sunday by sister ships. She speeded straight ahead.

There were other warnings when the danger was closer. The weather was clear, a fine starlight night, with the sea smooth as glass. There were men on the lookout in the crow's nest who saw the ice and announced its presence just before the collision. One of these, Frederick Fleet, a seaman who proved a reluctant witness, testified before the Senate committee that he and his mate would have seen the ice in time to avert the disaster if they had been provided with the proper glasses.

"Do you mean to say you had no glasses to assist you in your lookout work in the crow's nest?" Fleet was asked.

"We had no glasses."

"Did you have any at any time on this voyage?"

"We had a pair when the 'Titanic' was coming down from Belfast to Southamp-

ton to take on passengers and cargo. They took them away at Southampton."

"Did you ask for glasses?"

"Yes, sir. They told us there were no glasses for us. Second Officer Lightoller, I was told, would supply us, but he didn't."

"Did you express surprise when told you would not be supplied with glasses?"

"Yes, sir. We always had glasses on lookout on the Oceanic."

Fleet went into the crow's nest with a seaman named Lee at 10 o'clock Sunday night. He and his fellow watchman were warned by the retiring lookouts to keep a sharp eye for ice.

"Soon after seven bells (11:30)," said Fleet, "I saw a black mass of ice ahead. Lee saw it at the same time. I rang three bells, notifying the bridge I wanted to talk through the telephone. I reported the ice ahead. We struck and the ship keeled. We didn't stop until after we had passed the berg."

Bride, the wireless operator, declares that immediately after the collision Captain Smith, of the "Titanic," put his



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THE SPACIOUS PROMENADE DECK OF THE ILL-FATED "TITANIC"

head in the wireless cabin and said: "We've struck an iceberg and I'm having an inspection made to tell what it has done for us. You'd better get ready to send out a call for assistance. But don't send it until I tell you."

There was no panic, at least no general panic. Officers and stewards went about reassuring passengers. No harm had been done. Under any circumstances the "Titanic" was unsinkable, and even if in some way she was destroyed there were plenty of boats. Moreover several vessels had answered the wireless call for assistance and were steaming in. There was no danger.

The band played ragtime melodies, card games proceeded in the smoking room.

Then the ship began to list and boats began to be launched. But so well had the theory that the "Titanic" was unsinkable been imprest on the minds of passengers that at first women refused to go in the boats. They would stick to the great, fine ship—it couldn't go down.

Charles Herbert Lightoller, second officer of the "Titanic," tells about filling and lowering the boats. He took charge on the port side and put twenty-four women and children and two sailors in the first boat—it could carry sixty-five persons. In the second boat he put about thirty persons and two sailors; in the third boat about thirty-five and two sailors. When he came to the fourth lifeboat Lightoller said that he ran short of seamen and put in a passenger who said that he was a yachtsman. "He proved himself afterward to be a very brave man," was the second officer's comment. About the fifth boat the witness had no particular recollection. Concerning the sixth he said:

"The last boat I put out, my sixth, we had difficulty finding women. I had called for women and none were on deck. The men began to get in—and then women appeared. As rapidly as they did, the men passengers got out of the boats again."

By the time the last boat was lowered by Lightoller the "Titanic" was rapidly sinking.

"The boat's deck was only ten feet from the water when I lowered the sixth boat. When we lowered the first the distance to the water was seventy feet."

All told, Lightoller testified, 210 members of the crew were saved.

There was good order. "The women and children couldn't have stood quieter if they'd been in church."

The last the second officer of the "Titanic" saw of Captain Smith he was walking the bridge and the last order he heard the captain give was in response to his question as to whether he should put the women and children in the boats. "Yes, and lower away," said the captain.

Lightoller went down with the ship. There were 1,500 people aboard, but no sound of lamentation came from them. They were absolutely braced to meet their icy death. His story of how he came to be saved is one of the most remarkable in the long annals of the sea:

"I was sucked against a blower and held there."

"Head above water?"

"No, sir. A terrific gust came up the blower—the boilers must have exploded—and I was blown clear."

"How far were you blown?"

"Barely clear. I was sucked down again; this time on the 'fidley' grating."

"Did any one else have a similar experience?"

"Yes, Col. Gracie."

"How did you get loose?"

"I don't know; maybe another explosion. All I know is we came up by a boat."

"What other officers besides yourself survived?"

"The third, fourth and fifth officers, sir," he replied and gave their names.

Arthur Godfrey Peuchen, manufacturing chemist of Toronto, Canada, and major of Toronto's crack regiment, the Queen's Own Rifles, was the "very brave man" whom Lightoller put in the fourth boat to take the place of a sailor. He voluntarily returned from Toronto to aid the Senate committee by his testimony.

"On Sunday evening," he said, "I dined with my friends. We were all in the highest spirits and best of health. After the dinner was over we adjourned to one of the cabins, where we made coffee and had a good time laughing and joking. I retired to my stateroom and had just reached there when I felt a jar as tho a big wave had struck the ship."

He went on deck and saw a deal of ice that looked like shell ice. The ship had struck an iceberg, but he did not think the blow was serious. A little later, tho, he noticed that the ship was listing. That

looked serious, but his friend, Mr. Hays, laughed and said, "Oh, she is good anyway for eight or ten hours. You can't sink this boat no matter what she struck." But Major Peuchen was not so sure and the other passengers showed signs of worry, some of the ladies crying. He heard the order for lifeboats, and going to his stateroom changed his evening dress for heavy clothes and put on a life preserver. Then he went up to the boat deck and watched the boats getting ready. The boats were loaded with women and children, with sailors to take care of them. Finally came a time when there were no more sailors and the major offered himself and was accepted. The quartermaster was in charge of this boat. Peuchen took an oar. They rowed away from the ship and tho there was a whistle apparently summoning them to return, the quartermaster forbade it. "It is our lives now and not theirs," he declared. The witness went on:

"Then we began to hear signs of the breaking up of the 'Titanic.' We heard a sort of a call for help after the whistle; then a rum-

bling sound. I think the 'Titanic's' lights were still on. Then there was an explosion, then another. Then the lights went out, and then came those dreadful cries.

"They frightfully affected all the women in our boat. At first it was horrible to listen to, but the sounds grew fainter and fainter. I think we were about five-eighths of a mile away."

He did not see the vessel sink, but his theory was that the explosions were above water, caused by the heavy pressure when the boat started to dive down by the head.

"How many explosions were there?" asked Senator Smith.

"About three, I think; but I was excited."

The women in the boat behaved splendidly. The witness thought that it was some of them (whose husbands had been left on the vessel) who wanted to turn back in response to the whistle. They helped to row the boat.

The major agreed with Fleet that if the lookout had been provided with glasses the ship might have been saved from the collision. He declared: "I do not criticise Captain Smith, but I do crit-



AT SOUTHAMPTON THE GIANT "TITANIC" NARROWLY AVERTED A COLLISION WITH THE STEAMSHIP "NEW YORK" (ON THE LEFT) WHEN SETTING OUT ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE

icise the policy or methods pursued by the company, for I feel sure that in this case caution would have averted a terrible calamity."

The evidence thus far adduced shows:

1. That the "Titanic" was going at high speed when she struck the berg.
2. That no attention had been paid to repeated ice warnings.
3. That at the utmost the boats could hold no more than 1,200 persons.
4. That several of them were sent away not more than half full.
5. That the boats had no provisions or water aboard.
6. That the boats were not easily accessible or easy to launch.
7. That officers and crew were new to each other. There had been no "shake down" trip.
8. That there were not enough life preservers.

In a word the loss of the ship seems to have been the result of extraordinary recklessness, founded on the theory that the ship really was "unsinkable" and could afford to hit at full speed anything, berg or derelict, to be found in the waters over which she was traveling.

The "unsinkable" theory and the fact that "the others all do it" account for the shortage of boats and preservers. The company took chances once too often.

Splendid hero and heroine stories come from the wreck. Great men and women who make human beings proud of their race stood revealed when death inexorable and in dreadful form confronted the company.

Strict discipline prevailed and the grand old rule of the sea, "women and children first." It was hard when women were separated from their husbands, but it was right and just and fair—and it was firmly adhered to.

But some of the women rebelled. Mrs. Straus climbed back out of a boat and said, "I will not go unless my husband goes with me." She stayed and died.

"You have children, I have none; take my place," said a young woman, giving up her seat in a boat and accepting death on the ship.

"Why don't you put on a life belt?" one of the women asked a steward, and the humble reply was: "Well, ma'am, I

was afraid that there might not be enough to go around."

Astor and Butt, courteous, smiling, cool, steady, helping the women "as if they were at a ball." Going into the open jaws of death with never a blanching. Astor put his bride in a boat and (she being ill) requested permission to attend her for her protection. The second officer, who was in charge, replied:

"No, sir. Not a man shall go on a boat until the women are all off."

Colonel Astor threw a kiss to his wife, saluted the second officer and turned to the work of helping and reassuring the other nervous women.

Frank Millet, the artist, was on deck helping the women, and buttoned up their dresses.

Great hearted gentlemen, and ladies, too, went down with the greatest ship. Weak and fearful souls there were, but the grand and brave and beautiful predominated and prevailed.

The effect of the disaster has been to arouse the maritime world and the governments of civilized nations. Our own Senate acted instantly, moved so fast that they caught all the material witnesses and are obtaining full illumination of the facts. Great Britain is waiting somewhat impatiently till she can get at the same witnesses. She is to hold her own investigation. France has announced that her liners are safe—that they carry enough boats. Germany has given her sister nations a sort of general scolding after the text "Be more careful." There has been a scramble among ocean liners to equip themselves with more boats. One of the "Olympic's" stokers at Southampton criticised a "new" boat. His criticism took the form of an exploratory kick. The kick stove in the entire side of the "new" boat and the stokers went on strike. So the "Olympic" lies at her pier.

The whole world is awake and knows why the "Titanic" went down. It wasn't by reason of any dispensation of Providence, but by reason of human greed and recklessness. Humanity sinned and must now repent and perform "works meet for repentance."

The outlook is that the loss of the "Titanic" will render ocean travel safer.

Man the Life-Boat!

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[Mr. Williams, as our readers well know, is an able seaman who has all his life followed the sea. He says in his youth they had wooden ships and iron men, but now they have iron ships and wooden men. Mr. Williams is no wooden man.—EDITOR.]

NOW while the Senatorial inquiry concerning the "Titanic" disaster is on and the public mind is aroused to something like an adequate realization of maritime necessities, a few practical suggestions from an unpretentious sailor-man may not be out of place.

No doubt as a result of this special inquiry, and in view of this latest and gravest of historical sea tragedies, many new and much-needed rules and regulations governing the equipment and practice of passenger ships will be speedily promulgated and enforced.

Above all, the number of life-boats and life-saving appliances generally will be largely increased, and ample provision made for the accommodation of all on board, including passengers and crew, in case a get-away becomes necessary.

All this is wise and well and should be done at once. But after the life-boats—what? Among all the clamor for more boats and life-saving apparatus I hear very little as to who is to handle them after they have been provided.

In case of future marine disasters, such as are liable at any time to occur, must the management of the boats and the safety of hundreds of human lives be left to the host of untrained and incapable cooks, stewards, waiters, stokers and Liverpool shoe-blacks who constitute about ninety per cent. of every liner's crew?

In an open boat in the open sea, dear traveler, will you trust your rescue to the hands of such as these?

Yet, such in the main constituted the crew of the recent "Titanic," mistress of



THE HURRICANE DECK OF THE "CARPATHIA" AS IT APPEARED AFTER TAKING ON SOME OF THE "TITANIC'S" LIFE-BOATS

the seas for a few days and matron of the depths for evermore. For, altho a new ship, she was no departure from the usual rule; less than ten per cent. of the crews on ocean liners are practical sailors, and of those actually rated as "A. B.'s" (able-bodied) on the ship's articles less than one-third are, as a rule, able seamen in fact.

No steamer ever made a sailor. As a matter of fact, the crews of ocean liners are usually enlisted on the supposition that nothing is going to happen; therefore, any man who can swab paint and holystone decks will do.

Now that the "unsinkable" theory has been so fearfully exploded perhaps there may be an inning for the Man Jack to justify his usefulness and dignify his time-honored calling.

In these respects, at least, the survivors of the "Titanic" were extremely fortunate: They had fine weather and a smooth sea to facilitate their getaway from the sinking ship, and a rescuing ship was close at hand. Had it been otherwise the toll of Death must have been even greater than it was, if indeed any could have escaped. For it appears from the reports that most of the boats were mishandled and, as to equipment, some were ill-found.

The "Titanic," like all other first-class ships of her line, flew the blue ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve, signifying that a certain percentage of her crew belonged to the Royal Naval Militia. This fact does not, however, tend to elevate the nautical practice or naval standing of her crew one iota except in the eyes of an easy-to-be-beguiled public, and is useful only for dress parade and advertising purposes.

Naval Reserve men are usually given the first preference in selecting crews for ocean liners; but this does not distinguish them as being first-class seamen. Some of them are so, but they are sadly in the minority.

I have sailed with many of them and know whereof I speak. As seamen they are perfectly useless, while as boatmen they are positively dangerous.

About one year and a half ago I was shipmate with a British boatswain who has sailed for years in both the White

Star and Cunard lines. He told me that on one occasion, when a new crew was mustered on board one of the White Star ships at Liverpool, the chief officer ordered: "All you Naval Reserve men who have never been to sea before stand over." In response to this order, ninety men left the line and shambled over to starboard as an acknowledgment that they had never been to sea. Yet they were all rated as *seamen*!

Judging from my own more limited experience with this class of recruits, I see no reason to doubt my shipmate's statement.

Now that new legislation on the subject of life-boats, et cetera, seems certain, would it not be wise and prudent to embody within the text of the proposed laws some special provision for the equipment and management of the same?

For the past ten years there has been pending in the United States Congress a bill embodying the views of the organized seamen of this country regarding much-needed maritime reforms. The most important clause of this bill which has so far failed of enactment is a provision designed to regulate the number and individual efficiency of the deck crews, or "able seamen," to be carried in every ship.

This clause, or something similar, should be made a part of any regulations to be enacted for the safety of life at sea.

If they grant us life-boats, we should inquire, "How about the man at the oar?" A true sailor is born with an oar in his fist. His knowledge of boatmanship is an inward sense, developed and perfected by external physical practice.

Far from fearing the wind and sea, he often utilizes their power to his own purposes. He trims his sheets, and boards his tacks on the weather roll, and tautens his braces when the ship "sends aft." In all his actions he cheats the wind and sea, and handles a twenty-foot steering oar with as much grace and dexterity and sureness of stroke as a musician does a fiddle-bow.

Such men are seldom to be found in liners, however, and any legislation look-

ing toward safer traveling facilities for the general public is apt to prove false in practice unless it embodies special provision for the practical efficiency of able seamen and the selection of special life-boat crews on all ocean liners.

All the men engaged in our coastwise life-saving service are selected by the department for their *known* ability and courage as seamen, surfmen, deep-sea fishermen and whalers, and just consider their splendid, their unbroken and heroic record during the past thirty years!

Can we not compel the steamship companies to do by law what our Government does so generously, so wisely and successfully, without compulsion: employ competent men for this most important of all manly duties, the saving of human life?

Every ocean liner should be required by law to carry, in addition to the regular crew of roustabouts and paint-swabbers, a specially selected life-saving crew, composed of practical sailors and boatmen of *known* (not certified) ability and experience. These men should be ap-

pointed at least two to each boat, and given full charge of the boat-deck and all life-saving appliances of whatsoever kind. They should be under the general supervision of a practical deep-water boatswain, whose duty it should be to see that every boat and raft is at all times ready for immediate service; that the davit tackles are always clear for running and that every item of equipment belonging to each boat is in perfect condition and in its proper place. The life-saving crew should be divided into two watches and kept on duty day and night, ready for any emergency that may arise. Patent boat cranes should be installed in all passenger boats instead of the obsolete davits in present use. These cranes do not have to be turned in order to get the boat swung over, and in lowering they can be "stooped" to such an angle as to give the boat a fair offing from the ship's side when it strikes the water, thus minimizing the danger of being stove.

All davit tackles should be provided with patent self-releasing hooks, which



THE "TITANIC'S" LIFE-BOATS TIED UP AT THE NEW YORK PIER AFTER THE "CARPATHIA'S" RETURN

will disengage themselves automatically when the boat touches the water.

Every life-boat should be fitted with an extra heavy rowlock or a grooved scull hole in the stern, to one side of the rudder head, for the reception of a steering oar.

In leaving a ship's side in heavy weather, one sweep of a twenty foot steering oar in skilful hands will sometimes work wonders for mortal salvation when a rudder would be absolutely useless.

In the winter season no life-boat

show that even with more life-boats some other improvements will still be lacking.

In order to encourage good boatmanship and promote class interest in their work among the life-saving crews of these ships, I think a permanent trophy should be offered in New York, for the possession of which boat crews of rival liners might contend in periodical regattas.

This would surely tend to stimulate a desire to excel in the management of life-boats and the manipulation of their equipment and attachments, and would



A TEST OF THE "KAISER WILHELM II'S" LIFE-BOATS AT HOBOKEN BEFORE THE SHIP LEFT PORT LAST WEEK—STEWARDESSES PLAYING THE PART OF PASSENGERS

should be allowed to carry more than two-thirds of its maximum quota of passengers, and the number of life-boats per ship should be founded on this rule. Moreover, each life-boat should be provided with a suitable locker, filled with heavy wraps and light-weight tarpaulin cloths to protect female passengers and children from the rigors of the weather.

Many other details that might make for safety and assurance of passengers might be suggested, but I think these will

promote public interest in the work and welfare of the crews themselves as well, and this will count for much when it comes to life-saving.

Let all good citizens, therefore, demand immediate and favorable action on the manning and efficiency clauses of the seamen's bills now pending in Congress and for many years continually sidetracked from session to session at the arrogant behest of sordid shipowners.

Death steers the mismanned boat!

NEW YORK CITY.

Telling the Tale of the "Titanic"

BY ALEX. McD. STODDART

ASSISTANT CITY EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

AT 1.20 a. m., Monday, April 15, the cable editor opened an envelope of the Associated Press that had stamped on its face "Bulletin." This is what he read:

"Cape Race, N. F., Sunday night, April 14.—At 10.25 o'clock tonight the White Star Line steamship 'Titanic' called 'C. Q. D.' to the Marconi station here, and reported having struck an iceberg. The steamer said that immediate assistance was required."

The cable editor looked at his watch. It was 1.20 and lacked just five minutes of the hour when the mail edition goes to press.

"Boy!" he called sharply.

An office boy was at his side in a moment.

"Send this upstairs; tell them the head is to come; double column and tell the night editor to rip open two columns on the first page for a one-stick dispatch of the 'Titanic' striking an iceberg and sinking."

Every one in the office was astir in a moment and came over to see the cable editor write on a sheet of copy paper: Set across two columns.

"Titanic Sinking
in Mid-Ocean; Hit
Great Iceberg."

"Boy!" he called again; but it was not necessary—a boy in a newspaper office knows news the first time he sees it.

"Tell them that's the head for the 'Titanic.'"

Then he wrote briefly this telegraphic dispatch, and as he did so he said to another office boy at his side: "Tell the operator to shut off that story he is taking and get me a clear wire to Montreal."

This is what he wrote to the Montreal correspondent, probably at work at his desk in a Montreal newspaper office at that hour:

"Cape Race says White Star Liner 'Titanic' struck iceberg, is sinking and wants immediate assistance. Rush every line you can get. We will hold open for you until 3.30."

"Give that to the operator and find out

if we caught the mail on that 'Titanic' dispatch," he said quickly to the boy.

In a moment the boy returned.

"O. K. on both," he said.

These night office boys can carry a message to Garcia.

The city editor, who had just put on his coat previous to going away for the night, took it off. The night city editor, at the head of the copy desk, where all the local copy (as a reporter's story is called), and the telegraph editor stood together, joined later by the night editor, for the mail edition had left the composing room for the stereotypers and then to the pressroom, and from thence to be scattered wherever on the globe newspapers find readers.

The "Titanic" staff was immediately organized, for at that hour most of the staff were still at work. The city editor took the helm.

"Get the papers for April 11—all of them," he said to the head office boy, "and then send word to the art department to quit everything to make three cuts, which I shall send right down."

Then to the night city editor: "Get up a story of the vessel itself; some of the stuff they sent us the other day we did not use and I ordered it put in the envelope. (Morgue, obituary, call it what you will, are cabinets that contain envelopes filled with newspaper, magazine and other clippings on every conceivable subject, alphabetically arranged for immediate call.) Play up her mishap at the start. Get up a passenger list story and an obituary of Smith, her commander."

There was no mention of Smith in the dispatch, but city editors retain such things in their heads for immediate use, and this probably explains in a measure why they hold down their jobs; also having, it might be added, executive judgment, which is sometimes right.

"Assign somebody to the White Star Line and see what they've got."

The night city editor went back to the circular table where the seven or eight men who read the reporters' copy were gathered.

"Get up as much as you can of the passenger list of the 'Titanic.' She's sinking off Newfoundland," he said briefly to one.

And to another: "Write me a story of the 'Titanic,' the new White Star liner, on her maiden trip, telling of her mishap with the 'New York' at the start."

And to another: "Write me a story of Captain E. J. Smith."

Then to a reporter, sitting idly about: "Get your hat and coat quick; go down to the White Star Line office and telephone all you can get about the 'Titanic' sinking off Newfoundland."

Then to another reporter: "Get the White Star Line on the 'phone and find

out what they have got of the sinking of the 'Titanic.' Find out who is the executive head in New York, his address and his telephone number."

And in another part of the room the city editor was saying to the office boys: "Get me all the 'Titanic' pictures you have and a photo or cut of Captain E. J. Smith."

Two boys instantly went to work, for the photos of men are kept separate from the photographs of inanimate things. The city editor selected three:

"Tell the art department to make a three-column cut of the 'Titanic,' a two-column of the interior, and a two-column of Smith."

In the meantime the Associated Press bulletins came in briefly. Stripped of their date lines they read:

Half an hour afterward another message came, reporting that they were sinking by the head and that women were being put off in the life-boats.

The weather was calm and clear, the "Titanic's" wireless operator reported, and gave the position of the vessel as 41.46 north latitude and 50.14 west longitude.

The Marconi station at Cape Race notified the Allan liner "Virginian," the captain of which immediately advised that he was proceeding to the scene of the disaster.

The "Virginian" at midnight was about 170 miles distant from the "Titanic" and expected to reach that vessel about 10 a. m. Monday.

2 a. m. Monday.—The "Olympic" at an early hour this (Monday) morning was in latitude 40.32 north and longitude 61.18 west. She was in direct communication with the "Titanic," and is now making all haste toward her.

The steamship "Baltic" also reported herself about 200 miles east of the "Titanic" and was making all possible speed toward her.

The last signals from the "Titanic" were heard by the "Virginian" at 12.27 a. m.

The wireless operator on the "Virginian" says these signals were blurred and ended abruptly.

Paragraph by paragraph the cable editor was sending the story to the composing room. What was going on upstairs every one knew. They were side-tracking everything else and the copy-cutter in the composing room was sending out the story in "takes," as they are called, of a single paragraph to each compositor. His blue pencil marked each individual piece of copy with a letter and number, so that when the dozen or so men setting up the story had their work



HOWARD COTTAM

The "Carpathia's" young wireless operator, at the door of his wireless station

finished the story might be put together consecutively.

"Tell the operator," said the cable editor again to the office boy, "to duplicate that dispatch I gave him to our Halifax man. Get his name out of the correspondents' book."

"Who wrote that story of the 'Carmania' in the Icefield?" said the night city editor to the copy reader who "handled" the homecoming of the "Carmania," which arrived Sunday night, and the story of which was already in the mail edition of the paper before him. The copy reader told him. He called the reporter to his desk.

"Take that story," said the night city editor, "and give us a column on it. Don't rewrite the story. Add paragraphs here and there to show the vast extent of the ice field. Make it straight copy, so that nothing in that story will have to be reset. You have just thirty minutes to catch the edition. Write it in twenty."

"Get the passenger lists of the 'Olympic' and the 'Baltic'" was the assignment given to another reporter, all alert waiting for their names to be called, every man awake at the switch.

In the meantime the story from the Montreal man was being ticked off, and on another wire Halifax was coming to life.

"Men," said the city editor, "we have just five minutes left to make the city. Jam it down tight."

Already the three cuts had been made, the telegraph editor was handling the Montreal story, his assistant the Halifax end, and the cable editor was still editing the Associated Press bulletins and writing a new head to tell the rest of the story the additional details brought. The White Star Line man had a list of names of passengers of the "Titanic" and found that they numbered 1,300 and carried a crew of 860.

In the meantime the proofs of all the "Titanic" matter that had been set were coming to the desk of the managing editor, in charge over all, but giving his special attention to the editorial matter. All his suggestions went thru the city editor and on down the line, but he himself went from desk to desk overlooking the work.

"Time's up," said the city editor, but



CAPTAIN ROSTROM OF THE "CARPATHIA"

before he finished the cable editor cried to the boy: "Let the two-column head stand and tell them to add this head":

"Titanic" Sinking
in Mid-ocean; hit
Great Iceberg.

And to this was added:

At 12.27 this Morning Blurred Signals by Wireless Told of Women Being Put Off in Lifeboats—Three Liners Rushing to Aid of 1,300 Imperiled Passengers and Crew of 860 Men.

"Did we catch it?" asked the cable editor of the boy standing at the composing room tube:

"We did," he said, triumphantly.

"One big pull for the last, men," said the city editor. "We're going in at 3.20. Let's beat the town with a complete paper."

The enthusiasm was catching fire. Thruout the office it was a bedlam of

noise—clicking typewriters, clicking telegraph instruments and telephone bells ringing added to the whistle of the tubes that lead from the city room to the composing room, the press room, the stereo-type room and the business office, the latter, happily, not in use. But thruout the office men worked; nobody shouted, no one lost his head, men were flushed, but the cool, calm, deliberate way in which the managing editor smoked his cigar helped much to relieve the tension.

"Three-fifteen, men," said the city editor, admonishingly. "Every line must be up by 3.20. Five minutes more."

The city editor walked rapidly from desk to desk.

"All up," said the night city editor, 'and three minutes to the good.'

At the big table stood the city editor, cable editor, night city editor and managing editor. They were looking over the completed headline that should tell the story to the world. It read:

Across three columns.

New Liner "Titanic" Hits An Iceberg;

Sinking by the Bow at Midnight;

Women Put off in Lifeboats;

Last Wireless at 12.27 a. m. Blurred.

Single column.

Allan Liner "Virginian"

Now Speeding Toward
the Big Ship.

"Baltic" to the Rescue, Too.
The "Olympic" Also Rushing to
Give Aid—Other Ships
Within Call.

"Carmania" Dodged Bergs.
Reports French Liner "Niagara"
Injured and Several Ships
Caught.

Big "Titanic's" First Trip. Bringing Many
Prominent Americans, and Was Due
in New York Tomorrow.

Mishap at very Start. Narrowly Escaped
Collision with the American Liner
"New York" when Leaving Port.

"That will hold 'em, I guess," said the city editor, and the head went upstairs.

The men waited about and talked and smoked. Bulletins came in, but with no important details. Going to press at 3.20 meant a wide circulation. At 4.30 the Associated Press sent "Good-night," but at that hour the presses had been running uninterruptedly for almost an hour.

On Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, the city editor was at his desk half an hour earlier than usual. His assistant already had read the morning papers and the first editions of the afternoon papers, known as the "bulldog edition," which is really the morning papers rewritten, with just a new angle on the news. In a poker way, the "bulldog" goes the morning paper one better.

"We got out a corker this morning," said the assistant city editor, altho he himself had been fast asleep and knew nothing and did nothing until he picked up his morning paper at the railway station, for assistant city editors, having day jobs, can live in the suburbs. But before noon the assistant city editor had dug out of the morning papers such events as would take place during the day as the city editor might care to "cover," the "beats" the other papers had, the treatment of a story that was so different from the others as the city editor might be interested in, and anything that might interest him generally, all of the clippings clasped together and the schedule neatly typewritten telling in a line the time, the place and the thing.

As he handed it over he remarked to his chief: "Practically nothing new on the disaster; all the passengers were taken off in lifeboats and are now on their way to Halifax, says Franklin, of the White Star Line. By the way, I had a letter from Hitchens today. He's at St. John's. Don't you think it would be a good plan to send him over to Halifax even if it does break up his vacation?"

"Yes; and tell him to get a private wire when he reaches there."

"Get this off quick," he said, and he handed the following telegrams to his assistant. "Better have the boy take them to the Marconi Wireless himself—27 William street," he added.

These were the Marconigrams—in duplicate to W. T. Stead, Major Archibald Butt and Jacques Futrelle:

"Please send wireless exclusive "Titanic" sinking; your own rates."

It was signed by different names, not by the paper, because these men were known to the individuals and were friends. To Butt's telegram was left off "Your own rates" and it was signed by

the name of the Washington correspondent, a personal friend of many years' standing.

"Skipper wants to talk to you," said the assistant to the city editor, and he pushed the bracket 'phone that both used toward his chief. "Skipper" is the title in this office, and usually in all other offices, that is given to the ship news man.

"He says Franklin is not telling the truth, he believes, about the 'Titanic.' Write this name and address down," said the city editor, "and rush this dispatch":

"Can you get me the truth, for private information, about the 'Titanic.'"

The dispatch was sent to the head of one of Canada's great railways.

Meanwhile the city editor was perusing the schedule of suggestions of his assistant, to which he added his own, in more terse language. This is what it looked like:

Scenes at White Star Office.....Burnet
 Passenger ListHoward
 First Steamer to Use Wireless.....Horry
 Cape Race a Graveyard.....Wall
 Description of "Titanic"Lynah

"Titanic" Accident Insurance and Losses

Glover
 Noted Men and Women on Board...Griffen
 Skippers Warned of Ice Peril.....Bush
 Career of Captain Smith.....Payne
 How the "Republic" Sank Off No Man's Land

Kimpton
 Careers of Millet, Harris, Ismay, Butt, Stead,
 Futrelle, Strauss, Astor, Hays, Guggenheim
 and MooreBrewster

Northern Ice Packs Break up Early

Elmendorf
 Arctic Glaciers the Cause.....Whitten
 Bulkheads at FaultMoors
 Liners That Have Paid Toll.....Bromiley
 Modern Safety DevicesMcDonald

And so the morning work was started.

The other local news, however, must not be neglected, and there was no disappointment when, in looking over the assignment book, it was found that, at least for the present, the following men were out of it:

Hoe Book SaleWilson
 Gaynor Says He Is His Own Boss...Poinier
 Thaw's Sanity to be TestedBrown
 Clark Offers Fund for Big Art Gallery.Ferris
 Schumann-Heink Divorce?Alger
 War Over \$40,000,000 Estate.....Stuart
 Her \$150,000 Suit Off; Luke Marries...Riker
 Ask Receiver for Manhattan Securities Co.
 Graham



BROADWAY, BY THE WHITE STAR LINE OFFICES, CROWDED WITH THE STRICKEN AND THE CURIOUS

And so the staff separated, all to turn in by 5 o'clock, when the copy readers should begin their work, the stories assigned to them earlier in the day. The organization must never go to pieces, no matter how big the news; the paper must always take care of the other news, no matter how greatly it is overshadowed.

"My God!" said the city editor, as he read a dispatch at 7 o'clock that night, "the skipper's right. The White Star Line and Franklin have lied to us."

"Here," he said, calling to Burnet to come to his desk, "go back to the White Star Line and tell Franklin he is a liar! The 'Titanic' sank at 2.20 this morning and not more than 700 were taken off in the boats. Tell it to him with my compliments, too."

Every one looked up, for the voice of the city editor was pitched high and he was angry clear thru. "Here's a private dispatch," he said, "I have just received from a friend in Canada, who says that the 'Titanic' went down at 2.20 and the only ones saved are practically women and children."

And then was begun the story telling the world Tuesday morning of the "Titanic" sinking four hours after hitting an iceberg, 866 being rescued by the "Carpathia," with probably 1,250 perishing in the sea; with Ismay safe, and probably Butt, Astor, Smith, Stead, Guggenheim, Millet, Harris, Futrelle, Straus and others less prominent sinking with the "Titanic."

When the city editor arrived on Tuesday morning, again at noon, showing practically no wear of the eighteen-hour stretch he had gone thru, he recalled Hitchens, now in Halifax, telling him to "never mind" and proceed on his vacation, etc., for the "Carpathia," "the hospital ship," was bound for New York where everything would center.

No reply came from Butt, Stead or Futrelle. Naturally. But what bothered the city editor was that the offer made by wireless to the wireless man aboard the "Carpathia" brought no response, not a word came in answer to the message to Captain Rostrom, of the "Carpathia," not a word from any passenger of the three women who, it had

been suggested to him, might be able "to write the story."

The ship news man was sent early to find out about the "Carpathia," when she would arrive, what men would board her, what and when the revenue cutter would leave, how many men each paper might be permitted to have on board, and arrangements on the pier. This, some of it for publication and some of it for office information, was hard to get because "everything up in the air," he reported. Tuesday brought by wireless the passenger list, but not a scrap of information. Nevertheless there were half a dozen pages to fill, and this is the way the city editor mapped out his story for certain things were evident: That the "Titanic" knew of the ice ahead (because she was warned by the "America"); Astor, Straus, Stead and Butt were given up for lost; there were not enough lifeboats; the "Titanic" was not "unsinkable"; these were "leads," and so the staff got busy again.

There were the old stories to be covered again: the scenes at the White Star Line offices, "Titanic" accident, and life insurance of men and women lost, and these additional stories that the news reports suggested: Criticism of the northern route; young Astor to send ship to seek his father; customs men to pass the "Carpathia" without delay; American regulations compared with British regulations as to lifeboat capacity; big Atlantic liners that are now lacking in lifeboats; sea patrol suggested for the ice region; vessels not built that will not sink; scout cruisers rushed to scene of wreck; care of survivors when they arrive; steerage survivors to find aid; sea traffic not hurt by the disaster; facts about those on the "Titanic"; people from afar off coming to New York; Congress likely to say "more lifeboats"; triumph for wireless and why was false news given out Monday night, when it was known that the "Titanic" foundered at 2.20 a. m. Monday.

Tuesday midnight came. This query was handed to the city editor:

"Have story that wreck was caused by high speed and panic," wired St. John correspondent. "Shall I send?"

"Wire 'Let it come,'" said the city editor.

Five hundred words came. The city editor read it carefully, balanced it in the scales, as it were, and then, reluctantly, as if still in doubt, he said to the telegraph editor:

"Doublelead it; across two columns; put a four-column head on it and say in the head that the tale is discredited."

The city editor was taking no chances. And so Wednesday morning brought six, seven and eight pages of the "Titanic" matter when the only news was the list of passengers reported by wireless.

Wednesday—another day with no news and with the plan of many engaged to thwart the newspapers and keep what news of the disaster they could from leaking out. The "Carpathia," it was figured, would be in late Thursday night or possibly Friday morning. Absolutely no news was received, even her position being six, eight and ten hours behind. It was definitely stated, however, that no newspaper man would be permitted to board the vessel on her way up New York Bay, or at her pier in the Hudson River. Quick work was required and the aid of President Taft, Mayor Gaynor and Secretary McVeagh was sought both by the newspapers and those desiring to stop publicity. The newspapers won, and Secretary Nagel received instructions from the President to see that at least reporters were permitted to tell the world what had happened. Every newspaper would have been glad to have assigned twenty-four reporters to interview survivors, but at last it was decided that the press associations should be represented by six men each, the morning newspapers by four men each, and the evening newspapers by two men each. Photographers were barred. Admission to the pier only was given. Previous to this newspapers were given a number of pier passes; these, however, were canceled, and special tickets of the number quoted were to take their place.

How Thursday's paper was got out is merely a repetition of Tuesday. The great story was Thursday night, when the "Carpathia" should arrive. For the "Carpathia" absolutely refused to give out anything by wireless which should tell



Photo by Clinedinst, Washington

SENATOR W. A. SMITH

Chairman of the committee investigating the "Titanic" disaster, on the steps of the Senate Office Building, on the morning of one of last week's sessions

in advance what had happened on that Sunday midnight and when 1,595 men, women and children perished off Newfoundland. The whole of America wanted to know, the whole civilized world wanted information, but this is what the Associated Press had to send to its clients, the newspapers of America:

"We have no assurance that we will get any wireless news from the 'Carpathia,' as this vessel studiously refuses to answer all queries. Even President Taft's requests for information, addressed to the 'Carpathia,' has been ignored."

How the city editor laid his plans to get the "Carpathia's" story of the "Titanic" disaster, with only four men to go on the pier, is interesting. First, as near to the pier as he could get it, he arranged for four private wires, direct wires, that would lead into the editorial rooms. These four wires were for the four men, the main men on whom he depended to get the great story of the "Titanic's" foundering. They were picked men, no better, probably, than the rest, but luck

is always on the side of the man who is a worker and is alert. In the office were four men, with typewriters, with an instrument held in place to the ear. Whether the "Carpathia" got in at 9 o'clock, or 10, or 11, or 12, or even 1, the story would, must, be told. Time alone would give more opportunity as to whether the story could be told in two, four, six, eight, ten or twelve pages. The "Carpathia" docked at 9.35 o'clock, but that is getting ahead of the story.

Where the four private telephones were installed was the headquarters of the staff. Two blocks away, out of the way of the great crowd that should gather, were automobiles stationed to carry men to the office, the men who should write the advance stories of the crowds, the ambulances and other aid, the scenes on the pier, before the "Carpathia" came in.

The moment the "Carpathia" docked the real story would begin. Before 6 o'clock that night the four pier passes were distributed to the four men selected; the additional pier passes that were said to be of no use were also passed out, and in addition every member of the staff had his police card, which permits the reporter to go within the police lines.

At 6 o'clock that night sixteen men gathered around the city editor. By telephone or otherwise the men who were to gather the story were told to report promptly. They did. These sixteen men were the flying squadron, upon whom devolved the great task of the night. Outside the group, as it were, was the managing editor, who ordinarily is in entire charge of the paper. The night city editor, who is at the head of men who edit the reporters' copy, was near him. And near by were the telegraph and cable editors, whose "Titanic" work was practically finished, their work having been done on the nights when news really did come. Near by stood the four men who were assigned to take the stories over the telephone and write them on the typewriting machines. Other members of the staff stood by to hear how "the chief," as the city editor is sometimes called, intended to outline the story.

He began in a leisurely tone, as if telling a story. And this is what he said:

"When the 'Carpathia' docks tonight which, as closely as I can figure it, will

be between 9 and 9.15, there will probably be thirty thousand people held back by the police. The arrangements may go to pieces; but I imagine Waldo's men will not let the crowd break loose. But whatever happens, you will be up against a stiff game to get thru the lines. We have established four telephones, which are direct wires between this office and the building on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Eleventh avenue.

"The four special passes which I have already given out will admit within the pier lines. The pier passes, which the customs people say now are not good, I have already given out. You may be able to break thru lines here and there, but at any rate your police cards will be recognized. As you know, the main story is the arrival of the 'Carpathia,' and the tales told by survivors and passengers who witnessed the rescues. The men with the special pier passes will get the story of the four officers who were saved and particularly the story of the second Marconi operator who came thru alive. It may be another Jack Binns story and it may not, but we've got to get it. Also the story of the wireless operator of the "Carpathia" must be had. These men ought to have thrilling stories. Captain Rostrom's story should tell from the time he turned his vessel toward the 'Titanic' till he reached the pier. Bruce Ismay must be seen. He will give out a formal statement. It won't be worth the paper it is written on, but we'll print whatever he says. Ask him how he came to be saved when Astor, Butt, Straus and Guggenheim went down. That's the story we want—no statement.

"Mr. Burnet will see the second Marconi wireless man; and, if possible, the first officer.

"Mr. Howard will see the wireless man of the 'Carpathia' and if possible the second officer.

"Mr. Horry will see Ismay and the third officer, if possible.

"Mr. Wall will see Captain Rostrom and incidentally ask him why Taft's message was ignored.

"In charge of the story will be Mr. Burnet; you may have to ignore some of these assignments; you men on the ground will be the better judge. If you want me, I'll be right here at my telephone."

All the men were listening intently, for an unusual scene like this is rarely witnessed in a newspaper office.

"You four men upon whom I am depending for the main story will see as many survivors as you can; get as many stories as you can and don't be afraid of duplicating. I'll take care of that.

"Every man will get survivors' stories; I repeat, don't be afraid of duplicating. I'll take care of that.

"Mr. Lynah will write the story on the arrival of the ship on the pier and interviews with survivors.

"Mr. Glover will write the story of the Senate committee that is on its way here, and which will arrive at 8 o'clock, and interviews with survivors.

"Mr. Griffen will write the story of the tugs that will go out to intercept the 'Carpathia' and interviews.

"Mr. Bush will write the story of the relief extended to survivors and get interviews.

"Mr. Payne will write the story of the crowd at the Battery and then follow the boat to the pier and get interviews.

"Mr. Kimpton will write the story of the distribution of the money sent by the stock exchange, and get interviews.

"Mr. Brewster will write the story of the autos and get interviews.

"Mr. Elmendorf will get the story of the crowds that will not get near the scene, and get interviews.

"Mr. Whitten will see Franklin and get what the White Star Line has to say, and get interviews.

"Mr. Moors will get interviews and then cover the hotels on Broadway between Twenty-seventh street and Thirty-fourth street.

"Mr. Bromiley will get interviews and cover the hotels between Thirty-fourth street and Forty-fifth street.

"Mr. McDonald will get interviews and cover the Fifth avenue hotels, from the Holland House to the Plaza, and including the Ritz-Carlton.

"The autos for the men who are doing these hotels will be parked at Eighteenth street and Eleventh avenue. The chauffeurs of these machines will have a piece of white paper in their hats and will take instructions from any man who presents his police card. Mr. Payne, who will do the Battery first, will find his machine at the door.

"In getting the story of survivors and of those on the 'Carpathia' to whom the survivors told their story, find out how Astor, Stead, Straus, Millet, Harris, Butt, Futrelle, Guggenheim and Smith died. Get every one to tell any story of heroism or cowardice he or she witnessed. Find out how the crew acted and the panic in the steerage, if there was one.

"The men who do the theaters will first send their stories over the telephone from the headquarters. If there is any jam on telephone we have arranged for three more wires at Twenty-third street and Eleventh avenue, the building on the southwest corner. But I don't expect any great jam. Then these men will do the hotels and telephone their story from whichever hotel they are in. The operator has been instructed to use every switch except one for the 'Titanic' story, so there will be lots of wires, with men at each end to take stories. But it will help if the stories can come over the four special wires.

"The way the telephones will be cared for is this: When a man comes into headquarters, he will be told which telephone to use, so that the men at this end of the wire will not be interrupted. That is to say, over one wire will come the story of the arrival of the 'Carpathia.'

"Over another wire will come the story of the wreck of the 'Titanic.'

"Over a third telephone will come the story of the rescue work by the 'Carpathia.'

"And over the fourth will come the story of survivors.

"As soon as a man gets into the office he will write down the name of the person he has interviewed. This list will be posted over each wire. If a reporter sees that the man he has interviewed is already posted, pass up the story."

The city editor stopped talking.

"Are there any questions?" he asked.

"Have I made it clear what each man is to do?"

"You're the goods!" said the youngest of the group, marveling at this master mind that could see the whole scene long before it should be put into cold type and placed before a million readers.

"Then go to it!" said the city editor.



Mr. Nicholas W. Tchaykovsky, the venerable Russian patriot, recently acquitted after a trial for conspiracy, sends us this illustration and that reproduced below. Funds are being collected to relieve the famine in Russia, and American subscriptions will be received by the Russian Famine Relief Fund, 135 East Fifteenth street, New York.



The upper illustration presents a Tatar family, of which the two youngest members are ill with measles. The father has gone to dig a grave for another member of the family. There is no fuel to heat the mud hut, altho the temperature is 20 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The lower picture represents a crowd of children in a village of mixed Russian and Tatar population gathered to await the daily allowance from the soup kitchen established in the hut at the back.

Literature

William James

"We are delighted when we expect to see an author and find a man."

WITH this quotation from Pascal Professor Boutroux, of Paris, begins his sketch of the life and thought of the late Professor James, of Harvard.¹ It is a happy keynote, this emphasis on personality, for few philosophers have made so much of personality. He believed in its permanence and devoted much of his life to a search for experimental evidence in support of this belief. He had a chronic distrust of abstract theories and formulations, in which the personal desires of the author found or appeared to find no expression. His own philosophy was saturated with himself, and his circle of friends was even wider than his circle of disciples. Many tributes of appreciation and affection have appeared since his death on August 26, 1910, but this little volume is especially welcome, for M. Boutroux, at one time exchange professor at Harvard, knew James well, and since his philosophical point of view is similar he is able to interpret him sympathetically.

He has indeed been remarkably successful in giving in such brief space a clear survey of James's varied activities, and in showing how naturally he was led from physiology to psychology, and from psychology to metaphysics. The greater part of his constructive thinking was done during the last ten years, after he had received his death sentence and knew that any moment his work might be cut short by heart failure. But his courage did not fail nor his industry slacken. In spite of increasing weakness and pain he labored with feverish haste to put into systematic form his message to the world.

The essay on James by Professor Royce² is an admirable complement to the above, for as his lifelong friend and

colleague at Harvard he of course knew James much more intimately than M. Boutroux, but his philosophical attitude is more antagonistic. He, therefore, passes lightly over the metaphysical theories of James in order to consider his contributions to religion and to ethics. "From the point of view of the competent student of our philosophy," says Professor Royce, "the representative American philosophers are now three and only three—Edwards, Emerson, James."

Professor Royce regards "The Will to Believe" as the best expression of James's philosophy of life, and he summarizes the argument of this volume so admirably that we must quote the passage:

"The need of active faith in the unseen and the superhuman he founds upon these simple and yet absolutely true principles, principles of the true dialectics of life: First, every great decision of practical life requires faith, and has irrevocable consequences, consequences that belong to the whole great world, and that therefore have endless possible importance. Secondly, since action and belief are thus inseparably bound together, our right to believe depends upon our right, as active beings, to make decisions. Thirdly, our duty to decide life's greater issues is determined by the absolute truth that that, in critical cases, the will to be doubtful and not to decide is itself a decision, and is hence no escape from our responsible moral position. . . . We have a right to interpret the universe so as to enable us to act at once decisively, courageously and with a sense of the inestimable preciousness and responsibility of the power to act."

Besides the opening essay on James, Professor Royce's volume contains four others of great interest. One of them contains the essence of his "Philosophy of Loyalty." Another is his Heidelberg address on the problem of truth, a criticism of pragmatism from his own standpoint of absolute idealism. A third is a lecture on "Immortality." The longest and in some respects the most helpful of them all is that on "What Is Vital in Christianity," delivered before the Harvard Y. M. C. A., and expressing his conception of the incarnation and atonement.

¹WILLIAM JAMES. By *Emile Boutroux*. Translated by Archibald and Barbara Henderson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

²WILLIAM JAMES AND OTHER ESSAYS ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE. By *Josiah Royce*. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Mistress of the Southern Seas

OF the two books on Chile which stand upon our desk, the former, a thoroly acceptable addition to a popular series already praised in *THE INDEPENDENT*, is a general account of the great South American republic;¹ the latter, a somewhat less useful contribution to the historiography of Latin-America.²

This field is, alas, so under-developed that the chance resident or traveler, whatever his walk in life, feels free to write the history of the region he has visited. He frequently brings out his book, enjoys the thrills of authorship, and gets away unscathed because the reviewers are even more ignorant of his field than he is himself. We have in *The Independence of Chile* the work of a physician. It is written to catch the public eye, yet contains neither index nor maps; and it includes a bibliography

of twenty-two titles, only five of which are in English. It contains no preface; but its opening sentence speaks of the rise "from the decay and degeneration of despotism and selfishness" of the "white flower of freedom" (p. 3). It surveys with adverse judgment the Spanish colonial system, and traces the transition of the patriotic revival into independence. The war of liberation is treated with detail and eloquence. O'Higgins, San Martin and the picturesque Cochrane fill the pages with their intrigues and their valor, and when these were discarded in ingratitude, Dr. Chisholm deftly congratulates both them and the Chileans who put them aside, for the "state could not, with dignity and moral profit, continue to be governed by individuals rendered irresponsible by prestige or gratitude. As to the heroes themselves, their work was done, and only time could mature, consolidate and perfect it. Moreover their memory has become dearer and their luster brighter from the unmerited humiliation that obscured their last earthly years, and which has added something like the glory of martyrdom to the splendor of virtue."

Mr. Winter's book, without being a model of style, is far superior in its gen-

¹CHILE AND HER PEOPLE OF TODAY. An Account of the Customs, Characteristics, Amusements, History and Advancement of the Chileans, and the Development and Resources of Their Country. By Nevin O. Winter. Illustrated from photographs. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$3.

²THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHILE. By A. Stuart M. Chisholm. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.50.



THE ACONCAGUA RIVER

An illustration from Winter's "Chile" (L. C. Page & Co.)

eral apparatus. The index and the bibliography figure here: tho we see no good reason for omitting the titles of books in French and Spanish. For traveling dilettante and merchant alike there is much to hold the attention.

The New Democracy

DEMOCRACY in America is burgeoning anew. After the winter of sleep which succeeded the fierce heat of the Civil War the century-old tree is putting on a fresh beauty and strength. That continent-wide unrest which alarms financiers and inspires plain patriots, is a sign of new life. In the political parties insurgents refuse to keep the peace. Among the citizens there goes on an active struggle to depose the boss and his business paymaster and to restore government to the voters.

This is the New Democracy* which is the subject of Dr. Weyl's brilliant, cogent and erudite work, a volume which shows on every page the practised hand of the magazine writer, who must never be dull and must make every sentence scintillate.

In great part the yeasty uprising among the people is instinctive but ill-reasoned. Even the leaders' minds are often confused. They look longingly backward to the pioneer days, when all business was on a puny scale and competition was actually "the life of trade." Dismayed by the growth of trusts and monopolies they would fain restore an imagined golden age when a poor man could start a business, railroads kept no lobbies and Andrew Jackson wrestled with the United States Bank.

If the New Democracy is to win any more than stage victories it must be capably directed. It must diagnose the national ills correctly and concoct the medicines for them skilfully. Dr. Weyl has indicated both the disease and the remedies.

The New Democracy resembles in some points Croly's "Promise of American Life," from which Colonel Roosevelt got the New Nationalism which he preached for a season. Each gives an illuminated panoramic view of the

growth of democracy in America. But, whereas Mr. Croly makes a searching analysis of the ideas of liberty and equality which underlie the democratic teachings, exposing their self contradiction and propounding a really new intellectual basis for national policies, Dr. Weyl adopts the democratic assumptions and narrates how they are gradually receiving new political, social and intellectual expression. The author delivers no distinctively original message. He is an expositor, not prophet nor philosopher. He does not unfold a continuous argument; he makes a survey. His purpose is to enrich democracy by gathering under its banner all the new popular movements in politics and society.

His exposition covers a wondrous range. Neither Democrats nor Republicans, nor both together, perceive the far-stretching empire with which the writer would endow democracy. To him direct primaries, short ballot, initiative, referendum and recall, woman suffrage—all the machinery by which the short-sighted set too much store—are but necessary means for securing popular control of industry and wealth, for guaranteeing to the unprivileged better health and education, more wages and leisure, for winning a social democracy which is an expurgated socialism. Not that the abstract, absolute, uncompromising dogmas of socialism—the class war and the rest—are claimed for democracy. They are repudiated. Kindly but firmly they are thrust beyond the pale. But the essentials of opportunist, practical socialism are unblushingly appropriated and claimed as the natural possession of democracy. Time will show whether this surreptitious endowment will be welcomed. All socialists are democrats: but not all democrats will admit they can possibly be socialists—not even of the mildest, canary-keeping kind.

In the closing chapter, when discussing whether a democracy can endure, the author just skirts the profounder problem of eugenics, the question of quality of population, which, to philosophic democrats, is daily gathering more solemn importance. Democracy assumes that an improved environment will produce a race capable of winning and keeping a civilization higher than we have thus far

*THE NEW DEMOCRACY. By Walter E. Weyl, Ph.D.
New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

attained. The eugenist, when he is also a democrat, disappointed at the slow advance of half a century, dismayed by the discovery that the ignorant, the oppressed and the ill-bred have not answered the expectation of democracy by raising themselves and ushering in a new kingdom on earth, is anxiously inquiring whether they are not inherently incapable of doing that task. On one point Dr. Weyl agrees with the eugenist and is in conflict with most ardent democrats. He would regulate immigration more searchingly. However, the eugenist says that dilution of the American race with lower types from South-eastern Europe and from Asia has gone on so long that even if checked at once, it is doubtful whether it has not made, along with the negro, a problem for democracy so complicated and cumbrous that it will overtax the brains and powers of the ablest and most devoted patriots. Perhaps only after breeding for quality for a generation or two will society gain the innate power necessary for the solution of the problems of the New Democracy.

The Life and Times of Cavour. By William Roscoe Thayer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. (2 vols). Pp. 1166. With 51 Illustrations. \$7.50.

The Risorgimento, the movement which welded modern Italy together, has enlisted the attention of many writers—poets, novelists and historians; not, as in the case of Greece, because of the classical tradition, but because of the remarkable group of men who connected themselves with the event. It was not the work of a people; Mr. Thayer dispels that myth. It was the work of

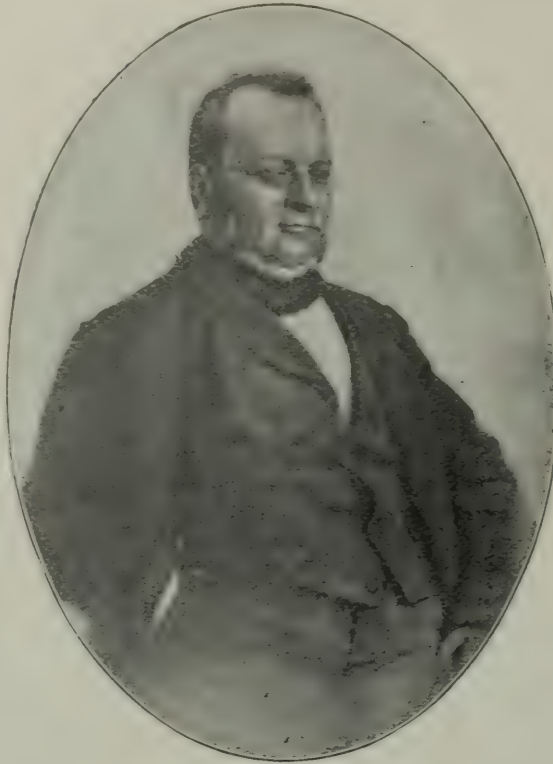
leaders who secured a following among the upper and middle classes. The greatest of those leaders was Cavour, in many ways the greatest figure to appear in Europe since the fall of the first Napoleon; and what Trevelyan has done in his brilliant volumes to immortalize Garibaldi, Mr. Thayer has done for the memory of Cavour. No one can read the book without a feeling of admiration for the tireless patience which

sifted the rich store of materials, and the dramatic sense which gave the narrative such vividness without sacrifice of truth. Tho the hero is represented as a hero, his weaknesses are not disguised; and in the same way Napoleon III, tho regarded with disfavor, is shown to have had adequate reason for his desertion of Italy at Villafranca. Here is the author's estimate of Cavour:

"Any one can brandish the magician's wand; only the magician himself can

conjure with it. Slowly the world has come to see that Cavour's achievement was not due to a succession of dazzling dexterities, but to the genius of the man—genius in which we must reckon temperament and natural aptitude, character, training, and an almost infallible eye for opportunity. He was a lifelong pupil of experience. . . . To Italians Cavour will stand for all time as the builder of their state. Many quarried: he took the blocks, of every size and shape and quality, and made United Italy out of them. He used the material at hand, as the true architect does."

Mr. Thayer has written frankly from the political standpoint; but tho he gives little attention to social and economic conditions, there is ample evidence that he understood their significance quite well. He is, by the way, an American, and favorably known for his work on "The Dawn of Italian Independence."



CAVOUR'S LAST PORTRAIT

From Thayer's Biography (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

The Civil War. By F. L. Paxson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 256 pages. 50 cents.

We are furnished in this little volume the best brief account of the Civil War that has been written. The author knows much of his material first hand, but his great dependence, as he frankly states, has been upon the best of the writers who have made special studies of various phases of the struggle, and most of all upon "the profound, judicial and enlightened pages of James Ford Rhodes," whose great and voluminous work Mr. Paxson has so successfully condensed. The admirable thing about the author's work is the fact that condensation has not meant, what it so often does in literature, dessication. We have here no Ploetz's "Epitome of History," no mere dry bones of historical events, but the living, fascinating story of the essential phases of one of the most humanly interesting struggles in history. The reviewer read it in a single evening, as he would have read nothing else but a tale of romance. Yet interesting as the work is, the truth pervades all its pages. No error of moment has been noticed. There are many judgments which men with other points of view will question, and these judgments are frankly, forcefully and confidently stated. There is no evasion. The author does not stand shivering on the brink of a decision, but plunges in confidently, unhesitatingly. A broad, generous philosophy pervades all of his general conclusions, and may be seen in the first sentence of the preface:

"It is the attempt of this book to show that the Civil War . . . was a struggle between two civilizations, each the logical result of its environment, and each endeavoring to work out the best American interest as it saw it."

The Truth About Chickamauga. By Archibald Gracie. Pp. xxxii, 462. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$4.

"The history of Chickamauga," says our author, "has, ever since the day it was fought, been made a conspiracy for the silencing and suppression of the truth." It is not likely that unbiased persons will hold a different view after reading his authoritative presentation of the facts. Misrepresentation began immediately after the battle. The personal

issues which were raised—for instance, between General Rosecrans and some of his subordinates—have had the effect of obscuring the most important incidents of the battle; and existing accounts, largely drawn from the newspapers, are colored by a partisanship which has made and destroyed reputations without any scruple. Rosecrans bore his part in distorting the truth. So, apparently, did those who, under governmental authority, wrote the history of the battle upon the battlefield itself. Mr. Gracie considers Chickamauga not only a Confederate victory, but one of the most important victories which the South won during the war. If Buckner had not been ordered to discontinue the pursuit, not one Federal soldier would have escaped across the Tennessee; and "the military and financial history of the time proves that the immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederacy would have followed the destruction of Rosecrans's army." Into the preparation of this volume Mr. Gracie put eight years' work. While he neglected no other sources of light, his conclusions are mainly based upon the "Official Records," exact references to them appearing in the footnotes on every page. Nine maps, four views of the battlefield, and the portraits of more than a hundred Federal officers, add to the value of the book. As regiments from nineteen States were engaged at Chickamauga, the minute details which Mr. Gracie gives should arouse a wide interest.

The Call of the Carpenter. By Bouck White, Head Resident, Trinity House, New York. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

A few years ago in Germany much attention was given to the theory that Christianity was originally a social movement among the slave populations of the Roman Empire, and that the Jesus of the Gospels was not historical, but an idealized expression of the longings and aspirations of this Roman underworld. Later and fuller investigation has revealed to the critical eye so much of contemporary myth, allegory and mystic rite woven into the story of Jesus that these opponents of his historicity have

been obliged to supplant the social idealization with a religious one. Now comes Mr. Bouck White and declares that both views are wrong. These ultra critics, as well as the "muzzled" orthodox interpreters of the historical school, have one and all misread the Gospels. The Jesus there portrayed is not primarily a divine person, a religious genius or an idealized reformer; he is a social revolutionist of the most realistic and radical sort, "the Insurgent of Galilee," the fierce and unrelenting leader of the rising proletariat to which he belonged. To unearth this picture of the Carpenter, to rub off the accretions and incrustations of the centuries, to enliven again its "vivid tints," and to raise it aloft as a standard for the rallying hosts of present-day rebellious "wage slaves," is the object of Mr. White's book, which he "affirms to be a piece of cool, scientific history," but which is really an inconsistent, erratic, ill-founded, highly colored piece of special pleading. The imagination is stimulated by such stylistic decorations as "vested interests," "Cicero tribe," "Caia-phas crowd," "brain sweat," "exploiters," "head-on collisions" between Jesus and "the system," "retainers" and "non-consumers," but these expressions are more exciting than convincing in "cool history." Of course, Mr. White has no patience with the virgin birth stories of Jesus, whom he regards as the natural son of Joseph, and whose resurrection he does not deem worthy of notice. The revolution which Jesus began made marvelous strides after his death under the leadership of his mother and his immediate disciples, and would eventually have succeeded had not the Roman "capitalistic class," thru the influence of Paul, "kidnapped" and "annexed" the whole movement, thus stemming the tide of democracy and holding it in check down even to the present time. Paul, therefore, from the true Christian—i. e., revolutionary—standpoint, is anathema, and humanity must now rid itself of this Roman incubus and his Greek conception of a sovereign God, "Creator and ruler of the universe"; going back for its only and real "Father, Son and Holy Ghost" to "that carpenter shop in Nazareth" where it will find a fulcrum from which democracy can move the world. To such "scientific history" Mr. White

has been able to give the semblance of truth by disregarding some facts and inventing others, by warping the plain statements of the Gospels, by drawing copiously on his own imagination, and by handling the results of New Testament criticism with offensive superficiality. As regards the picture of Jesus, the result of the author's labor is an imaginary creation instead of a historical character, and the lack of creative genius in Mr. White leaves his creation without unity, consistency or attractive power, and marred by coarse touches of questionable interest to any one and of positive aversion to a great many.

The Life and Love of the Insect. By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

We have before called attention in THE INDEPENDENT to the fact that both Maeterlinck and Bergson derive some of the happiest illustrations of their philosophy from Fabre's studies of insect life. The reader of this volume will not wonder at the fascination Fabre exerts over such minds. He is able to interest anybody in insects because he is first interested in them himself. He does not, like many of the younger set of entomologists, look upon insects with an eye solely to their possible value as material out of which to extract a Ph. D., but because he likes to watch them. He has spent the greater part of the past eighty years in getting acquainted with the bugs and beetles in the neighborhood of his Provençal birthplace. Consequently he is able to tell something about the *life* of insects, not merely about their dead bodies; he knows them as individuals, not merely as specimens of a species. His interpretation of their actions and emotions is frankly anthropomorphic, but perhaps this is nearer the truth than the anatomical studies which attempt to monopolize the name of science. Maeterlinck was justified in calling M. Fabre "the Homer of the insects," for his language has the true epic swing when he describes the fight of the wasp and spider or the rape of the lady scorpion. It is lucky Kipling did not know about the female of this species. She certainly carries feminism to an extreme, for she eats her husband when tired of him.

Literary Notes

....In the short, explosive chapters of *God and Democracy* (Forbes; 50 cents) Rev. Frank Crane has set forth a striking plea, based on practical needs, for the exaltation of service rather than dominion as the dominant characteristic in the idea of God.

....Short, well-written sketches, biographical and critical, of Thomas Nelson Page, Charles Egbert Craddock, George W. Cable, James Lane Allen and Joel Chandler Harris make up an attractive little book which its author, Harry Aubrey Toulmin, Jr., entitles *Social Historians* (Badger; \$1.50) and for which Prof. Charles W. Kent provides a pleasant introduction.

....Novel, interesting and delightful are the stories describing the daily life and thoughts of the peasants of modern Greece, particularly of the Island of Poros, which Julia D. Dragoumis has produced in *Tales of a Greek Island* (Houghton; \$1.35). Written on the spot, which the author avows is one of the most beautiful in a land of beautiful islands, these simple, appealing tales of a wretchedly poor but contented people abound in vivid and wonderfully human touches and beautiful descriptions.

....The friends of M. Anatole le Braz, who is now touring the States as a lecturer of the Alliance Française, will find in *Ames d'Occident* (Paris: Lévy; 3 fr. 50) seven well contrasted tales of the Brittany whose poet he is. Two of these tales represent in definitive form earlier stories of his province; one of them, "Chez le Dernier des Nial Mor," is a reminiscence of an Irish holiday, and serves to remind us how close the bond is, in temper and tradition, between Celtic Brittany and Celtic Ireland. The savor of salt, mysticism, and good humor adheres to these narratives of the French Far West.

....*Mona, A Drama*, by Brian Hooker (Dodd; \$1.25), is the libretto of Prof. Horatio Parker's opera which won the \$10,000 prize of the Metropolitan Opera House, and was there performed for the first time on the evening of March 14. As compared with the ordinary "book of the opera" Mr. Hooker's tragedy of the ancient British princess-reformer, who tries to revise the world by doing something instead of raising its average by being something, possesses literary merit of a high order; and, if for this reason alone, was worthy of publication. Those who delight in old-world romance cast in the form of dramatic verse will enjoy it, for it "reads well." But neither the poem nor the music of this mis-called "American opera" makes any distinctively American appeal.

....The songs of Modeste Hannis Jordan, "gathered between covers from far and wide," have the merit of simplicity, love of rural scenery, and restfulness. *Vagrant Verses* (The Cosmopolitan Press, New York; \$1). A single stanza may serve to indicate their weakness and their strength.

"Not with the strong would I run,
Not with the doubters of good,
Not in the glare of the sun,
But rather the shade of the wood."

and one needs a good deal of that spirit in these days.

....George B. Balch, *Illinois Pioneer*, has done his work—no doubt a good work—and is dead. His poems, dear to his neighbors and friends in a small circle, have a charm to just such a circle. (Sherman, French & Co., Boston; \$1.25.)

....In our issue of April 25 we noticed the publication by Messrs. Constable, of London, of Edmond G. A. Holmes's *What Is and What Might Be*. This book now comes to us with the imprint of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

....The New York *Sun* recently published an interesting account of John Masefield's experiences in New York ten years ago when he served as general roustabout in a Sixth avenue saloon. The *Sun* gives 1908 as the year of his entry into literature as the author of a published book, altho in 1906 was published his anthology entitled "A Sailor's Garland"; and on the title page of this book one is informed that the writer is responsible also for "Sea Life in Nelson's Time" and "On the Spanish Main." These are specimens of the hack work of a most unusual author. Like Joseph Conrad, Masefield has been a sailor, and one finds similes and metaphors drawn from his sea experience as the only figures in his verse which are not essentially sordid. One may like or dislike Masefield's recently published book of narrative verse entitled *The Everlasting Mercy* (Macmillan; \$1.25), but one cannot deny him a vigor and sincerity rare in modern English literature.

....A volume of essays by H. Belloc rewards the reader in the same way that a desultory walk thru the fields brings delight to an aimless saunterer. *First and Last* (Dutton; \$1.25) is no dusty highway between straight walls, but a footpath full of unexpectedness and whimsical indirections. There are discussions of cheeses, of tides, and of winds, as well as of historical evidence and of the Battle of Hastings. The essays lack the electric snap of Chesterton's, but they are graceful and pleasant reading.

....Now that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking the Presidential nomination, the fourth edition of a little volume entitled *Rooseveltian Fact and Fable* just issued will delight all his enemies.

The author and publisher is Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, 6 West Sixty-sixth street, New York.

....Patrick H. W. Ross in *The Western Gate* (Dodd, Mead; 75 cents) argues enthusiastically for the opening of Puget Sound as a national free port in order to develop the Pacific commerce as England dominates the Atlantic. Mr. Ross is undeniably a visionary, but we are not sure that his vision is false. At any rate the book is inspiring and suggestive, notwithstanding his propensity to indulge in wild generalizations on racial characteristics.

....Portsmouth gave at least three men of letters to the nineteenth century: Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Besant and George Meredith. A cousin of the last of these writers contributes to *The Fortnightly Review* for April a paper on "George Meredith and His Relatives," which will be welcomed as throwing some light upon a life about which a veil of ignorance has long hung. In Captain Marryat's "Peter Simple" there is mention of "Meredith the tailor," who promised "that by the next morning we should be fitted complete." This Meredith was Melchizedek Meredith, grandfather of the poet and novelist. His tailoring establishment at 73 High street, Portsmouth, was known to all the world, and he was himself the original of "the Great Mel" in "Evan Harrington." He kept horses and hunted; he was initiated as a Freemason in the Phoenix Lodge, Portsmouth, as "a gentleman"; in 1801 he was an officer in the Portsmouth Yeomanry Cavalry. George Meredith's father, Augustus, was a less notable person, filially described as "a muddler and a fool." Of his mother, Meredith said to Mr. Edward Clodd: "She was of Irish origin, handsome, refined and witty. I think there must have been some Saxon strain in the ancestry to account for a virility of temperament which corrected the Celtic in me." But Meredith's mother, Jane Macnamara, daughter of Michael Macnamara, died when he was only five years old; and five years later he was sent away from Portsmouth and placed in a school of which his chief recollection was "three dreary services on Sunday; the giving out of books being the signal to me for inventing tales of the St. George and dragon type. I was fond of the 'Arabian Nights,' and this doubtless fed an imagination which took shape in 'The Shaving of Shagpat.'" At about fifteen the boy Meredith was sent to school at Neuwied, Germany, and there are echoes of his German experiences in "The Adventures of Harry Richmond." Reading Mr. Ellis's contribution to *The Fortnightly* not only teaches one a little something of Meredith's early surroundings and of his forbears, but crushes for all

time the legend which hinted at a mystery in the novelist's birth: one variant having named the poet Arthur O'Shaughnessy as his paternal parent.

Pebbles

"Dog watches are common on ships, but what can a cat do?"

"She comes in handy for a purr, sir."—*Baltimore American*.

"SAM JOHNSON, you've been fightin' agin. You'se lost two of yo' front teeth."

"No, I ain't, mammy, honest. I'se got 'em in me pocket."—*Life*.

"GWENDOLEN, have you been out driving with a young man?"

"Yes, auntie."

"H'mph!"

"But he had only one arm that he could use, auntie; he had been vaccinated on the other one."

(Pause.)

"Gwendolen, didn't you do the driving?"—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE THINGS MY WIFE HAS PUT AWAY SOMEWHERE.

Once I had a meerschaum yellow,
Nevermore I'll know its fellow.
How one whiff of it would banish every care!
And its loss I still deplore,
But I'll never see it more,
For my wife has got it put away somewhere.

And my pair of slippers oldest
That I loved when nights were coldest,
When close to the cheery hearth I drew my chair,
Now from mortal eye are hid,
Like the gold of Captain Kidd,
For my wife has got them put away somewhere.

'Tis a rule that's ne'er unheeded
That what's sure to be most needed
She must hide away with skill beyond compare.

To the things that once we knew
We can find not e'en a clue
When my wife has got them put away somewhere.

Oft I've told her, "Burn it, break it,
Or to some poor family take it;
Let me know it's gone, and save me from despair;

But do not, I beg and pray,
Let me hunt till I am gray,
For the thing I know you've put away somewhere."

When the sea gives up its dead,
When the Judgment Book is read,
When the last cold storage chicken is laid bare:

Then perhaps we'll find some trace
Of the secret hiding-place
Of the things my wife has put away somewhere.—*Puck*.

The Independent

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE FOUNDED IN 1848
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The President and Mr. Roosevelt

MR. TAFT approached the performance of an unpleasant duty with reluctance. We believe that he was not guilty of exaggeration when he said that it "wrenched" his "soul" when he felt that he must answer in public the attacks made upon him and his administration by Mr. Roosevelt. But it was a task—in the interest of the American people rather than in defense of himself—which could no longer be avoided. He has done the work effectively and with dignity. Mr. Roosevelt's insincerity, inconsistency and deliberate misrepresentations, some of which might justly be characterized by "a shorter and uglier word," have been exposed.

The long address made by the President at Boston, an address which had been approved by the members of his Cabinet, deserves to be read from beginning to end by all who want to know the truth. It is one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in a political campaign. We shall now refer briefly to the leading parts of it which show the present character of the ex-President. We say "present," because the Theodore

Roosevelt of today is not the Theodore Roosevelt of a few years ago. First, it is true, as Mr. Taft says, that Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly misrepresented what the President said at Toledo. Mr. Roosevelt's attention was directed again and again to this misrepresentation, but to no purpose. He persisted in using it. He sought to convince the public that Mr. Taft openly preferred an oligarchy of bosses. In Illinois, he and his agents associated Mr. Taft with Lorimer. But the ex-President well knew what Mr. Taft's attitude toward Lorimer was. He had in his possession a letter in which Mr. Taft said:

"I have read as much of the evidence as I could get at, and am convinced that there was a mess and mass of corruption upon which his election was founded that ought to be stamped with the disapproval of the Senate. I want the movement to oust him to succeed."

"Of all people in the world," says the President, "Theodore Roosevelt ought to have known, and did know, that I was not a partisan of Lorimer, did not sympathize with him, and was perhaps the last man of whom such a thing could be said." The reciprocity agreement with Canada, which Mr. Roosevelt now condemns, had been explained to him by Mr. Taft before it was negotiated. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his approval "in the most enthusiastic terms," and afterward said in a reply to a long letter from the President:

"It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in the two countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform. Whether Canada will accept such reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for a while, but it will surely benefit the party in the end."

And after the agreement was published Mr. Roosevelt commended it warmly in two public addresses. What Mr. Taft says about the officeholders is interesting. Seventy per cent. of them were appointed when Mr. Roosevelt was President, and a large number of these now support him. But not one has been removed. Mr. Taft retained Mr. Roosevelt's referees in every Southern State. Three of these are working for the ex-

President. But Mr. Taft has repeatedly asked Congress to take from the President his power to appoint the influential Federal officers. Mr. Roosevelt most earnestly advised him to make agreements with Mr. Cannon. The President asks whether Mr. Roosevelt has ever condemned the Payne tariff revision. The record of the New York convention at Saratoga answers this question. That convention was controlled by Mr. Roosevelt and his friends. They made a platform the tariff plank of which might have been written by Mr. Payne or Mr. Aldrich, and in his address to the convention Mr. Roosevelt commended all the achievements of the Taft Administration. It is shown that the proposed and rejected amendments to the Interstate Commerce bill, amendments which Mr. Roosevelt now denounces as vicious, had been supported by him in messages. The court's decree in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, now declared by Mr. Roosevelt to be worthless or ineffective, "was drawn exactly as Mr. Roosevelt's Attorney General, in the bill which, by direction of Mr. Roosevelt, he filed against the companies, had asked that it be drawn."

This is only a part of the proof of Mr. Roosevelt's insincerity and inconsistency. Probably the ex-President assumed that Mr. Taft would remain silent, that he would not fight. But this was not always his opinion. In a magazine article published a short time after Mr. Taft's nomination in 1908, Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as saying: "There isn't a mean streak in the man's make-up." And when the interviewer suggested that Mr. Taft was "not of the fighting type," Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"Yes, he is. No man fights harder when he thinks it necessary; but he hates to fight unless it is necessary."

The closing paragraphs of Mr. Taft's address are a solemn warning, made emphatic by the fact that it is uttered by the President of the United States against an ex-President whom he once "admired and loved." The essence of it is that Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated because of the business community's distrust with respect to the measures he would propose; because this distrust would prevent prosperity, and because

no one should be permitted to have a third Presidential term. He quotes Mr. Roosevelt's memorable promise:

"If he had frankly announced that he had changed his mind, no one would be disposed to hold him to a promise of that sort merely because he had made it. The promise and his treatment of it only throw an informing light on the value that ought now to be attached to any promise of this kind he may make for the future"

His ambitious plans, Mr. Taft thinks, could not be carried out "in one short four years." The "job" might require "the rest of his life."

"There is not the slightest reason why, if he secures a third term, and the limitation of the Washington, Jefferson and Jackson tradition is broken down, he should not have as many terms as his natural life will permit. If he is necessary now to the Government, why not later? One who so lightly regards constitutional principles, and especially the independence of the judiciary, one who is so naturally impatient of legal restraints and of due legal procedure, and who has so misunderstood what liberty regulated by law is, could not safely be intrusted with successive Presidential terms"

To Mr. Taft's facts and arguments it is an insufficient reply to say:

"It is a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you. Mr. Taft is President only because I kept my promise in spite of infinite pressure to break it."

The effect of this controversy upon the Republican party cannot fail to be unfortunate. We are still of the opinion that independent voters may well exert their influence to promote the nomination of the best Democrat in the field.



Business and Manslaughter

"BUSINESS men would rather risk their neighbors' lives than their own money." The saying has a harsh sound, but that is not the fault of the adage. The harshness lies in the facts. To revolutionize the facts has become one of the most imperative moral and legal duties of the community.

Such appalling disasters as the Iroquois Theater fire, the Triangle shirt-waist fire, the burning of the "Slocum" and the sinking of the "Atlantic," the "Bourgogne" and the "Titanic," are sacrifices of human life to greed. It is idle to plead that the sacrifice is incidental and unexpected. A game of chance is played, in which the cards are

stacked with the odds tremendously against human life. Enormous money losses are possible, but in the long run the losses figure up as a small percentage of profits. Human life may escape for months, or years, but the day comes when the game turns against it, and then we discover that, from the first, its fate has been as inevitable as the ruin of any fool who bets to break the bank at Monte Carlo.

Only by looking at the gamble in this cold-blooded way is there the slightest possibility of reforming the game. The moralist and the humanitarian, the legislator and the jurymen, who cannot see or will not see that the whole thing is, in fact, a gigantic gamble, wastes his time and his breath.

And yet, when all this is perceived, it is still idle to talk about it, or to try to reform it, unless the reformer is prepared to take measures that greed can feel. It is useless to plead with greed to be tender-hearted. It is mere blasphemy to ask greed to admit the claims of either pagan philosophy or Christian ethics. Greed feels nothing, knows nothing, cares for nothing but profits. It fears nothing but the loss of dollars. Greed can be restrained only by mulcting it.

This is the absolutely sound justification for stringent legislation compelling corporations to make decent provisions for the safety of their employees and the public. Not one step toward such provision has ever been made except under compulsion to take it or suffer an appreciable money loss. It was under money compulsion that railroads abandoned the car stove. The horrors of the human holocausts that they were in the habit of indulging in every year or two for profits' sake made no more impression on their souls than a bramble scratch makes on the hide of a savage. The abolition of the hand brake and the link coupling on freight trains also has proceeded under compulsion. The annual slaughter of as many brakemen as of soldiers in a great battle was a circumstance which the railroad companies cared no more about than they care about the agonies of sheep and hogs in their stock trains. But a positive money loss or an actual danger of forfeiting

franchises were penalties that they could feel.

There is no more reason to suppose that steamship companies, or shirt-waist manufacturers, or jerry builders, are distressed by the sight of human beings crushed under falling walls, or leaping all aflame from tenth story windows, or drowning in mid ocean, than there is to suppose that a cat is distressed by the sufferings of the mouse that she paws and crunches. This, too, is a hard saying, and the sentimentalist protests whenever a truth-telling lover of his kind, in the interest of mercy, has the courage to say it. It is, however, the truth—hard, brutal, disgraceful, unforgivable—and the sentimentalist who objects to hearing it is a public nuisance. The one thing that we have to be thankful for over and above the moral heroism of some of the victims of these calamities is the fact that the malefactors have suffered to some extent in business and estate. To make them suffer more is the one possibility we have of compelling them to heed the moral law. When the community fully and clearly realizes this brutal truth, and in a merciless, cold-blooded way proceeds to make these malefactors pay the one penalty that they are capable of dreading, a money loss, big and inevitable every time that human life is sacrificed, there will be an end of such sacrifices. Until then there will be nothing but idle talk and imbecile appeals to consciences that do not exist.

Candidates for the Ministry

THIS is the season when the senior students in our theological seminaries are approaching graduation and are coming before their denominational bodies for examination with a view to approbation as suitable candidates for ordination and a pastoral charge. It is noticeable from the reports of a number of such examinations that there are likely to be present to receive them those who are more concerned that the candidates shall be sound in their theology than that they have the inspirational power to bring men into the Christian life. The examinations are likely to dwell on such questions as these: Do you believe in

eternal punishment? Do you believe in the virgin birth? Do you believe in the bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ? These are important theological questions, but not very important religious questions. They are questions in which good Christians differ, and which may be answered in more ways than one by those who love God and are disciples of our Lord.

For practical life other questions are more important. Paul did not think the virgin birth, if he had ever known of it, important enough to mention it in any one of his letters. He did think the resurrection of Christ important. He was sure Jesus had arisen from the dead, for he had himself seen him, but not in that bodily form that we are familiar with. His experience was enough to satisfy him of his Lord and of the resurrection of the dead in a spiritual body, which we call the immortality of the soul. The writers of the Gospels believed that Jesus rose from the dead, appeared to them and disappeared, but they were not concerned with the analysis of the resurrection body, whether physical or spiritual. One can believe either way, or even believe that legend entered into composition of the Gospels, and yet do all that Jesus required, in love and faith in the Heavenly Father and service of one's fellowmen.

Equally the question whether eternal death is eternal suffering is one that does not need to stand chief in pulpit teaching, as it certainly does not. The argument prest for it on these students is that Jesus said it was eternal "æonian." But what does "æonian" mean? Did he say there was "a great gulf fixt"? But must we interpret the parable so realistically as to suppose that there is a real gulf between heaven and hell, and that the word "fixt" means eternity? And must we as strictly interpret that other parable about the foolish virgins shut out into outer darkness? Was Jesus speaking theologically, philosophically, with a view to teaching us in these subsequent ages with the very exactness of scientific definition, or was he talking largely, rhetorically, with the emphasis needed for persuasion and conviction, to Orientals who had never heard of logic?

Even as to the doctrine of our Lord's

resurrection, good Christians may believe in it in different fashions. They may differ as to whether it was material or spiritual; and even whether those that reported it told it consistently, or incorporated into it a certain element of legend. But they cannot be Christians unless they have learned to love and follow the substance, the essential substance of Christ's teaching behind its transitory expression, underneath all its rhetoric and parable. The meaning, so far as it applies to duty to God and man, to faith in the eternal Father and love to our human brothers, whoever they are, even despised like the Samaritan, even to our enemies, can never be mistaken. For that is what Jesus was talking about, while he never uttered a word of what we call formal or polemic theology.

What then would we say to the presbyteries, associations, conferences or what not, before which these young men come for recognition as candidates for the ministry? Just what Jesus said, "Forbid them not." If they have the heart to cast out devils in our Lord's name; if they have zeal and intelligence and love, bid them God speed. Possibly their doubt may be wiser than your knowledge. It may be that this generation may add something to, and take something from the creeds of the past; and those who hold back may be no truer disciples than those who move forward.



Chinese Republicanism

LAST month, when the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, in surrendering the sovereignty of the Manchus to the people, used the words: "From the heart's desire of the people the will of Heaven may be discerned," there were doubtless many in this country who imagined that they detected in this phrase the effect of foreign ideals. *Vox populi, vox Dei* has been current in the western world for a thousand years or more, but it seems likely that the Chinese got ahead of us in the invention of the proverb as they did in the invention of those two other forces of democracy, paper and gunpowder. The Chinese remind us of some ingenious individuals with whom we are acquainted; they have

invented lots of things, but somehow don't get the good out of any of them.

But there is no denying that the Chinese come honestly by their republicanism. They have no occasion to borrow or steal it. It is part of their religion and they can quote chapter and verse from their sacred books in support of more radical measures than the revolutionists have yet taken. The officials which support the old regime owed their positions to their training in the classics that teach the divine right of revolution. "If there were no revolution," says Confucius, "what could make the emperor and princes careful and what could make the common people keep up their ambition?" He characteristically finds justification for his doctrine in the fact that heaven and earth have their revolutions, and so give us the four seasons. Apparently, then, Confucius regarded revolutions as regular and natural incidents in national progress; much the same view as was taken by Jefferson when he said:

"A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. . . . It is a medicine necessary to the sound health of government. . . . God forbid that we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion. . . . What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure."

The revolution of Wu Wang was, says Confucius, "in accordance with the will of God and in response to the wishes of men." Now, Wu Wang some five hundred years before had cut off the head of the Emperor Chou and stuck it on top of his standard, so authority for tyrannicide is not wanting.

Of course, there are proof texts to be quoted on the other side. The Empress Dowager—we mean the great Empress Dowager, commonly known as the Old Buddha—when in 1901 she issued an edict ordering the establishment of constitutionalism, quotes the classics to prove that, while there is no fixed form of government, the principles of ethics are immutable, and that these are founded upon the three eternal relationships: the relation of sovereign to subject, of father to son, and of husband to wife. But on the other hand, it is argued upon equally good authority that

it is only the just sovereign who occupies this position, one who is truly the parent of his people, and when he ceases to rule justly and in accordance with the will of the people, he thereby ceases to be sovereign and may, as an ordinary man, be deposed, or even punished as a criminal. So Mencius, when asked if Wu did right to murder his sovereign, answered: "I never heard that Wu murdered his sovereign. I thought that he only put to death a common ruffian."

The central imperial authority has rarely been powerful in China. It has always been more of a federation of semi-autonomous states than a unified empire. The village community is the real unit of social life and government. The chief supports of aristocracy—hereditary nobility, slavery and a priestly caste—are practically absent. The ruling class is composed of officials drawn from all grades of society by a selective process ostensibly dependent on merit alone. The established system of civil service examinations is excellent in form and now that it is being based upon the requirement of modern knowledge in place of classical learning, it may become an agency for progress instead of conservatism. The following quotation from Mencius might be utilized as the first clause in the constitution of the new republic: "The people are the most important element; the state is the next; and the ruler is the least."

Confucius, it is true, was a supporter of monarchy, but that was because he saw in that the only hope of overthrowing the feudal system dominant in his time and for two hundred and fifty years after. In this he was right, for in China, as in France and England, the people came into their own thru the checking of the power of the nobility by the rise of the monarchy. Few greater prophets than Confucius have ever lived. Twenty-four hundred years ago he outlined the future progress of civilization in his theory of the Three Stages. First came the Disorderly Stage, when the state had to struggle for existence against surrounding barbarism. Then the Stage of Little Tranquillity, when there were numerous small states, being drawn together by mutual interests, but jealously maintaining their individual

independence. In the last Stage war and crime have disappeared, and peace, good will and industry are universal. But let us have the description in his own words.

"The whole world becomes a republic; they elect men of talents, virtue, and ability; they talk about sincere agreement, and cultivate universal peace. Thus men do not regard as their parents only their own parents, nor treat as their children only their own children. A competent provision is secured for the aged till their death, employment for the middle-aged, and the means of growing up to the young. The widowers, widows, orphans, childless men, and those who are disabled by disease, are all sufficiently maintained. Each man has his rights, and each woman her individuality safe-guarded. They produce wealth, disliking that it should be thrown away upon the ground, but not wishing to keep it for their own gratification. Disliking idleness, they labor, but not alone with a view to their own advantage. In this way selfish schemings are repressed and find no way to arise. Robbers, filchers and rebellious traitors do not exist. Hence the outer doors remain open, and are not shut. This is the stage of what I call the Great Similarity."—Dr. Chen's *Economic Principles of Confucius and His School*.

This Stage of Great Similarity is evidently a state of idyllic anarchy, such as Emerson and William Morris hoped for. Some features of it are already attained and others are now almost within our grasp. The programs of practical politicians in many countries include such measures as universal arbitration, laws for the protection of children, and insurance for unemployment, old age, sickness and disability. The transformation of human nature, the eradication of all predatory and belligerent instincts, necessary for the complete realization of the Confucian ideal, may indeed never be accomplished, but it is not a bad thing for China that all her educated men have been trained religiously to believe in it.



American Highways

THE persistent rawness of American agriculture is seen nowhere else more than in the careless use which we make of our streets. Country highways are seldom anything more than drives between weeds that have their own way and scatter seeds on the adjacent farms. Near the house these driveways are narrowed between brush piles, stone piles

and other waste. Where the barn stands at the roadside the drive is liable to be adorned with tools that lack storage, but badly need it. Consul R. J. Thompson, of Hannover, in Germany, reminds us of what we might make our streets, when he reports that the country roads in the township of Linden yielded this last year nearly five thousand dollars' worth of fruit, sold at auction for the public benefit. Along certain lines of roadway the cash value of the fruit per mile was five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

This is a sort of thrift that the average American farmer can hardly conceive. The province of Hannover has seven thousand miles of country roadway bordered with fruit trees, and otherwise these highways are ideally kept for travelers' enjoyment. The fruit, as well as the trees, belong to the public, not to be picked excepting by officials, and then the product is turned over to the auctioneer and the cash into the public treasury. Consul Thompson tells us that these public fruit trees are rarely meddled with, and watchmen on bicycles patrol the roads, particularly on Sunday, to guard against any possible thieving. It is even forbidden to pick up fruit from the ground; and to knock it off from the trees subjects the trespasser to a fine of one hundred marks, or nearly twenty-four dollars, for each offense.

The high price of fruit in America, and the increasing value of apples, makes it very desirable that the crop shall be increased, apart from the desirability of making our highways of economical value to the public treasury. Americans are not accustomed to a restricted use of the roadways, but we do not believe that apples growing along our roads would stand any more risk from the strolling boy or traveler than in European countries; but the tree itself would surely have to be protected more carefully when young. Our boys are not trained to a particular regard for street trees, and would be pretty sure to exhibit their skill in climbing. It would need, however, only cheap frameworks as guards; the Hannover policemen would not need to be repeated.

The value of the fruit obtained would easily match that reported by Consul Thompson, for we have now varieties

that are especially adapted to road culture, such as the Northern Spy, the Stayman's Winesap, the old Pound Sweet and the King David. Some of these varieties would be very much improved by growing where every decayed apple would be trampled underfoot or devoured. In this way the larvæ of infesting insects would be destroyed. But this is not the end of the story. Many of our apple trees make admirable shade, notably the varieties we have named. The Greenings and Pippins and Spitzenburgs mainly droop too much and when bearing would be in the way. A capital list of about one dozen varieties, adaptable to any section of the country from Minnesota to Georgia, could be selected. If planted near towns, or along the streets of towns, even cities, the pavements would be vastly improved by shade. Economically the matter works well every way. As we are sure to increase our Telford pavements, wherever the automobile can run, we may welcome these preservatives along the street sides. Road engineers are laying emphasis on this matter just now, assuring us that trees will lengthen the life of a pavement many fold, wherever they hinder the full heat of noonday.

All this time we are planting windbreaks, and this is becoming a matter of vital importance to good farming. The removal of forests has gone to the extent of making our climate very unstable. Farmers are beginning to understand the importance of a shelter to prevent the winds from sweeping the moisture from their corn lands and meadows. The orchardist knows that he cannot grow apples successfully when the northwesterers are free to tear off his maturing crop. If all our streets could be lined with thick-limbed shade trees, like sugar maple and white ash, it would add millions of dollars to the adjacent crops; but among all our trees there are no better windbreaks, as there are no better shade trees, than those which give us fruit—notably pears and apples.

The argument is just as strong, if we consider nothing more than the advantage to the young people of growing up with a consideration for law and order. Our country is civilized just about in proportion as the street is civilized.

Beauty and utility must always go on together. Our gardens must extend over the highway. The beautiful must include the whole scenery. There is no good reason for leaving our American streets out from the protection of law, or giving them over to roughage and neglect. The Germans have set us a good example in making the street pay its own bills. Pave them with apples; or, what is the same thing, with what the apples bring in market.

According to the Public Roads Office at Washington the United States expended about one hundred and forty millions on road improvement during the year ending June 30, 1911, over one hundred millions coming from local revenues. It is probable that the whole of this sum could have been raised without any taxation whatever. If a single German township can take five thousand dollars' worth of fruit from public trees we can do equally well in this country. The fact that a good deal of the money expended is practically wasted on tinkering unmade roads emphasizes our argument. Niggardly habits of road making come mainly from the fact that the people feel the burden of taxation.



During his visit to the United States from 1868 to 1873 Justin McCarthy held the desk of editor of the department of book reviews for THE INDEPENDENT. On his return to England he devoted himself to the cause of Irish home rule, and was Mr. Parnell's first lieutenant while Mr. Gladstone's two bills were before Parliament; and after Mr. Parnell's death Mr. McCarthy was the acknowledged leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons. With advancing age and loss of eyesight, he withdrew from active participation in public life, and our readers have enjoyed his frequent letters to this journal. But that was in his last years. Meanwhile he had acted as editor of two London papers that served the Liberal party, *The Star* and *The Daily News*, and published novels and also the "History of the Four Georges" and the "History of Our Own Times." His literary activity was prodigious. The story is told that while in

this country he offered to *Harper's Monthly* a story that so much pleased the editor that he asked Mr. McCarthy to write others. "How many?" he asked. "Why, fifty," was the reply. Mr. McCarthy took the editor at his word, and not long after dropt half a hundred stories into his astonished hands, which were accepted and paid for. He was a man of wide knowledge and sound judgment; and while he satisfied his Irish followers he never lost the respect and



THE LATE JUSTIN MCCARTHY
Our London Correspondent

regard of his Parliamentary associates who opposed his labor for Irish home rule.



We are very glad that the **Mr. Ismay** first suspicion that Mr. Ismay, chairman of the White Star Corporation, crowded himself into a boat to escape from the "Titanic" is not substantiated by the testimony. He declared that he entered the last boat when there was not a woman or child to be seen on the deck, and the witnesses who survive support his statement. They

tell that he took pains to see that room was made for a stewardess, and then, after having helped with the other boats and embarking the passengers he took the last chance. Considering him as an ordinary male passenger, there is so far nothing to his discredit. But in an extraordinary and really solemn and weighty letter to the New York *Evening Post*, Admiral Mahan declares that he was not an ordinary passenger. He was the head and manager of the company. The boat was built under his direction. He was responsible more than any other man for its equipment. If it did not have lifeboats enough to hold the passengers it was his neglect. If it was allowed to speed at a dangerous rate amid icebergs it was his doing. It was in a boat thus equipt and thus speeded that passengers were induced to sail, assured that it was unsinkable. Under these circumstances, says Admiral Mahan, it was the duty of Mr. Ismay to put every man, as well as every woman, whom he had invited to go on the ship with the assurance that it was unsinkable, into the boats, and save every one of them before he saved himself; for it was his negligence or his ignorance, certainly his persuasion and assurance, that brought them there. It is not easy for us to convince ourselves that Admiral Mahan is wrong. It can only be said that while the women were being put in the boats he acted well, and that he did not think the vessel could sink. He did not think. It is unfortunate, even criminal, we fear, that he did not think. But we have learned that evil is wrought by want of thought as well as by want of heart. The managers of all the steamship companies are thinking now. He thought it would be safe to plow right thru an icefield, but what he thought served him no better than what Tomlinson thought in life served Tomlinson's ghost at Heaven's gate, for all he and his directors and those of other equally guilty steamship companies have thought and believed it safe to do and not to do:

"And the faith ye share with Berkeley Square uphold you, Tomlinson."

It is all the support he can have, that he thought amiss with a multitude of others.

The People's Institute We congratulate the People's Institute, of this city in selecting as its director Mr. Fred-eric C. Howe. Ever since the untimely death of Charles Sprague Smith two years ago, the trustees of the institute have been unable to hit upon just the right man to fill the vacancy till now. Mr. Howe is a graduate of Allegheny College and Johns Hopkins University, and a lawyer by profession. He served as a member of the City Council of Cleveland in 1901-03, and as a member of the Ohio Senate in 1906-09. In 1904 he was a special commissioner of the United States to investigate municipal ownership in England. Mr. Howe has lectured and written much on municipal problems, his best known book being perhaps "The City, the Hope of Democracy." Our readers will remember some of his writings in our columns. We are confident that the People's Institute, which has ever stood for progressive leadership, good government and right thinking and living under the inspiring and resourceful leadership of Charles Sprague Smith, will continue one of the great moral forces of the land under Dr. Howe.

The Men and Religion Movement

The series of meetings under the name of the Men and Religion Movement have come to an end, and they have proved the introduction of a new sort of force for united Christian service. In the days of a generation or two ago a single church would invite a noted evangelist to conduct revival meetings, and a revival would be looked for once in perhaps seven years. Then followed united meetings of the same sort, but embracing all the churches of all denominations in a town or city; and a great effort would be made to secure accessions to the churches. This did much to break down the sectarian walls and discourage pious rivalries. Then came the organization of the Federation of Churches, which has encouraged and developed such efforts as this of the Men and Religion Movement, which not only embraces all the denominations, but spreads its meetings all over the country. But

what is remarkable and most peculiar about it is, that it has not given itself, like the earlier efforts, to specific evangelization, to the counting of converts, but to social service, to the betterment of the community and the eradication of social evils. It has tried to wake men up to the need of cleansing the morals of our towns and cities, and breaking up the pests that corrupt and ruin our boys and girls. We have heard the speakers criticised because they do not talk enough about the old Gospel, or because they even express satisfaction in the conclusions of critical scholars; but theirs is an effective way of saving our youth, and quite as good, as it keeps young people out of vicious and hostile influences, and makes them amenable to those ordinary influences which draw our youth into the Church before they are one and twenty. We believe this "conservation" work will prove continuous, thru committees that will study the forces of evil as well as of good, and will ally themselves with not a few less definitely religious organizations which are seeking a kindred end.



Amending the Catechism

We may expect something to wonder at when the committee at work four years on the revision of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism reports this month to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburgh. They propose to put the Catechism into modern language and yet not change its substance. Then it will retain not a little that Presbyterians are not agreed upon or interested in. What will they do with the very first question, "What is man's chief end?" with the answer, "Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever." That is two ends; which is the chief? Was it the chief end for which God created man, that God might get glory? We doubt. Or should it be man's chief end to increase the glory of God? That is not clear. We know that it is not the chief end for which many good Christians consciously labor. Or is it man's chief end to enjoy God forever? That is even less clear. Certainly it does not agree with an old dictum that a man should be willing to be damned

for the glory of God. John Lord, the lecturer on history, when at his examination for ordination some seventy years ago he was asked this Hopkinsian question, whether he was willing to be damned for the glory of God, answered, "No; but I am willing you should be." To make the chief end of man eternal enjoyment has a hedonistic sound which touches on the Epicurean philosophy. We wait to see the committee's report, and we shall look with especial interest for the answer to the question, "What is original sin?" Was Adam a historical character, and is it to be still taught that "we sinned in him and fell with him in his first transgression"?

The automobile has been crowding the horse for some time, and now the legumes are said to be trenching decidedly on the functions of the cow. In other words, milk and butter and even cheese are being made from the soja bean. This legume, which really is not a bean at all, but a sort of pea, has for some time been of high rank as a fodder plant, and specially valued in the Southern States. It has been found to be nearly as adaptable to the Northern States, and possibly well up into New England. By crushing and grinding and pressing a milk is obtained, which is pronounced to be exceedingly palatable in the fresh state, and like ordinary milk, it can be condensed. The novelty is all the more when we find that this vegetable milk can be used exactly like the cow's milk for making butter and cheese. It has already become very popular in Japan and China, from which countries we first obtained this remarkable legume. The growing of beans is certainly less troublesome than the care of a dairy of cows, and the experiment is worth a trial among those who believe in vegetarianism.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Cunard line of steamers they boasted with worthy pride that they had never lost a passenger by a naval accident; and the boast has been lately repeated. It may be true, and it is greatly to the credit of the owners and managers. But how is it about the crew?

Did not the "Umbria" leave Liverpool some years ago with her forward ventilators unshipped, and in a gale of wind? As we remember the storm grew heavier and the sailors were called to ship—that is, to set in place—the big ventilators, so that the water would not rush in and drown the steerage passengers and the watch below. It is very hard work. A great wave broke over the vessel and the whole watch, fifty to a hundred sailors, were suddenly washed overboard and lost. Even sailors' lives are of value—to them.

Who had heard of the good work which Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus had done for the Jews in the poorer quarters of Jerusalem during their late visit there? The first we had heard of it came with the despatch saying that 60,000 Jews in Jerusalem had held a solemn fast from food of a whole day in respect for their memory as soon as they heard of their loss on the "Titanic." When Mrs. Straus observed the misery and squalor of many of them she called her husband's attention to it, and he immediately established a soup kitchen for their relief.

How the bill introduced into the Senate, which would give independence to the Philippines in ten years, strikes fair critics in the East appears in the following comment from *The Japan Mail*:

"We firmly believe that in the event of the bill becoming law, the names of the framers of the bill would be handed down with execration and not with praise. For disaster and nothing but disaster, must inevitably be the result of such a dangerous venture. One is inclined to believe that the proposers of such a bill are acting from the selfish and narrow outlook of curtailing responsibility—that to put it bluntly, they are afraid of their country planting its feet too firmly in the Pacific and thus bringing trouble to their native shores."

Having given conspicuous and liberal space to an article by the "Marquise de Fontenoy" declaring that Cardinals are "princes of the blood" and must hold a higher place at functions than Governors and Ambassadors, *The Pilot*, owned by Cardinal O'Connell, now gives equal space again to an argument by another writer supporting the claim. Decent

Catholics are disgusted at such urgency of precedence. We cannot imagine Cardinal McCloskey or Cardinal Gibbons pressing such claims for himself.

The proposition that the United Presbyterian Church, which has its strength in Pennsylvania, should unite with the Southern Presbyterian Church is an admirable one. The two are stringently orthodox. Heresy has no place in them. They are Calvinistic to the core. That was not the case in the union of the Northern Presbyterian Church with the Cumberland Church, for the latter was distinctly not Calvinistic. We like the union of a Church in the North with one in the South, hoping that some years later the two great branches may unite.

The chief cities of Switzerland have crematories, usually owned by the city, and which are fast displacing cemeteries. Of 535 persons who died in St. Gall in 1911, 201 were cremated, an increase of 12 per cent. in cremations over previous years. This particular crematory belongs to a company which has a membership of 3,541 in a city of only 40,000 inhabitants, and the dues are but 40 cents a year, and the expenses of cremation are \$22.

"Engineers all perished" was one brief sentence posted at Lloyds, in London, after the "Titanic" went to the bottom. They it were who kept the lights of the ill-fated ship burning to the last. Theirs was a heroism of which we know nothing but the bare fact. In the bowels of their ship, where their duty held them, they refused the chance to live at the expense of those who had a fighting chance above. They perished—but gloriously.

We are not sure but the most unpleasant item in the very unpleasant conflict between President Taft and his predecessor in office is that in which Mr. Roosevelt, referring to the fact that he had given his full influence to the nomination and election of Mr. Taft, says that it is not decent to bite the hand that feeds you. The canine figure is not a

courteous one; and, so far as the world knows, Mr. Taft was not the first to bite.

We do not learn from the names of the passengers on the "Titanic" that any Protestant minister was in the list. But there were two Catholic priests, Thomas Byles and Joseph Kessler, and they did their duty faithfully, comforting the passengers, hearing confessions, giving absolution, and offering prayer until they perished, for they did not flee the ship. They deserve their full meed of honor.

We are pleased to learn that Major Butt went to Rome with no message whatever from President Taft to the Pope; none of thanks for the appointment of three American Cardinals, none of request for more Cardinals, and particularly none for the settlement of the rank of Cardinals at public ceremonials. The last was quite too absurd to be suggested.

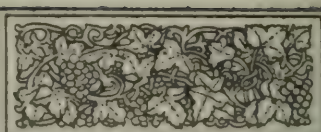
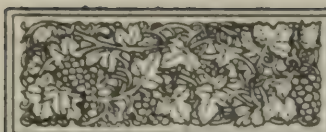
The article by our sailor friend, James H. Williams, impresses strongly that lesson by the "Titanic" disaster which we spoke of last week, the need of supplying our passenger vessels with a good supply of trained seamen, men that really know the water as well as the coal bunkers. They can be had if fairly paid.

The strike of firemen and sailors on the "Olympic," at Liverpool, because they thought the collapsible boats bought in a hurry old and rotten, had the remarkable effect of compelling the company to abandon the trip. Hereafter the seamen's union will very properly claim the right to see that the lifeboats are in safe condition.

Did Tennyson anticipate the coal strike? Attention is called to these lines from "Locksley Hall":

"Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion,
creeping nigher,
glares at one that nods and winks behind a
slowly dying fire"

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, did himself no credit by repeating in the Senate last Friday a profane parody on the Apostles' Creed meant to reflect on Mr. Roosevelt.



The New Building of the Bankers Trust Company

THE new home of the Bankers Trust Company was opened on May 1. It is the highest banking building in the world, 540 feet from the sidewalk to the top of the roof. Including the six stories in the pyramid and the four basements, it has forty-one stories. The roof is a unique type of architecture, never before used. The pyramid itself is 94 feet high, and contains the water tanks for the automatic sprinklers and fireproof storage rooms. The vault in the basement weighs 1,550 tons, the main door alone weighing 40 tons. The vault will accommodate 160 safes.

In August, 1911, the Mercantile Trust Company was merged with the Bankers Trust Company, and the capital increased from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The statement of the Bankers Trust Company for March, 1912, shows total resources of \$174,239,769. The surplus is \$10,000,000, the undivided profits \$3,183,419, and the total deposits \$149,726,068.

These figures reflect a remarkable growth, when it is considered that the Bankers Trust Company was started only nine years ago. It was organized in 1903 with a capital of \$1,000,000, by representatives of large banks and banking institutions in New York and other cities. In June, 1911, before the merger, the Bankers Trust Company had aggregate resources of \$109,085,727, with deposits of \$94,062,531, while its capital, surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$9,929,868.

Three general departments are maintained by the Bankers Trust Company. The bank department accepts deposits, subject to check, and pays interest on balances of \$1,000 and over. The trust department acts as executor and trustee under wills, and carries on the usual business in connection with trust funds. The foreign department buys and sells foreign exchange and issues travelers'

letters of credit. This department also handles the American Bankers' Association travelers' checks.

The company's officers are E. C. Converse, president; B. Strong, Jr., vice-president; W. C. Poillon, vice-president; D. E. Pomeroy, vice-president; H. B. Thorne, vice-president; F. N. B. Close, secretary; G. W. Benton, treasurer; G. Richards, assistant secretary; H. W. Donovan, assistant treasurer; B. W. Jones, assistant secretary; H. F. Wilson, Jr., assistant secretary; R. H. Giles, assistant treasurer; H. N. Dunham, assistant treasurer; I. Michaels, trust officer.

Alabama Currency Platform

THE Democrats of Alabama in their recent convention, which gave the support of the State to Oscar W. Underwood, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, placed in their platform the following currency plank:

"We believe that the honest farming, business and working classes of the country could be largely relieved from panics and consequent unemployment by a Democratic revision and codification of our antiquated banking laws, which would create an elastic banking system and preserve our independent banks from any dominant financial or political control."

John V. Farwell, of Chicago, prominent in the National Citizens' League, an organization designed to promote currency reform, expresses approval of this plank. It may have been written by Mr. Underwood, who has not been in sympathy with Mr. Bryan or with certain other Democrats who insisted upon a very broad and deep investigation of what they called the Money Trust. But there is at present no indication that the element represented by Mr. Underwood will write the currency plank in the new national platform. The House, on the 25th, by a vote of 237 to 15, adopted a resolution greatly broadening the scope of the Money Trust investigation, and the committee has employed as counsel Mr. Untermeyer, whose charges as to



THE BANKERS TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
On the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York

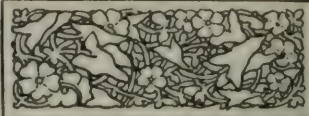
the existence of such a Trust have been substantially in accord with those of Mr. Henry and Mr. Lindbergh, who demanded a drastic and comprehensive inquiry.



....The State of New York will receive more than \$5,000,000 in inheritance taxes from the estates of victims of the "Titanic" disaster. It is estimated that at least \$4,000,000 will be paid by the Astor estate.

....Exports of copper and copper manufactures in the current fiscal year will amount to about \$110,000,000, against \$43,800,000 in 1902, and \$13,000,000 in 1892.

....Banks holding special deposits of Government funds must hereafter pay 2 per cent. interest, instead of 1 per cent. At present the deposits amount to a little more than \$34,000,000, held by about 1,000 banks.



The "Titanic" Loss

FROM the insurance viewpoint the "Titanic" disaster is of interest principally to the companies providing life and accident protection. Aside from the feature of running the vessel at undiminished speed thru the ice fields of the Atlantic, the misfortune presents nothing of unusual interest to marine underwriters, whose losses, tho extremely heavy, are due to causes fairly within the province in which they operate. But with proper equipment the lives of the passengers and crew could have been saved.

An estimate based on inquiries among the insurance companies puts the total life insurance loss at \$2,193,000, and the accident insurance loss at \$2,213,000. As most of this protection was carried by passengers in the first and second cabins, of whom 315 lost their lives, and as it is all but a certainty that the average insurance on each of these was not less than \$10,000, it is plain that the adults among the remaining 1,280 left nothing in that shape to their dependents. Assuming that 1,000 of them should have carried \$1,000 life insurance apiece, and that the first and second class passengers could have afforded \$10,000 each, the total life insurance involved in this disaster should have been not less than \$4,150,000.

Some of the larger life and casualty companies have been interesting themselves of late in the cause of conservation. This occurrence indicates that they have overlooked a most important field. It now develops that every marine passenger line is woefully deficient in life-saving equipment, and it may be worth the life and casualty companies' attention to hereafter keep that matter under surveillance.

THE Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford is about to issue a work entitled "The Business of Insurance," in three volumes, of about 500 pages each. The work is divided into eighty chapters, each one written by an emi-

nent authority and each destined to exhaust the subject covered. The experts would seem to represent all the best companies in existence. The general subjects include History of Insurance, Policies, Premium Rates, Settlement of Losses, Home Office Management, Agency Management, Inspections, Medical Examinations, Co-insurance, and Commercial, Assessment, Fraternal, Mutual, etc., Insurance. Howard P. Dunham, of the Aetna, has compiled the work, which will be published by the Ronald Press Company, of New York City.

AN announcement has been made of the proposed organization of a new insurance company, to be called the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of New York. The company will have a capital of \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The head office of the company will be in New York. The organization committee consists of H. S. Wilson and T. A. Duffey, of New York, and Thomas Baker, of London, Canada. The address of the committee is 55 John street, New York.

J. W. SKINNER, first vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, died April 18, from a stroke of paralysis. He was seventy-four years old and had been in the service of the company forty-seven years. He was elected first vice-president in 1908.

A CHICAGO woman, the head of the Boston Store, holds a larger amount of life insurance than any other person of her sex: \$1,200,000. Since the death of Marshall Field, no resident of Chicago has, it is said, carried so large an amount.

THE estate of the late Paul Morton, who was president of the Equitable Life from 1905 to his death in January, 1911, has been appraised at \$1,201,480, all personalty. His widow is the sole beneficiary.

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Survey of the World

The "Titanic" Investigations

The concluding hearings in the "Titanic" investigation were held last week, in New York, and were chiefly devoted to an attempt to trace the false rumors and so-called "wireless" messages circulated after the steamship had met with the fatal collision. J. Bruce Ismay and the members of the White Star liner's crew who had been detained have now returned to England. The "Titanic's" appeal for assistance might have been heard by other nearby steamers but for the fact that these were busy with routine business, and their instruments adjusted for long-distance waves. At night the liners receive stock reports and general news, which is printed on board for the benefit of passengers.—Victims of the "Titanic" disaster whose bodies were recovered by the cable steamship "Mackay-Bennett" have been buried, variously, at sea, at Halifax, at New York and elsewhere. The cable steamship "Minia" has continued the search for bodies. The "Mackay-Bennett" brought 190 bodies to Halifax. No bodies found contained any bullet wounds.—The British inquiry into the loss of the "Titanic" was begun on May 2, at London. The Seafarers' Union will be represented at the hearings.—The seamen of the "Olympic," who left that steamship just before her hour of departure from Southampton for New York, were arraigned at Portsmouth on April 30 on a charge of mutiny. On May 4 they were discharged from custody; the charge was proved, said the court, but punishment was "inexpedient, in view of the peculiar circumstances."—The Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Department published on May 4 an account of the sinking of an unknown

steamship last week in circumstances like those of the "Titanic." The steamship was sunk in latitude 45 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 54 degrees 10 minutes, according to Captain Hoie, of the "Romsdal," a Norwegian vessel.

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National Politics The canvass for the Republican Presidential nomination was marked, last week, by much bitterness in the public addresses of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and an exchange of sharp personalities by the friends of the two competitors. With respect to the action of the Roosevelt Administration concerning the Harvester Trust, Mr. Taft insisted that he had had no knowledge of it, and Mr. Roosevelt repeated his assertion that it had been approved by Mr. Taft. This controversy caused a division of the Roosevelt Cabinet, Mr. Root and Mr. Wilson supporting Mr. Taft. Ex-Attorney-General Bonaparte remarked that Mr. Taft was no longer worthy to hold office. George W. Perkins published a long statement, showing that he had contributed large sums for the campaigns of Mr. Bannard, Mr. Taft and Mr. Stimson, and that at the end of the national campaign of 1908 he had made good the campaign committee's deficit of \$15,000 by a loan which had not yet been repaid. His argument was that his support could not have been less objectionable then, as he was more closely identified with Mr. Morgan and certain Trust interests than he is now, when his money is given to aid Mr. Roosevelt. The publication of the Harvester Trust correspondence, he asserted, was "a scurrilous attack" upon the ex-President. He called for all the correspondence, and spoke of the dissolution

of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts as having brought "increased profits to inside stockholders and increased cost to outside consumers." There was a vigorous campaign immediately preceding the primaries held in Massachusetts on the 30th, Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt making many addresses. Mr. Taft said that if the Presidential term were six years, with no re-election, a President would not be compelled to go on the stump and defend himself against gross misrepresentation. Mr. Roosevelt insisted that the President was supported mainly by bosses, and that his course was marked by flabby indecision and helpless acquiescence in the wrongdoing of crooked men. The vote showed nearly an even division. While Mr. Taft had a popular majority of about 3,600, the eight Roosevelt delegates at large were elected, owing to the rejection of many Taft ballots. These were defective because an independent candidate's name had been added to the list and votes had been cast for nine instead of eight. Mr. Roosevelt promptly declined to take advantage of these errors and urged the elected delegates at large to support Mr. Taft, who, if they do so, will have 26 of the State's 36 votes. There is a movement for a recount. Mr. Clark was the voters' choice on the Democratic side. At the Republican convention in Pennsylvania, Senator Penrose was dislodged, and the dominant influence was that of William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, the Roosevelt leader. The convention adopted a progressive platform, in which no mention of President Taft or of his administration is made. This platform calls for direct election of United States Senators, direct nomination of all elective officers, Presidential preference primaries, a strict and severe corrupt practices act, a workmen's compensation law, and legislation to decentralize control of currency and credit. When statutes for social and economic justice, it says, are declared unconstitutional by the courts, the people should have the right to say whether they want the statutes to be law. There was a sharp contest preceding the primaries in Maryland, where Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt repeated the assertions they had made in Massachusetts. On the morning of the

6th, Mr. Roosevelt published a long statement aimed at the President. Mr. Taft, he said, had not only been present at a Cabinet discussion of the Harvester Trust case, but also had repeatedly and emphatically in private conversation approved the course actually taken. It was "utterly impossible" that Mr. Taft should have forgotten this. "It is impossible," he continued, "to reconcile his present position with any standard of honorable conduct." Mr. Taft had asserted that he (Mr. Roosevelt) had said the Anti-Trust law ought to be repealed, well knowing that this was not true. Mr. Taft's conduct with respect to the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases was incompatible with any sincere purpose to enforce the law. Mr. Taft knew well that delegates elected for him in Kentucky, Indiana, New York City and elsewhere represented barefaced frauds. "He stands guilty of connivance at and condonation of these frauds; he stands guilty of approving and encouraging fraud which deprives the people of their right to express their will."



The information obtained by Congress the Department of Justice concerning the foundation of charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, has been sent by the President to the House Judiciary Committee, the President advising that it be withheld from the public until after the committee has thoroly sifted it. The charges relate to the purchase and sale of culm bank properties in Pennsylvania which were controlled by a railroad company. It is expected in Washington that Judge Archbald will be impeached. —The House Committee on Appropriations has shown its desire to abolish the Commerce Court by withholding an appropriation for the maintenance of it. —In conference, last week, a compromise service pension bill was accepted. It is estimated that this bill, if enacted, will increase pension expenditures by \$25,000,000 a year. —The Sulzer bill, designed to improve the diplomatic and consular services by means of examinations for entrance and promotion, has been reported favorably in the House. The passage of it is expected. —By a vote that was almost unanimous the

House placed in the post office appropriation bill a provision for testing a parcels post system on rural routes. The limit of weight is to be 11 pounds, and the charges will be 5 cents for the first pound, with 1 cent for each pound in addition.—An investigation of the campaign contributions and expenditures in 1904 and 1908 has been ordered by the Senate.—Attacking the bill for a Federal Department or Bureau of Health, on the 29th ult., Senator Works warmly defended Christian Science healing.—Owing to sharp criticism by clergymen and others of his recitation in the Senate of a parody of the Apostles' Creed, aimed at Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, has ordered that the objectionable passage be stricken from his speech in the permanent copies of the *Congressional Record*.



Trust Cases At St. Paul, Minn., on the 30th, the Government began to prosecute the International Harvester Company, or Harvester Trust, by filing a petition in equity, asking for a dissolution of the corporation and alleging that it exists and does business in violation of the Sherman act. This suit followed closely the end of conferences or negotiations for a dissolution without litigation. The Government alleges that the company controls 90 per cent. of the harvester trade, 75 per cent. of the trade in mowing machines, and is seeking to monopolize the production of all kinds of agricultural implements; that it has absorbed competing companies, afterward pretending that these were still independent, and that it has used unfair methods in its business. The company's capital is \$140,000,000. One of the defendants is George W. Perkins.—It is reported that the Government will soon sue for the dissolution of the National Packing Company, a corporation alleged to be the agency by which the great beef companies act in combination agreement.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has asked for a modification of the recent judgment of expulsion from Missouri by the Supreme Court of that State, offering to pay costs and a fine of \$50,000, and promising to obey the State Anti-Trust law.

Labor Questions The engineers of the Eastern railroads reached an agreement with the companies, providing for arbitration by a board of seven men, one to be chosen by the engineers, one by the companies, and the remaining five by these two. If the board be not completed within fifteen days, the vacancies are to be filled by the Chief Justice of the national Supreme Court, the presiding Judge of the Commerce Court, and the Commissioner of Labor, these three acting in concert. The second and third are Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill, by whose friendly intervention a strike was averted. The men have selected P. H. Morrissey, formerly the head of a trainmen's union, and the companies' choice is Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio.—Negotiations for a settlement of the controversy in the anthracite coal industry have been broken off, the men rejecting the terms offered by the coal railroad companies. The proposed wage increase of 10 per cent. amounts, they say, to only 5½ per cent., owing to the accompanying abolition of the sliding scale. A convention of the union is to be held on the 14th to deal with the situation.—Publication of the Chicago daily papers has been seriously affected by a strike of the pressmen, followed by a strike of the stereotypers.—The firemen on the Eastern railroads, following the example of the engineers, have demanded a wage increase which would amount, it is estimated, to about \$25,000,000 a year.



The Islands W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, who is now in this country, says that under the stimulus of free trade with the States an upward movement in the islands has begun. They are paying from revenue all the expenses of administration, and have each year a comfortable balance for public improvements. Progress in sanitation has made Manila a healthful city.—At Washington, the Republican minority of the House Committee on Insular Affairs has submitted a report against the pending bill which gives independence to the Philippines in 1922. Enact-

ment of the bill, they say, would "increase rather than lessen our responsibility, while lessening our ability to perform our moral and just obligations. It would be a cowardly shirking of our duty, a disgrace to the American people, and an injury to the Filipinos, to give them self-government before they are fitted for it."

"The inhabitants of the islands do not constitute a homogeneous people. They are composed of many different tribes, some styled as civilized and some admittedly wholly wild. There are some fifteen or twenty different languages or dialects spoken. In many instances those who speak one dialect cannot speak or understand any other. Only about 10 per cent. of all the people can read and write in any language or dialect, and less than 3 per cent. possess what we would call a fair common-school education. Of the entire 8,000,000, less than 2½ per cent., or about 200,000, have been found qualified to vote under existing laws. A few of these, chiefly among the Tagalogs, are very well educated. A smaller number are ambitious to govern, and they have no difficulty in stirring up a very considerable popular sentiment in favor of entire independence. There are, on the other hand, many who privately, if not publicly, look with fear and disfavor upon such a prospect."

—A strike of stevedores for higher pay has tied up all traffic in the harbor of Havana. The Federation of Labor in this country has promised to help them by calling out firemen, engineers and other employees on ships plying between New York and Havana, if strike-breakers are used there.—The revolt in the northern part of Santo Domingo has not been suppressed. News reports are affected by a rigid censorship.

At the end of last week Orozco **Mexico** was beginning to move his army southward, and a decisive battle was expected. He had about 6,000 men, and there were 8,000 Federals in opposition. Smallpox and typhoid fever had broken out in the Federal army. In a telegram to New York, Orozco said he had 12,000 men in Chihuahua and 40,000 in other parts of the country. Madero said he would never treat with Orozco, that he would not resign if the Federal army should be beaten, and that if the capital should be taken he would go to the mountains and fight as long as he lived. In the debate in the Mexican House accompanying the passage of a bill providing for an enlargement of the

army, Diaz was eulogized and the Madero Government called a failure. Emilio Vasquez Gomez was proclaimed provisional President at Juarez, which was made the rebel capital. Gomez appointed Orozco's father Minister of War. Congress attempted to appoint a committee with instructions to treat with the rebels for peace. Finding that the Constitution would not permit this, it instructed the committee to confer with Madero and urge him to make peace. Orozco sent an agent to Washington, to ask for recognition. Secretary Knox, passing through El Paso, refused to see delegates whose mission was the same. At Tepic, the rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 220 men. There was a two-day battle at a town in the State of Puebla with 2,500 Zapatists, and the result is not yet made known. Cuernavaca was menaced, but not captured. A. Z. and Joseph Rottner, Russian subjects, officers of a news company at Tampico, were deported as pernicious foreigners. For a year they had been selling arms to Zapata's bandit army. The transport "Bufort" started from San Francisco, on the 28th ult., to rescue stranded Americans on the west coast. The gunboat "Yorktown," while on her way to Topolobampo, was halted by destroyers and directed to avoid Mexican ports, in order that the people might not be excited by the visit of an American warship. At Washington there were conferences between officers of the regular army and militia commanders concerning a bill empowering the Government to add the militia to the army in emergencies and to use it outside of the United States.

In response to the re-
Magdalena Bay cent resolution, Mr. Taft sent to the Senate, on the 1st, a brief message, and a report of Secretary Knox, concerning Magdalena Bay. There was nothing on file in the Department, Mr. Knox said, to justify any inference that the Mexican Government or the Japanese Government had been "occupied with any disposition of land near Magdalena Bay, by which the latter Government would acquire land there for any purpose." Owing to rumors in circulation, the Japanese Ambassador had, with the authorization of

his Government, made an unreserved and categorical denial of the reported purchase of land by the Government or by a Japanese company, saying that his Government had never directly or indirectly attempted or contemplated the acquisition of any land at Magdalena Bay for any purpose. The rumors were due to the efforts of an American syndicate to sell land there to Japanese. The Department had informed the American owners that such a sale would be regretted by our Government, and no further action had been reported. In the debate concerning this message, Mr. Lodge said the time was opportune for a new declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, a declaration including colonization. There was a Japanese colony on the lands in question, and Japanese had made surveys of land not required in connection with the fishing concession which Japan had obtained. Other Senators express the opinion that acquisition of land and establishment of a coaling station in Magdalena Bay by a foreign nation would be almost equivalent to an act of war.

Central and South America In Nicaragua's plan of currency reform, devised by American experts, the unit will be a gold dollar, and the minor coins will be like those of the United States.—Thomas C. Dawson, resident diplomatic officer of the State Department, died in Washington, on the 1st, at the age of forty-six. He had been notably successful in dealing with difficult questions in Central and South America. Among the achievements of his diplomacy were the fiscal agreement with Santo Domingo, a treaty between Colombia and Venezuela, the settlement of the Alsop claim against Chili, and peace agreements affecting two or three Central American republics.—Venezuela's entire Cabinet resigned last week. Reasons for this action have not been published.—The President of Chili, recently deploring the ravages of yellow fever at a northern port of that country, intimated that he was about to ask our Government to lend him the services of sanitary experts who had done such excellent work in Cuba and Pan-

ama.—Representatives of both parties in Panama have asked our Government to safeguard the approaching election by supervising registration and voting.—Additional testimony and arguments have been heard at Washington for or against the pending bill which would exclude from the Panama Canal ships owned or controlled by railroad companies.



Great Britain and Ireland

The Home Rule bill has passed its first reading by a majority of 94, and all fear of a Liberal split, endangering its final passage by the House of Commons, is at an end. The question now is as to the Unionist policy in both branches of Parliament, and as to what amendments may be forced before the Lords finally accept the measure—probably after a preliminary rejection. Mr. Balfour has complained in the House of Commons that the Government has not answered any of the Opposition's criticisms of the bill, or elucidated its details. He is convinced, he says, that the Government would do great injury to the institutions of Great Britain and Ireland by establishing dual control of the latter country. A Nationalist convention held at Dublin on April 23, under the presidency of Mr. Redmond, leader of the party in the House of Commons, accepted the Government's bill as "the most satisfactory measure ever offered to Ireland." There was enthusiasm when the vote was taken, and when W. G. C. Gladstone, M. P., grandson of W. E. Gladstone, addressed the convention. Ulster's opposition remains as threatening as ever, and when the Home Rule bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, declared that the Orangemen were ready to lay down their lives in what they believed to be the cause of liberty. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, says that if Ulster makes impossible the Government's solution of the home rule question,

"We cannot afford to continue the present state of affairs. . . . Some other solution must be found to free the Cabinet and the House of Commons and put the control of Irish affairs in Irish hands."

—The Welsh Church disestablishment

bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons, April 25, by a vote of 331 to 253.

Germany The division of the German fleet that will come to America to repay the visit which the second division of the United States Atlantic fleet paid at Kiel last summer will include the armored cruiser "Moltke," the protected cruisers "Stettin" and "Bremen." They will probably make their start early this month, returning in June. The ships will visit both Hampton Roads and New York. The report that the German Crown Prince will accompany the fleet is persistent.—In the debate in the Reichstag on military estimates, on April 24, reference was made to the recent duel between Lieutenant von Herringten, nephew of the Prussian War Minister, and Lieutenant von Puttkemner, in which the latter was killed. It was declared that the duel disgraced the nation. Herr von Herringten, in an agitated manner, protested against such criticism. He declared that the officer who refused to fight a duel on the ground of religious convictions was unworthy to wear the uniform. An angry outburst from the Catholic Center, Liberal, Radical and Socialist benches followed, and the War Minister could not make the rest of his remarks heard. Subsequently he tried to conciliate the Reichstag by a speech in which he confessed that duelling was an evil, tho he regarded its violent abolition as impossible. The Centrists will introduce a bill making duelling in the army a penal offense and involving immediate dismissal. - Duelling in the army is approved by the German Emperor, and since the Reichstag debate another duel of fatal consequences, a lieutenant falling in a contest with an army surgeon, has occurred at Rastatt, in Baden.—Except the Socialists, all the German parties favor the Government's proposed increase of fighting forces, but there is an apparently irreconcilable disagreement as to the method to be adopted in raising the necessary funds. Germany's thirteenth dreadnaught, the "Koenig Albert," was launched at Dantzig on April 27.—Six thousand workmen in the Hamburg shipyards went on

strike on April 30. This delays the launching of the Hamburg-American Company's steamship "Imperator," said to be larger than the ill-starred "Titanic."—The Kaiser's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has been matriculated at the Strasburg University. This is believed to be a bid for the good will of Alsace-Lorraine.

France The funeral of M. Jouin, the assistant chief of the Paris detective force, killed in combat with the late bandit Bonnot, occurred on April 29. Louis Lépine, the veteran Prefect of Police, delivered at the grave an appeal for the more severe punishment of criminals, protesting against the world-wide tendency to treat youthful wrongdoers leniently, on the ground that they were not responsible for their acts. "We must choose," he said, "between the sacrifice of the liberty of the criminal and the blood of men valiantly laboring for the protection of society." The Minister of the Interior, Jules Steeg, added that the time had come to cease surrounding "with a fantastic and terrifying aureole" the exploits of mere desperadoes. Paris was quiet on May Day, and the decreasing influence of the "C. G. T.," or General Labor Federation, was commented upon.—On May 4 the King of Spain gave an audience to the French Ambassador that is thought to have a bearing on the settlement of French and Spanish claims in Morocco. A military expedition sailed from Algeciras, Spain, having been ordered to Laraiche, Morocco, on May 1. Despatches from Casablanca, Morocco, state that a Moorish attack upon El Maaziz cost the French 7 killed, 7 missing and 31 wounded.

The Near East Since Turkey's reply to the European Powers, thanking them for their offer of mediation, and accepting it on condition of the maintenance of effective and integral sovereignty by Turkey in Tripoli, and the evacuation of that country by the Italians, there has been a renewal of hostilities in several quarters. Italy reports that 300 Turks have been killed in a battle at Lebda, Tripoli, only

eight Italians being killed and fifty-seven wounded in the capture of the Turkish position. Italy denies the report that the battleship "Re Umberto" has been driven on the rocks by a storm and sunk near Zuara, Tripoli. Another rumor circulated was to the effect that the Italian cruiser "Varese" was badly damaged and probably sunk in the bombardment of the Dardanelles; but this, too, is denied. That an Italian squadron had occupied Rhodes without opposition and had disembarked 8,000 men, was announced by the Italian Prime Minister in the Chamber of Deputies on May 4. This island has an area of 550 square miles and a population of 30,000, chiefly Greeks. The announcement was greeted by cheers and cries of "Long live the army and navy!" The island of Rhodes has been the scene of bitter warfare in ancient times and modern. The combatants in modern times have been the forces of Christendom and Moslemism. —An unconfirmed report from Vienna states that Italy projects the establishment of a kingdom in the archipelago, including Samos and Crete, where disorders continue. The crown would be offered, according to this rumor, to the Duke of the Abruzzi. —On April 29 the steamer "Texas," flying the American flag, but the property of a local company, left Smyrna for Salonika with 139 passengers and a cargo. When off Yenikale Fort, near the mouth of the Gulf of Smyrna, the ship touched a floating mine, which exploded and sank it. Many of the passengers, of whom only seventy were saved, were American, Greek and Russian pilgrims returning from the Holy Land. The American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Rockhill, has asked the Turkish Government for information and the American consul at Smyrna has opened an inquiry. One report states that a shell from the Turkish fort caused the sinking of the steamship, which had apparently deviated from the proper channel. —At the moment when the restoration of the Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice was being celebrated by officials of Church and State, and the bells rang out from the great tower for the first time in nine years, it was reported from Constantinople that the dome of St. Sophia's, which dates from the sixth century, will collapse unless

more efficient steps are taken to preserve it.



Yuan Shi-kai read his first presidential message at the opening of the first session of the advisory council of the Chinese republic, at Peking, on April 29. Six thousand infantrymen with loaded rifles lined the streets thru which he drove to the old Senate House, and sharpshooters were posted on the roofs, while cavalrymen surrounded the President's carriage. Eighty of the 126 Councillors attended the session, all wearing Western costume. The President declared that the principles of the new Government must be the maintenance of internal order, the achievement of progress and the continuance of friendly relations with outside Powers. He was negotiating with the Powers interested in the Chinese loans for an increase of customs duties, the abolition of the provincial transit duty and the reduction of export duties. This would add about \$9,000,000 to the revenue. Reforms which he recommended include the increase of revenue from the salt tax, the improvement of land regulations, the unification of the currency, and the establishment of uniform weights and measures. The Government would reduce its military forces —a costly drain upon its resources. Religious freedom would be guaranteed. —The Chinese Government has asked the four-Power group to arrange a temporary loan of \$63,000,000 until December, \$21,000,000 to be furnished by June. The Ministers of the Powers have replied that the appointment of a financial comptroller would be an obligatory condition of such a loan, and this point has been referred to the Ministerial Council. —A cruiser, the "Fei Hung," was launched from the New York Shipbuilding Yards, near Philadelphia, on May 3. Miss Chang Yuyi, daughter of the Chinese Minister to the United States, acting as sponsor. The new vessel will be used as a training ship. —Dr Sun Yat-sen places the responsibility for the continuation of the opium curse upon the British Government, alleging that cultivation of the poppy in China cannot be stamped out until Great Britain "absolutely prohibits the sale of opium in her possessions," notably India.

A Movement: A Message: A Method

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION ON PUBLICITY OF THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT.

THERE are all sorts of ways of judging the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which for seven months has been "sweeping over the land like a besom"—or at least raising as much dust as a besom. One popular American way is by the noise that has been created. Men and Religion has not done its work in a corner nor hidden its light under a bushel. Six huge scrap books, each three inches thick and its pages the size of a New York newspaper, are stacked in the New York headquarters, to tell by clippings and headlines a portion of what the press of the land has been saying about this latest development of the religious life of America. If publicity is success, then this movement has succeeded. Its best friends, however, are inclined to think that it had rather too much publicity at the outset, in the form of prophecy, and not enough publicity at the end, in connection with the Christian Conservation Congress, in which it culminated. The "Titanic" disaster was in part responsible for this latter, and the innate irreligion of the New York newspapers was doubtless another factor. The display advertising on the sporting pages of the New York daily newspapers for six weeks, and the "sky signs" along Broadway—which somebody has called the modern version of the prophet's "Ho Ye!"—made talk for the city of new sensations, and gave opportunity for many learned newspaper editorials upon the wisdom of the churches in spending their money for advertising space. Doubtless this unprecedented publicity was salutary in creating the impression thruout the country that there was "something doing" in religion. The masculine associations of the title of the movement also made a wholesome impression.

Judged strictly by its own preliminary claims, the Men and Religion Movement has not brought into the

churches those three million unchurched men about whom we heard so much a year ago. Most of them are still out of the churches. A few thousand additions of men and boys to the membership may be traced to the campaign. The figures given out at headquarters during the congress indicated that the "teams of experts" have delivered approximately 10,000 addresses, to 1,500,000 men, in some 7,000 meetings. About 70 cities were scenes of eight-day campaigns by these experts during the winter; and radiating from these there were more than 1,000 auxiliary campaigns, conducted by volunteer workers. This showing is an extraordinary one, and by it, so far as statistics go, the movement is willing to be judged.

Of these many cities visited, some have been deeply and apparently permanently affected. Others have scarcely been touched. The word "experts" as applied to the visitors has been rather unfortunate, for pastors have resented the idea of having a group of comparatively unknown men come to town to tell the churches how to do their work. In certain cases the community religious life has been definitely revitalized and solidified. Existing organizations that had a name to live, but were dead, have been revived. The specialists have in each city presented a definite program of suggestions for work by the religious forces of that city.

In the campaigns and among national workers, new leaders have been brought to the fore. The three conspicuous personages of the Men and Religion Movement have been Fred B. Smith, the campaign leader, who was an evangelist, pure and simple, when he went into this work, but who now stands as unequivocally for social service as any of his associates, has proved himself a leader of force and fearlessness. Without his vigorous personality there would

have been no Men and Religion campaign. Of the men on teams, the two outstanding personalities are Charles Stelzle, who had made his reputation as a church and labor leader, and as the head of the Social Service Department of the Presbyterian Church; and Raymond Robins, known, especially in Chicago, as a labor unionist and as a social agitator. He has borne a religious message of extraordinarily dramatic power, and has found general acceptance with the churches.

The possibilities of loyal "team work," developed in a sphere where individualism and jealousies were only less common than in theatrical circles, has been a distinct contribution to religious work by the movement. All over the country laymen have been aroused by the program presented and have welcomed the opportunity to give expression to their dormant zeal for social service and applied Christianity. Apparently the attitude of the business men has been, "This thing means business, and I am

for it." Tens of thousands of laymen have given real service in committee work, in connection with the campaign, and sums of money that may aggregate altogether a half million dollars.

The most definite of all the lines of departure which the Men and Religion Movement has graven upon its time is its definite program of service for a church, for a city, for a denomination. Wherever it has gone it has borne the fivefold message of Bible study, evangelism, social service, boys' work and missions. One detail of social service and evangelism called "community extension," which means meetings held in shops and factories and police stations and other unusual places, has been added to the campaigns, but this is scarcely a department by itself. The social service aspect of the work has generally made the strongest appeal, with the boys' work as second. Instead of there being rivalry amid these various messages, each has blended with the other, and all have proved practicable. The denomi-



THE CHRISTIAN CONSERVATION CONGRESS AT CARNEGIE HALL: THE PLATFORM

national brotherhoods have now adopted the five-fold program of the Men and Religion Movement. The symmetry of it appeals to the modern man, as no one particular phase of work could do.

The comprehensiveness of the Men and Religion work has been a vital contribution to the religious life of our time. While evangelists and social workers were railing at each other as inadequate, this movement gathered them both in and proved that true evangelism is social service and true social service is evangelism. The quick receptivity which the Churches accorded this comprehensive message made it clear to the observant that Christian work cannot run on a single track. The whole Church is interested in the whole work of the whole kingdom for the whole world. This was significantly revealed at the recent congress in New York, by the place which foreign missions held. Men who have been attending the magnificent missionary conventions that have been a notable feature of our modern religious life expected foreign missions to sound the high note of the congress. To everybody's surprise, the missionary sessions were among the tamest of all, partly because there was no new plea to be made, and partly because the presence and pull of the other aspects of Christian service had begotten in the delegates a passion of seeing things in their relationships. The congress will be remembered as a time when the diverse and often discordant interests of the Church were unified into one great message.

From an unexpected angle the Men and Religion Movement has given a powerful lift to the cause of Christian unity. It set before men a task which no one denomination could accomplish by itself. The laymen were forced to work together, which they were always quite willing to do, and when men get to working together for their own community in a real task of service, they were scarcely in a mood to magnify ecclesiastical and doctrinal differences. The Christian Conservation Congress in Carnegie Hall could be interpreted in its every session as a Christian unity convention. The waste and weakness of competitive Christian service were made to seem wicked.

From what has already been written, it is evident that the movement has been provocative of large views. Dealing with religious problems on the basis of city units, it gave to all interested men a fresh civic consciousness. It confronted them with big tasks, and without railing at the pettiness of much so-called church work, it afforded the men an enterprise worthy of their best powers. Apparently the laymen liked the bigness of this program. All unwittingly, the doom of parochialism has been sealed in America. Henceforth American men simply will not tolerate religious service in terms of parishes only. If I were a maker of tombstones, I would expect to find a market for one dated April, 1912, to put over the grave of the pestiferous parochialism which has palsied the power of the Gospel in the presence of great civic and national problems.

The survey idea has been made good form in religious circles by Men and Religion. The first activity in connection with every city campaign has been the making of a survey of social and religious conditions. A veritable passion for facts, as well as a scientific arrangement and use of those gathered, has marked the progress of Men and Religion. This is a radical innovation in American church life. It has introduced the scientific spirit into Christian work, while at the same time it has played havoc with dogmatism, for nowadays no man's opinion is worth anything, except it agree with the ascertained facts. This has begotten a new humility and a new teachableness.

A volume could be written of the experiences of the Men and Religion workers with local churches and entire communities which were wholly blind to the real conditions amid which they live. The pastor who could answer the simplest questions about his neighborhood was the exception rather than the rule. The very idea that he should be expected to know something about the number of saloons and places of amusement in his parish, and the earning capacity of his people, and the proportion of men and women attending his congregation, was rather bewildering to Mr. Average Minister. Apparently few men so much as keep count of the number of attend-



HOW THE MOVEMENT ADVERTISED ITSELF
The electric signs in Madison Square, New York

ants at their services.. A comparison between the book membership and the participants in the services is likewise not often made by local congregational authorities. That there has been a deal of blindness in handling religious problems has been made glaringly clear.

To their credit be it said that the churches have taken eager hold of the survey idea, which within a year has become a fixture in church life. The home mission boards have got together and are making a survey of their fields in the Far West. Theological seminaries, like McCormick, are introducing their students to the business of survey making. Presbyterians have made a survey of Chicago, and the charts that have resulted have been more eloquent than any fervid appeals. Graphic charts, by the way, have been the commonest of arguments with the Men and Religion teams.

The logical conclusion of this method of getting a rational and scientific body of data, before proceeding to make statements, is the system of commission reports presented to the Christian Conservation Congress in New York City, April 19 to 24. This is only a slight modification of the plan adopted by the Edinburgh Missionary Conference two years ago. About seventy-five specialists prepared reports upon evangelism—a vigorous document that deals frankly with the union revival meetings and the

professional revivalist; upon Bible study (I understand that divergent views here compel the commission to put out its report with individual significance to the chapters); upon the rural church; upon missions; upon social service; upon Christian unity; upon boys' work; and upon the relation of the press and the churches. This last is the most radical of the documents, and the only one actually based on widely gathered questionnaires. It is expected to mark an era in the adjustment of religious work to the agencies of publicity. It undertakes to write the epitaph of the "pulpit notice," as the commonest form of religious news in the daily press.

This congress sounded a clear crisis note; it sobered the rare company of real leaders who, to the number of thirteen hundred, gathered for the sessions, to face the unique conditions that today exist in America and the world. It set the churches to thinking in social terms, and unquestionably committed the Christianity of our time to what a decade ago was regarded as a fad of the few. Veteran convention goers declared that this congress soared higher and plowed deeper—if the mixed figure may be permitted—than any other religious conference in America of which they had knowledge. Its unconventional character was illustrated by Jane Addams's wonderful speech upon the social evil.

"Christianity and Governments" was treated by William J. Bryan and J. A. Macdonald. A prophet's mantle descended upon Mr. Macdonald and Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis upon the night of the memorial service for William T. Stead, when his place upon the program was reached. Ex-Governor Northen of Georgia and Booker T. Washington dealt with the negro question, and Captain Hobson with temperance. John Mitchell and E. A. Steiner treated the labor question and the immigrant. Dr. Talcott Williams, of the School of Journalism; George W. Coleman, Col. E. W. Halford and others treated the subject of the press and the churches. Bishop Greer, Archdeacon Madden, Bishop Anderson, Bishop Hendrix, Bishop Hoss—all were heard in more than perfunctory addresses, and upon the closing night Dr. J. H. Jowett preached a sermon upon "The Kingdom" that gathered up into exalted unity the message of the congress.

Looking back upon the winter and upon the congress, it is clear that Men and Religion has been a real movement. It has spoken a message and has provided a new and definite method of ministry. That the Churches are more alert to the times than many scoffers have thought has been made clear. The definiteness and reasonableness of the social service program announced has doubt-

less vitiated much of the Socialist party propaganda.

Now all that the movement has gained or done has been bequeathed to the Churches. The Committee of Ninety-seven has gone out of existence, as it promised to do from the first. Thus it has testified to the widely expressed conviction that the country has had enough of general religious "movements" for some time to come. It is time to give local congregations and the denominational organizations an opportunity to practice what they have learned.

Thoughtful men are now passing in review these general enterprises, and the judgment of some is that they are rather too costly and too irresponsible. They are not as closely supervised as denominational work, nor are they as representative and democratic as Church work should be. The feeling is widespread that all general movements that would appeal to the Churches should henceforth be viséd by the Federal Council of Churches, which organization is today itself on trial at the bar of efficiency erected by the Men and Religion Movement. Christian work must, in the new era of scientific activity created by this temporary agency, meet the test of practical efficiency. Judged by that test itself, Men and Religion has been a success.

SWARTHMORE, PA.



Longing

BY ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

SOME for a scepter long
Some for a rose,
Some for the din of praise,
Some, a night's repose

Some for a wreath of fame,
Some for a kiss,
Some for the gold they deem
Brings perfect bliss.

Over the world we are
Dreamers of dreams,
Each with the great desire
His heart esteems.

Many the hearts who fail,
Long is the way,
Vainly they search who vow,
Vainly, who pray.

Wiser are they who seek
Love first of all,
Make her their guiding star,
Serve as her thrall.

Enduring is love, alone,
Thru human tears,
Faithful thru stress and trial—
Gladdening the years!

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Japan Today.—II.

BY HAMILTON HOLT

[This is the second article that Mr. Holt, our managing editor, has written as a result of his recent trip to Japan. The series began two weeks ago and will conclude in our next issue with some of Mr. Holt's impressions of Korea and Manchuria and a discussion of Japan's foreign policy with special reference to the United States.—EDITOR.]

IN no country in the world is there more religious freedom than in Japan. Three religions flourish—Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. The latest statistics are as follows:

Shinto Shrines	162,442
Shinto Ministers	14,836
Buddhist Temples	71,927
Buddhist Priests	51,268

Christian Churches:

Roman Catholic	176
Greek	174
Protestant	1,132

Christian Ministers:

Roman Catholic	353
Greek	40
Protestant	1,494

Christian Communicants:

Roman Catholic	64,118
Greek	31,536
Protestant	75,608

Shintoism is the indigenous religion of Japan. Its foundation stones are loyalty, and the worship of ancestors, heroes and nature. Shintoism is the religion of the Emperor and consequently is favored by the Government. Its moral precepts are taught in the schools. Buddhism is too complicated to discuss here, but its central doctrine is the "unity of all life and the brotherhood of man," while its ideal is "life made glorious by self-conquest and exalted by boundless love and wisdom." A Japanese can be, and often is, an adherent of both Shintoism and Buddhism. Buddhism alone of all the world religions has never carried on its propaganda by the sword. It is now divided into a great number of sects. Of late it has witnessed a decided revival in Japan. Tho neither Shintoism nor Buddhism has the clear conception of a personal God that Christianity offers, the great man of noble character is held to

be the direct impersonation of the divine spirit.

Of course, a large part of our sight-seeing was visiting the shrines and temples, many of them beautiful beyond description. I can never forget the Shinto shrines in woodland glades, which no human being ever enters, "where the many gaze reverently thru the latticed windows into the twilight silence within, and where abide divinities and ghosts of noble men." Nor can I cease to remember the soft enchantment of the Buddhist temples—"the deep music of the great bells—the green peace of the gardens haunted by fearless things—doves that flutter down at call, fishes rising to be fed."

I shall be expected to say something about the present status of Christianity in Japan. Most travelers return from Japan either pro-missionary or anti-missionary. If they have made their headquarters—as perhaps most do—in Yokohama and Kobe, and mingled almost exclusively with the foreign business men, they are likely to take the anti-missionary point of view. They will not get an anti-missionary impression, however, if they spend most of their time among the Japanese, as I did. While it is true that Christianity is probably not keeping pace with the growth of population, Christian ethical standards have already permeated the nation and universally incorporated into the Japanese social system.

Acceptance of Christianity, as such, has hardly touched the upper and lower classes. It has its footing almost entirely in the middle class. The students, as with us, are considered especially susceptible to its appeal.

The two chief hindrances to the spread of Christianity, aside from world-wide causes, seem to be the present diversity and antagonisms of denominations, and the quite obvious discrepancy between Christian profession and practice. When Christian nations offer themselves as moral leaders, after the rapacity with which they have established themselves in the Orient, the educated Japanese is tempted to smile at the incongruity. That the missionaries themselves have their discouragements and crosses will be seen from the following quotation from the presidential address of Rev. D. B. Schneider, D. D., at the conference last year of the Federated Missions:

"While Christianity is making a little progress, other great forces like that of nationalism, the revival of Shintoism, the renewed activity of Buddhism, agnostic or anti-moral literature and practical materialism, that seem to work in deadly opposition to it, are gaining in strength. Moreover the passing of leadership into the hands of the Japanese Church is giving us missionaries a secondary place and to use a homely phrase, it is difficult 'to play second fiddle' enthusiastically. The encouragement also which we receive from the home land is not great. Japan, partly because of its small size and partly because of its advancement in civilization, does not appeal to the interest and sympathy of the Christian lands as do, for example, China, India and Africa, and the securing of the men and funds still needed here is specially difficult. More than this, a deep positive hindrance has come to Christian work in Japan thru the persistent and diabolical war talk that has gained currency in certain parts of America and we know not what may come yet. Also the more intimate knowledge which the Japanese people are gaining year by year of the moral and social conditions prevailing in the Christian West, and of the thought currents of the great universities does not constitute to them an unequivocal argument in favor of Christianity."

At the present moment the Government is agitating the question of whether there may not be a common basis on which Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity can unite for moral ends. A conference has just been held, at the instigation of the Government, of the leading representatives of these three religions, and a tentative program for united action has been adopted. Tho in the early days of the present regime most educated men shunned religion as unworthy of a rational mind, now it is generally realized that morality derives its greatest

power from the sanction of religion. Hence the present movement for united action by the Government.

I now come to the supreme attribute of the Japanese people—their character. Concerning this there are many differences of opinion. Everyone in the Far East is either pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese. It is never considered necessary to consider a man pro-Chinese or anti-Chinese. This signifies, of course, that Japan dominates the Far Eastern situation, so whatever opinion one may express about the Japanese, a premium or discount is put upon it according to whether one is supposed to be a "pro" or an "anti." I admit, therefore, at once that I am pro-Japanese in my leanings, tho I think I am not blind to certain Japanese deficiencies, as the reader will see later on.

I believe that President Scherer has made the best analysis of Japanese character when he says:

"The five fundamental perfected qualities that account for the wondrous Japan of to-day are: Bravery, loyalty, thoroughness, alertness and self control. The first two are qualities of the heart, the next two pertain to the mind and the last means the schooling of the will."

I shall never forget climbing up the steps of the battlefield of "203 Meter Hill" and North Fort at Port Arthur. Seldom in all history has such bravery been exhibited on the field of battle. The heroes who met their death storming the vertical front of 203 Meter Hill, and those who tied ropes to their feet so that their comrades could draw their dead bodies back after they went to certain death at the tunneling under North Fort, are typical today of the *bushido* of the ancient Samurai when that knighthood was in flower. Japanese bravery is such that suicide itself—which with us is the supreme act of cowardice—is glorified as the noblest act of self-abnegation. Suicide is not viewed as a cowardly escape from some personal dilemma, but as the most emphatic expression of personality. It is generally used as a last resort when all else has failed to move men to action against some great and impending evil.

The virtue of loyalty I have already referred to, as it manifests itself on the part of the people toward the Emperor and the Emperor to his ancestors. Loyalty, however, pervades all relations in life,

The wife is loyal to husband, children to parents, servants to masters, etc. Perhaps the most famous story in all Japanese history is that of "The Forty-seven Ronins," in which these forty-seven retainers deliberately murdered the noble who caused their lord's death, tho they knew they would all have to commit harikiri for the offense. I visited the tombs of these Ronins in Tokyo, as every traveler does, and to this day the tapers are kept burning by loving pilgrims in memory of the men who put loyalty above life itself. It was no idle traveler's whim that caused me to leave my visiting card at the grave of the leader of the Ronins, as I noticed the Japanese visitors were doing.

In alertness and thoroness the Japanese also excel. It is the universal testimony of foreign teachers that Japanese learn more quickly than other nationalities. In California I was told that the Japanese laborers are the quickest on the coast to adapt themselves to American conditions.

I was greatly imprest by the perfection of the "Tenyo Maru" and the "Shinyo Maru," the two giant steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) that took us, one to Japan and the other home. These boats were made from stem to stern by the Japanese, and no Atlantic liner of their class could be better constructed or appointed. Moreover, the detailed forethought and attention that was given to make the voyage safe, agreeable and comfortable was far superior to anything I have ever experienced on the Atlantic.

But perhaps the thoroness of the Japanese is best exemplified in the Russian war, when their power of planning and combining details which had never before confronted the mind of man clearly indicated the tissue of their minds.

Their self-control is a trait that impresses every one. One of the most interesting talks I had during my trip was with a young grandmother of forty, who would not admit that we Americans excelled the Japanese because we were demonstrative with those we loved and communicated our happiness to others by freely expressing it. I frankly admitted that the Japanese were superior to us in their ability to keep their sorrow to themselves and not burden others there-

by, but she thought the Japanese way of repressing both pleasure and pain showed the nobler character. As Professor Reinsch says:

"The moral grandeur of suppressing the strongest passions and affections of the heart and obeying without a murmur the dictates of duty will always move the Japanese to the point of causing them to shed tears, even when the conflict is presented only in poetry or on the stage."

No Spartan woman ever made sterner sacrifices than the many Japanese wives, who during the Russo-Japanese war committed suicide so that their husbands at the front would not have to waver between home and country in the battle's crisis.

To bravery, loyalty, alertness, thoroness and self-control, the five Japanese virtues mentioned by President Scherer, I would add politeness, cleanliness, cheerfulness, contentedness and estheticism.

Japanese politeness is renowned the world over. Not even the French can surpass them in that respect. Such pretty, genuine and universal courtesy from all classes, high and low, I have never experienced. In cleanliness no people in the world approaches them. It is probably not very far from the truth to say that every Japanese man, woman and child takes a hot bath every day. Going over to Korea from Japan I went down into the hold of the steamer about midnight. There were 300 or more third-class passengers fast asleep, all packed in like figs in three tiers of beds. Tho the only ventilation came from a skylight above, the room was as fresh and odorless as the deck above. Those who have visited the steerage of any transatlantic liner, even the best, will appreciate this novel experience.

The cheerfulness and contentedness of the Japanese are as apparent to any visitor as their politeness and cleanliness. Every Japanese has a perpetual smile on his face. He has schooled himself to be contented.

I have already spoken somewhat of their estheticism in reference to art, architecture, painting, etc. I shall only refer here to two further incidents. I went to the chrysanthemum shows in both Tokyo and Nagoya. In both places the halls were literally packed with poor

people who had paid good money to see nothing but rows of potted chrysanthemums. On the railroad from Kyoto to Tokyo we suddenly came in sight of Fujiyama—the Peerless Mountain of Japan. There were some thirty Japanese in our compartment. Every passenger on the opposite side of the car moved across the aisle, and then the entire carload gazed in rapt adoration at the sacred mountain during the half hour we were skirting its base.

So much for the Japanese virtues. But have they no vices? Your anti-Japanese friend says, "conceit and deceit." The missionaries say immorality, tho from all I have heard on this subject I should say that the only difference between conditions in Japan and the United States is that we hypocritically bury our head in the sand and insist that we are virtuous, while Japan has actually abolished vice from every city except in the open, segregated quarters.

Dr. Julius Soper, for many years a distinguished missionary in northern Japan, thus tried to draw the balance between the good and the bad when he said in a sermon I heard him preach on shipboard coming home:

"If within the next fifty years the Japanese become as ethical as they are esthetic, as honest as they are polite, as virtuous as they are chivalrous, as philanthropic as they are patriotic, they will not be surpassed by any people of the world, of whatever clime, of whatever race."

Dr. Jordan, of Stanford University, who was in Japan while we were there, gave this interesting reply to the question "What has Japan to learn from the United States?"

"The value of individual initiative and individual adequacy, that equity is higher than courtesy, that the cure for vice is not found in prohibition but in the strengthening of the moral backbone of the individual man: that woman must be trained to wisdom if homes are to be the centers of culture and purity; that the final end of education is not official promotion nor personal culture, not the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake, but the development of personal effectiveness."

But after all the noblest trait in the character of the Japanese is their willingness to change for the better whenever they perceive their inferiority. This adaptiveness is not blind imitateness, as is so often charged, but rather selectiveness. Japan does not take the bad

with the good, but only the good which she grafts on to her own peculiar civilization, thus gaining a syncretism that is as admirable as it is unique. Whether Japan can preserve this noble trait of character as her intercourse becomes closer with other nations, time only can tell. Count Okuma, Japan's greatest living statesman, already sees a change. Says he:

"It is a question whether as a people we have not lost fiber as a result of the many new influences to which we have been subjected. Development has been intellectual not moral."

I have spoken at some length of the qualities of mind and heart in which it seems to me the Japanese people excel. I shall now take up in some detail the four departments in which they seem to be still deficient.

There is no doubt that business morality in Japan is generally lower than in the West. The testimony of foreigners doing business in Japan is almost unanimous on this point. The chief complaint is that the Japanese have two prices for everything, and that they have but a rudimentary sense of the obligation of a contract. I was told, for instance, that it was a common thing for a house-builder to refuse to carry out his contract if he found he had miscalculated on his estimate and was not going to make a profit.

There are mitigating considerations, however, that should be taken into account. Before the Restoration the business men constituted the most despised class in Japan, except the criminals. Under feudalism the classes were graded as follows: 1. The Emperor, above all; 2, the nobles; 3, the Samurai; 4, the farmers; 5, artists and artisans; 6, the merchants and traders; 7, the criminals and outcasts. When the community despises a man he naturally comes to despise himself. In olden times the merchant was expected to cheat a little and he naturally did not rise above the expectation. But with the advent of new Japan, with its elevation of the merchant class, there has been a radical change for the better, so that now, if the petty merchants still need some improvement, the great merchants and financiers maintain commercial standards as high as elsewhere. For instance, the manager of one large English

company, whose business extends over the entire world, says that his losses on Japanese sales are only 1 per cent., as against a general loss of 5 per cent. in other nations.

I am convinced, however, that some, if not much, of the feeling on the part of foreign merchants against Japanese business methods is a result of conditions not entirely discreditable to the Japanese. I was greatly astonished, especially in Yokohama and Kobe, to see evidences of the most narrow race prejudice against the Japanese by men who are making a living among them. I met one young clerk, for instance, employed by one of the largest foreign firms in Japan, who railed against the Japanese as only a Vardaman could against an educated negro. I do not see how a firm could have a less valuable employee, or how a young man could expect to make a business success by starting out in life berating those whose goodwill is essential to his ultimate success.

The foreign business men in Japan are also apt to deal with Japanese of a lower business grade than the firms they represent. Usually only the largest, richest and most substantial foreign houses attempt to do business abroad. Their representatives in Japan are likely to deal not with the Japanese firms of equal size and responsibility, but with hundreds of petty merchants and artisans with little or no capital. No wonder these small traders have not attained the same business morality that the foreign houses have which buy and sell with them.

Another reason that undoubtedly contributes to the disgruntlement of the foreign business man is the simple fact that the Japanese are taking the business away from him. I have obtained some very interesting figures on this point. Not many years ago the bulk of export and import trade centering in Kobe and Yokohama was in the hands of foreigners. In 1906 the Japanese had got 46 per cent. of it; in 1907, 47 per cent.; in 1908, 49 per cent.; in 1909, 51 per cent., and in 1910, 54 per cent.

Not only are the Japanese merchants getting the foreign trade into their own hands, but the Japanese manufacturers are doing likewise. The Japanese have not only the great advantage of cheap labor and a really marvelous ability to imi-

tate, but they have a government that aids them on every hand. The government of Japan deems it as much a part of its function to help business as agriculture or education. I can see no reason, therefore, why the Japanese should not soon become successful rivals of any manufacturing nation in the world.

The second deficiency in Japanese life today is in respect to the status of woman. Tho woman occupies an infinitely higher position in Japan than in India, China or Korea, she has not yet achieved the same rights and privileges that she is accorded in the United States and in some other European nations. It would probably be a fair comparison to state that men have as much more consideration than women in Japan as women have than men in the United States. Japanese women, however, are in no sense oppressed. On the contrary, they are kindly treated and apparently do not miss the legal and social rights of their Occidental sisters. Still, from every standpoint they hold positions inferior to those of the men.

A Japanese sage writes:

"The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind are indocility, discontent, slander, jealousy and silliness. These five maladies infect seven or eight out of every ten women and it is from these that arise the inferiority of women."

Another sage, writing on "The Whole Duty of Woman," remarks:

"The great lifelong duty of woman is obedience. . . . Should her husband be roused at any time to anger, she must obey him with fear and trembling, and never set herself up against him in anger or forwardness. A woman should look upon her husband as if he were Heaven itself and never weary of thinking how she may yield to her husband and thus escape celestial castigation."

The Japanese women are, accordingly, gentle, submissive and devoted. They are not kept in seclusion, but come and go as they will. Still, it is universally felt that their place is at home with the children. Social life is largely a masculine affair, and, while the man goes out to dinners and entertainments as often as he likes, the women are supposed to stay at home. Several of the Japanese ladies told my wife they were delighted that she accompanied me, because that meant that they could go with their husbands to dinner parties and receptions given in our honor.

Such a thing as a suffraget movement

in Japan would be absolutely unthinkable at the present time, not that anything would happen to a woman who suggested it, save possibly ostracism. Of course, the condition of a large class of unmarried women, which is so urgent an argument for suffrage in England, does not exist in Japan. I met only one unmarried woman over twenty-five all the time I was in the Orient. But that the position of woman in Japan is in need of some improvement is disclosed by the following facts:

A husband can divorce a wife at any time with her consent, or without her consent, for adultery, forgery, theft, robbery, embezzlement, receiving stolen property, desertion, cruelty, or if the wife mistreats his or her ascendants. A woman cannot marry under twenty-five without the consent of her parents. A wife must live with her husband and is as equally bound to support him as he is her. The husband has the right to manage all the wife's property, and in case of divorce has the custody of the children.

The life of the little girl in Japan must be ideal, for Japan, as every one knows, is the children's paradise. The old women have also a happy and contented time, judging from the respect and attention universally shown them. But from marriage till grandmotherhood the lot of the average Japanese woman is one of care, responsibility and self-abnegation.

The third deficiency in modern Japan is in regard to the organization of labor. According to Sydney Webb, who was investigating labor conditions while I was there, Japan is in the same condition today that England was 150 years ago. Industry is still mostly done in the home. Japan is not far removed from the economic stage in which an article is made by hand in the back room of a shop and sold by the artisan himself in the front. Of course, factories are springing up on all sides, and are already exerting a great influence on the economic life of the nation. But it will be seen how far Japan is behind some of the other nations in this respect when it is realized that there are no labor unions in the Western sense of the word in Japan today, and the first factory act ever enacted in the Empire dated from last year. This act is, of course, a step in advance in that it is the first national recognition that the em-

ployees require protection by the State against the unlimited exploitation of their employers. The act, however, will cause a sneer from the cynically disposed, for some of its most important provisions may be waived for fifteen years. It limits, however, the work of women and children, and that is a great step in advance. No child under nine can be employed in a factory and no new children under eleven accepted for employment, tho both these rules have exceptions. No children under fourteen, or women, except those in the regular night shifts, can work from 10 p. m. to 4 a. m. Apparently any male of fourteen or over can be worked as long and as hard as he is willing.

While long hours are not especially bad for farmers or artisans who are masters of their own business and time and can change occupation or rest when they get tired, they are invariably bad for workers in a factory, where no respite from the monotonous grind is permitted and where speeding up to the last ounce of power is the rule. In a factory the inevitable tendency is to make the worker a machine. Until the employers have achieved a much higher degree of altruism than they have in Japan or anywhere else, drastic laws are needed for the protection of the workers against undue exploitation.

I visited several factories in Japan, principally cotton, silk and dyeing establishments. The operatives were predominately women, most of them apparently girls of about sixteen to twenty years old. I saw many little girls at work that I could have sworn were under ten, tho I was told that appearances are apt to be deceptive. I saw no old women at work. Agents go out among the farmers and thru presents and saké obtain their consent to send their girls to the factories. The girls for the first two or three years are apprenticed and earn practically nothing besides their board; after that their wages rise to an average of 15 to 25 cents a day.

I copy herewith an entry from my notebook which I made after visiting one great factory:

"Muslin factory, one of the largest in Japan, employs 3,000 girls. Considered model. Hours 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., day shift, and 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., night shift. Highest wages

40 cents per day; average, 20; lowest, 10. Meals cost 6 cents per day. Company paying 2 cents and girl 4 cents. Girls look heavy and sodden. Two main types of work rooms, one where girls walked monotonously back and forth threading bobbins, other with frightful clatter of machines where girls stand up all day on cement floors. Floors said to get very cold in winter. Air bad and filled with dust. Girls have after work two study hours! Dormitories at back of factory. Each girl allowed 6x3 feet space in sleeping room I counted eight night-shift girls asleep on floor of one small room in afternoon. Heads resting on usual Japanese wooden blocks for pillow. Sunlight streaming thru the windows. Good baths and pretty garden for recreation, but no girl can leave compound without permission. Two holidays a month. Theater on grounds where entertainments can be given. Rooms provided for visiting parents."

In another factory I saw operatives eating their dinner while working at their benches, one hand using the chop-sticks, the other attending to the machine. In another I was told that the men do not leave the shop day or night, but sleep and eat on the matting strewn among the machinery and tools.

I was told by a professor in one of the leading universities that 20 per cent. of the girls become enfeebled and unable to work after one or two years in the factories and have to return home. One half of those who have to leave have contracted consumption. Another professor made the following assertion, and I quote his words directly as I took them down in my note book:

"Girls in factories are punished corporally, shut in dark closets, fined and have their rations cut down for various offenses, but conditions are better now than they were years ago, tho these practices still continue in some places. One punishment consists in stripping girls naked (save for a loin cloth), tying a red flag on their back and their hands behind them, and then marching them about among other employees (male and female) as an object of ridicule and ignominy. Of course the Japanese themselves recognize these conditions are bad and factory inspectors go about all the time to prevent such abuses, but there are not enough inspectors properly to cover the ground."

In the first annual report (1903) of the "Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home," of Kyoto, I find this sentence, which refers to the general conditions of the girls in Kyoto factories:

"The majority of them could neither read nor write, their popular songs were indecent, they were crowded together in disease breeding and immoral boarding houses, where they

were deliberately tempted to spend more than they earned. . . . The girls work in two shifts of twelve hours, from 6 to 6; they are required to clean up each day, so do not get out till 6.30 or 7. On days when the shifts change there is no work, but instead a special cleaning up is required and the girls who have worked all night are kept till about 10 a. m."

I speak of these facts simply to show that in changing from an agricultural to an industrial regime Japan is passing thru the same conditions that have disgraced the industrial movement in Europe and the United States. But Japan is waking up to these conditions, and doubtless it will not be very long before she will have as rigid and wholesome factory laws as exist elsewhere.

At the present moment, however, it is a fact that 73 per cent. of the total workers in factories are female, and that sometimes, when business is brisk, they work eighteen hours a day, the average seldom falling below twelve hours. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce made inquiry into factory conditions in twenty-five prefectures and compiled the following table:

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 9	105	479
" 11	643	3,876
" 13	3,099	24,762
" 15	6,001	49,890
" 19	13,117	93,975
19 and over	58,933	116,542

The average wages of skilled laborers are about one-eighth of the wages in the United States to one-third of the wages in England. The first labor union in Japan was started in 1897, comprising some 2,000 men, mostly iron workers and mechanics in Tokyo and Yokohama, but it soon died. There was an outbreak of strikes in 1907 thruout the country, but the capitalists easily won.

The socialistic philosophy seems to be gaining ground in Japan. I heard this from too many trustworthy sources to doubt the fact. There is no socialistic party, however. In 1899 an attempt was made to start a socialistic association. It was academic in character and included both socialists and non-socialists. In 1901 the Social Democratic party was formed and a declaration was published, but it was dissolved by the authorities on the same day.

Ever since the recent attempt on the life of the Imperial family by some so-

cialist-anarchists the Government has been very strict in repressing socialism in any form. Nevertheless, the labor and socialistic movement in the Occidental sense has hardly begun in Japan. What will happen after universal education has been in existence for a generation and when capitalism comes into its flower, as it has already done elsewhere in the world, remains to be seen.

The only remaining deficiency in Japan's present civilization seems to me to be the lack of political power in the hands of the people. Considering, however, the short time that Japan has enjoyed a constitutional government along Western lines, she must not be blamed too much for this. At the present moment the number of those possessing rights of suffrage, out of a population of 50,000,000, is only 1,582,256 in national elections and 2,434,256 in prefectural elections. The qualification for a voter in national elections is that he must be not less than twenty-five years of age and pay a direct tax of not less than \$5 a year.

The general feeling seems to be that

the next great political reform will be a movement for the extension of the suffrage, yet I am told that the Government does not even give a permit to the Universal Suffrage League to hold a mass meeting once a year. Of course, until a far larger percentage of the adult population enjoy the franchise, there can be no such thing as popular government in the American or English sense of the word. It must be confessed, however, that Japan has got along very well so far without extreme popular government. Where in all history can be found an altruism on the part of the governing classes parallel to what happened in Japan immediately before and after the Restoration, when the Shogun, or *de facto* ruler of the empire, voluntarily abdicated his office in favor of the real ruler; when the feudal aristocracy petitioned the Crown to take over their estates and abolish their titles; when the Samurai, without bloodshed and even cheerfully, laid down their arms; and finally, when the young Emperor, thru no compulsion or fear of revolution, granted his subjects a parliament?

NEW YORK CITY.



Planning a Summer Garden

BY JESSIE P. FROTHINGHAM

A MIDSUMMER garden, like a midsummer's dream, cannot keep from being riotous—an Arabian night sort of affair. Perennials and annuals, lavish, intense, antagonistic, will fight and swear at each other unless separated and kept apart. It will require some generalship not to allow the riot to degenerate into civil war.

A writer on gardens says that it is safe to plant all kinds of annuals together, as Nature is harmonious. I cannot agree with this. It is true that Nature is harmonious, but she is also essentially natural. She does not make artificial soil; she does not bring plants from wood and stream, from field and marsh, from hill and hollow, from North and South, from Holland and Japan, and plant them together in a space 50 by 100

feet. Nature needs only instinct, but woman, when she steps in, must use her judgment.

A summer garden should be intimate and companionable; whether it is near or at a distance, it should have this quality of intimacy, of coming close to you. But it must not be seen at one glance of the eye; it must have hidden places, cool places, and draw you to them; it must have secrets, and lure you to discover them. A summer garden, with its warm, strong, pulsating colors, would tire the eye, if laid out in full view. Annuals are so vivacious, volatile and varied that they require a background or screen; in open, flat beds they appear staring and superficial.

It is not easy to find ready-made picturesqueness on a small country lot; we

must create it by a scheme of planting. Let the garden be on one side of the house and start from the vine-covered porch or terrace; the background of the house will be becoming to the flowers. The beds near the house should be filled with cool-tinted flowers, in lavender, pink and soft corn-color, such as primroses (yellow), snapdragons (yellow and pink), *Campanula mariesii* and *longistyla*, and perhaps the *persicifolia grandiflora* (violet and light blue), also *Campanula media* (single lavender), *Veronica amethystina* and *Incana* (amethyst blue), lavender itself, *Aconitum wilsoni*, a few *Lilium candidum*, larkspurs in shell-pink or salmon-rose, and different shades of pinks or dianthus, the Violet Queen, the lilac *Diadematis fl. pl.* Do not mix the yellow pinks and blue pinks, but decide which you will have, and select either the *Dianthus Salmon Queen* or *Eastern Queen* (rose). If you have yellow pinks you may plant against the house shrimp-pink *Lavatera* or annual mallow. Border the front edge of these beds with a thick row of violet or lavender pansies, and the charming



A PICTURESQUE PATH



FLOWERS IN MASSES

violas, the *Papilio* (butterfly violet), *Blue Perfection* and *lutea splendens* (yellow). Or you may have a border of the lovely *Carpathian harebell*, or *Campanula carpatica*, which is six inches high and is a hardy perennial, with clear, blue blooms during the entire season. You will also find among the foxgloves or *digitalis* good shades of lavender and pink for these color beds.

At one side of your garden, against a wall or fence (not a red brick wall), have a double row of hollyhocks in shades of salmon-rose, shrimp-pink, maroon and white, or you may prefer the bright rose tints to the shrimp shades, but do not mix them. The *Allegheny* is a beautiful variety of the double hollyhock, but I confess to a preference for the single varieties, with their superb colorings and good forms.

For a summer garden have turf paths; they rest the eye. And plant shrubs, especially those with ornamental and permanent foliage, like *Tartarian honeysuckle* and *Viburnum tomentosum*, forming vistas and turnings, something out of view, so that you will come suddenly upon a corner glowing with yellow bloom. Have in this corner all yellow and white flowers banked in green:



A FLOWER BORDERED PATH TO THE TEA-HOUSE

Golden-glow at the back, sunflowers, asphodels, white hollyhocks and dahlias, California poppies, yellow and white day lilies, yellow Japanese irises, monkshood or *Aconitum lycoctonum*, marigolds, *Anthemis tinctoria* and *Kelwayii*, *Lilium elegans* and *candidum*, while here and there a splendid spike of *Yucca filamentosa* gives a strong accent.

The *Tritoma* or poker-plant would mix well with orange flowers in the shrubbery; and there are two scarlet flowers that would be effective in large clumps among the trees and greenery, the cardinal flower, which needs a rich soil, and *Lychnis*, or London Pride.

Have somewhere, perhaps across the lower side of the garden, a straight, broad turf path, long enough to give perspective, at least a hundred feet long, with a goal of some kind at the end, a seat, arbor or rustic tea-house. Have hedges of shrubs on either side of the path, and wide borders of flowers built up against the green. Here you will have an opportunity for effective planting. But restraint must be used in the choice of kinds and colors. It is a case for selection; several dozen varieties must not be crowded into one border. And the main difficulty will be not to have an emphatic clashing of shades among the reds, to avoid placing close

together the scarlets, salmons and purplish reds in grotesque array.

Nothing is more striking than a thick row of cannas or gladioli at the back of the border, but there are few flowers that harmonize with gladioli; try white, orange and maroon flowers, certain shades of nasturtiums, and possibly some lilies, but that would be risky. Far distant from this group you will want a massed profusion of Shirley poppies, and as they self-sow they are permanent, and are some of the loveliest of the summer blooms. Many flowers combine in color with the Shirley poppy, such as stocks, pinks, columbines, cornflowers, Meehan's Mallow Marvels.

It would be easy to separate the opposing camps of reds by a section in blue and white: *Anchusa italica*, Dropmore variety, *Delphinium belladonna*, *formosum*, and *F. cælestinum*, monkshood (under shade), blue columbine, Canterbury bells, *Veronica longifolia*, *Platycodon mariesi* (blue), white phlox, verbenas, hibiscus, snapdragon, the dark blue and pure white Japanese iris, *Yucca filamentosa* and *Lilium candidum*.

A beautiful combination is *Delphinium* and *Lilium candidum*, or *Yucca* and Japanese iris. Have a group of each of these two combinations at the ends of a section, and between them the other blue

and white flowers massed together. Or bank them at the back against green; and have the lower flowers in front. And among the lower blue flowers you may scatter a few delicate pink dianthus; and along the front edge have a broad border of blue and pink forget-me-nots.

It is almost impossible to lay out a garden to every individual plant, and the most successful gardens are the result of experience. Every year some offending color has been transplanted to another part of the garden, borders have been altered, enlarged, simplified; some flowers have been uprooted, others added. Inharmonious colors, if not transplanted, may be separated or modified by clumps of white flowers.

We want particularly to remember, in laying out a summer garden, that it is easier to produce commonplace results with annuals than with perennials; that it will require more thought to be distinctive. There are two ways of showing our individuality: either by a well-thought out scheme of planting or by the selection of choice varieties of flowers.

It is a good rule not to let your flowers go to pods for the purpose of using your own seeds. Pick your flowers and buy seeds, not from a local florist, or from the department store, but from reliable seedmen and nurseries. Do not buy ordinary varieties of flowers. Do not, above everything else, buy packets of mixed seeds, unless they are special color mixtures, such as white and lavender shades, or pink, yellow and salmon shades. But it is better to make your own color combinations. So-called "mixtures" are cheaper and necessarily poorer.

Choice varieties of all flowers are

the named varieties, and the slight difference in expense, especially with seeds, is more than worth the great difference in quality. As an example, sweet peas, which are in almost every summer garden, may be unusual or they may be commonplace; the small, purplish-pink kinds are worse than indifferent, while the grandiflora carmine, buff, maroon, primrose and deep rose have beauty and character.

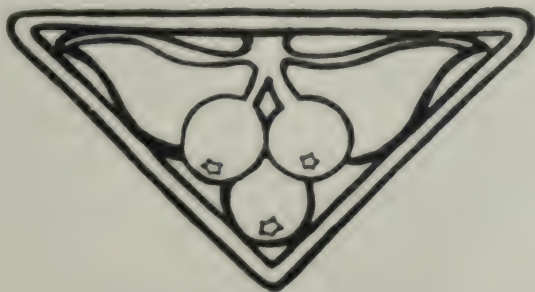
We do not want to keep in ruts. Of what advantage is it for horticulturists to produce thousands of new and beautiful varieties of flowers, if we do not advance in taste with them, and if we still fill our gardens with ordinary plants.

Let us leave behind the favorites of the carpet-bed period—the petunias, portulacas and pelargoniums, the balsams and begonias, coleus, cockscomb, candytuft and fuchsias, unless we grow the improved varieties in a picturesque tangle with a profusion of green. The geranium has a good claim to be kept in our window and veranda boxes; but why not select the new strains with large blooms? Why not try two or three new varieties each year, and thru selection and elimination attain individuality?

Cut flowers from your own garden are one of the pleasures of the suburban or vacation place. Remember to plant green herbs and grasses for their foliage, to mix with cut flowers, and also cultivate delicate, feathery blooms like baby's breath or gypsophila, which give a light effect to the other flowers.

Do not think that because you have a small plot you cannot have a garden. Nothing is prettier than to see a 25-foot yard a mass of bloom. Plant something, even on 10 feet of land, and have flowers, even in a soap box.

PRINCETON, N. J.



The New Housekeeping Movement

BY GEORGIE BOYNTON CHILD

[Mrs. Child is the business manager of the Housekeeping Experiment Station at Cedar Gate, Darien, Conn. She is now planning to build a "model home" to illustrate still further what can be done to ease the housekeeper's burdens.—EDITOR.]

TO most of us the value of preserving the individual home and the family group is not open to debate, but is an axiom of our civilization. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the attitude of the home toward organized society is in these days somewhat apologetic. We hear more and more frequently, and with increasing emphasis, such questions as Why keep house? What does the home produce? Does home-making pay?

The first effective answer to these questions was suggested by Mr. Charles Barnard, of the Housekeeping Experiment Station at Darien, Conn. Mr. Barnard had spent his life as a technical writer on machinery. Therefore, when he turned his attention to the problem of home-making it was natural that he should look at it first of all as an engineering problem; that he should ask himself in all seriousness: What *does* the home produce? Is it equipped for its specialty, whatever that may be? And is the result an adequate return for the time, money and human energy invested?

First and foremost among the causes of the widespread discontent Mr. Barnard found to be the fact that the home, in the material and economic sense, *no longer produces anything*.

In times past—not so very long past, either—the home was an important if not a necessary agent in procuring the food, clothes and even the ready money required to meet the family needs. Land, lumber and labor were cheap. Many industries were carried on in the home. Every house sheltered not only the family, but also its quota of servants, farm hands and apprentices. The houses, even of people in very moderate circumstances, were of goodly proportions, with many rooms and generous outbuildings. The kitchen was the largest room in the house. Here several

people must work at a time dipping candles, preparing dried apples, trying out lard, quilting, knitting, sewing. In a village or city, where farming was not a main industry, the husband usually had his office or workshop in the house. Thus the home, in a sense, was a species of factory equipped for its special business; that special business being, as we said before, to produce a large proportion of what was required to meet the family's material needs.

Conditions have vastly changed since the days of our colonial ancestors. The home is no longer a producer. Almost all the industries which once were carried on within its walls have been taken elsewhere. Cooking, baking and sewing have all been minimized by the excellent ready-made products which the market now offers. Laundry work is going out to an increasing extent and will be taken completely out as soon as the business world organizes more of the right kind of laundries. The economic problem of the home is fast becoming a simple problem of shelter. It is evident, therefore, that the kind of structure so well adapted to the needs of our ancestors does not meet our needs under the vastly different conditions of today. The high cost of living, lumber and living expenses all forbid the generous proportions of our colonial homes. As the home is no longer a factor in production we cannot afford larger homes than we need, or homes equipped for uses they no longer serve.

This was Mr. Barnard's starting point. He saw clearly the need of reorganizing the home to meet present-day needs. He offered no ready-made panacea, but set himself patiently and thoroly to investigate the housekeeping problem and work out a scientific solution.

In the picturesque woods which are Darien's great attraction he found a house suited to his purpose. Here he

started what has since become the famous housekeeping experiment station. He announced that the station was maintained for the purpose of investigating the housekeeping problem, of collecting data and testing new methods, materials and appliances in cooking, and general housework, to the end that housekeeping may be made less laborious, less wasteful and more efficient. The result of his investigations was first given to the world thru bulletins which commanded the attention of progressive men and women everywhere.

When Frederick W. Taylor published his epoch-making book calling the attention of the business world to the enormous waste of human energy in industrial lines, Mr. Barnard saw that the next step in progressive housekeeping was to apply Mr. Taylor's principles of scientific management to the home. Even more wasted effort was apparent in the home than in the business world, and the results were even more disastrous. For the home, tho not a producer in the economic sense, was none the less producing the energy and ambition of

the individuals who worked in the industries. It was therefore of the greatest importance that the home fulfil its function to the best advantage and with the best results.

Looking about at the homes of the large majority of people Mr. Barnard saw that discontent, restlessness and despair were the fruits of the present home conditions, and that this is due to two main causes. Not only are homes wastefully equipped for uses they no longer perform, but they are totally unequipped for uses they must perform if individual home life is to remain intact and to exercise its rightful influence. In the organization of our family life no account is taken of the enormous changes that have come in the world outside the home. The whole of society has shifted from an individual basis to that of an organized and corporate body. Instead of dealing with the individual landlord, the individual merchant, the individual employee, the householder is subject to corporate holders of real estate, corporate producers, corporate light and power companies, amalgamated labor



THE LITTLE HOUSE AT DARIEN

This is the side entrance to the Housekeeping Experiment Station at Darien, Conn., where, under conditions possible to any home, a new and better housekeeping is being worked out



THE DINING ROOM AT DARIEN

The swinging door at the right opens into the kitchenet. The charm and simplicity of this little room show that efficiency and art may be simultaneously attained even in the most simple home

unions. At every point the home-maker is dependent on impersonal organized agencies which have, and can have, no consideration for his special needs and circumstances. The effect of all this has been to force the home itself into a new economic position. It must show its value as a conservator of human energy, an effective agent for resisting strain.

How can the home be equipped to fulfil this new function? How can it give the best results in individual and family life, and at the same time fight the trusts, pay exorbitant rents, and meet the constantly soaring food bills and the still more exacting demands of labor.

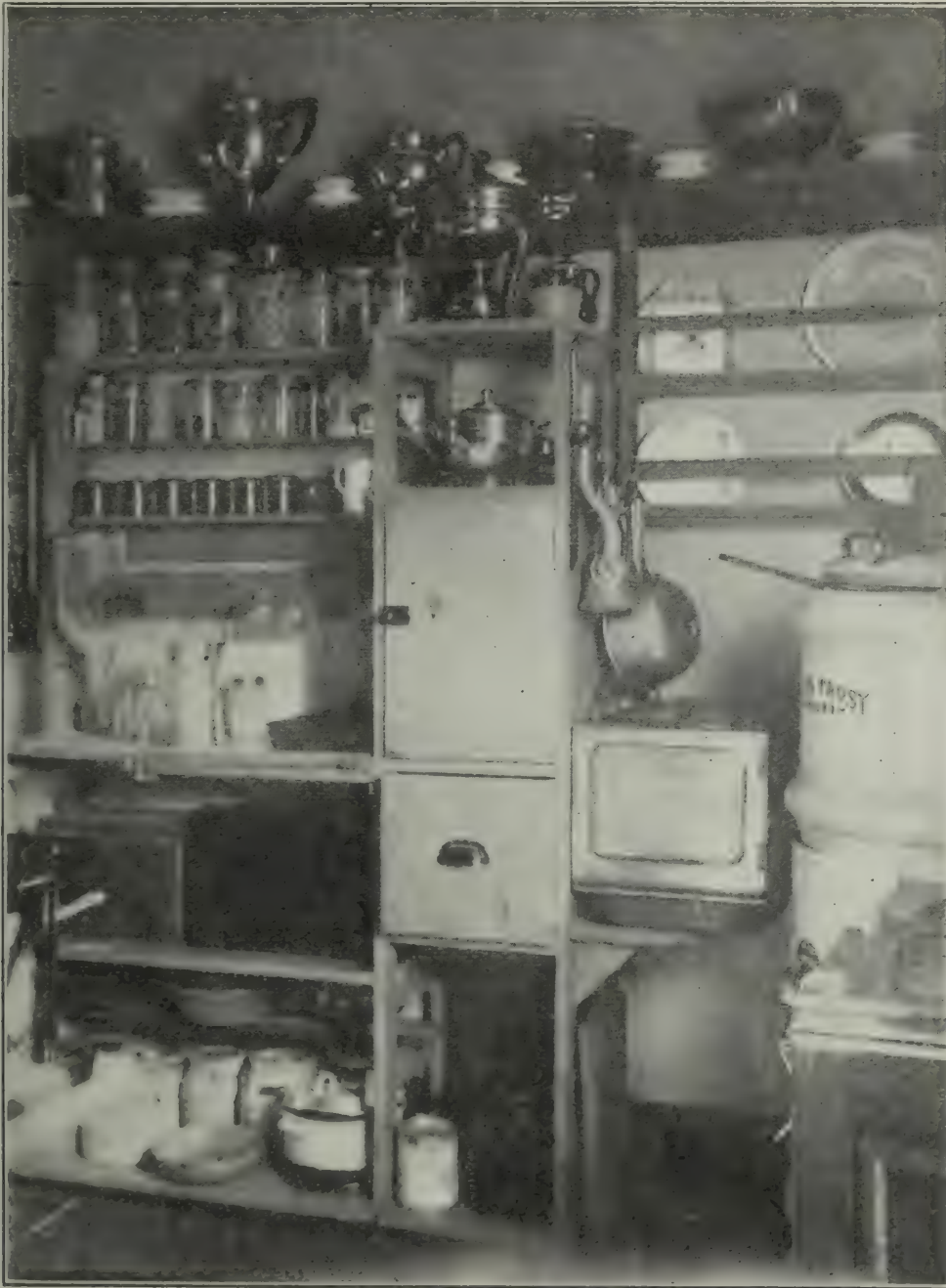
The answer is found in the new gospel of efficiency, the scientific management which has worked such miracles in the business world, the new study of economy and conservation of human energy which, in housekeeping, means more than anything else conservation of the housekeeper's energy. For upon her depends the success of the family as an institution. If she can be taught to do her part without strain the tension of

the whole family life will be relieved. Applying Mr. Taylor's principles, the first care of the experiment station is to save the wasted time and strength due to faulty arrangement of the house; or rather to its arrangement for conditions that no longer exist. *Simplify and co-ordinate*, said Mr. Barnard, beginning with the kitchen, dining-room and pantries. These are the working parts of the house, and on their right arrangement depends the conservation of the housekeeper's energy. There should be no long routes to travel between stove, sink and work tables; no old-fashioned grouping of all groceries in one place, all agate ware in another, all food materials in still another. The kitchen processes must be co-ordinated. The bread box, the bread in it, the bread board and knife should all be kept together. So should the materials and utensils used for baking. Tea, coffee, cocoa; teapots, coffeepots and cocoa pot should all be near the stove where they are used, and convenient to both ice box and dining room.

Next the method of work is studied. Rule-of-thumb methods are discarded and a standard best way is worked out for each household process. This working out of the quickest and most effective method involves the study of

reached or handled. Straining upward, or the bending over of the entire body in performing household tasks involves an absolutely unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of energy.

Haphazard planning is of course dis-



A HOME-MADE CABINET

On the right of this cabinet stands the refrigerator, with revolving shelves, next to it the fireless cook-stove, opposite the alcohol stove, oven, etc. The sink stands at the left of the cabinet and is only a step from the stove

motion-saving. The housekeeper must learn to perform each task with the smallest possible number of motions and without any that are awkward or unnecessary. This also involves a study in arrangement. It means that things must be placed where they can be easily

carded. A well worked out schedule and system is one of the first essentials in getting the best results. Every member of the family must be taught to recognize the rights of every other member. Husbands, wives and children must respect the collective life, must all do

their part to fit into a harmonious plan which will give each member of the household the maximum liberty consistent with the general welfare. As the ability of the housekeeper to plan and to execute plans depends very largely on her training for her work, personal efficiency must be part of the new housekeeping. The modern housekeeper must learn her work if she does not already know it. The fact of being in her own home no longer serves to hide or to excuse inefficiency, since the results of it are now so disastrous and far reaching.

Finally, due consideration must be given to the utensils and tools for housekeeping. As labor is the most expensive and uncertain item in the cost of maintaining a home, the housekeeper must, as far as possible, substitute for it the best appliances to lighten housework and save labor bills. By arranging the house properly and equipping it with the right tools many women are getting along without servants now, who formerly found them absolutely necessary. In many cases a saving of three or four hundred dollars a year is the result, besides a wonderful gain in the comfort and peace of the home.

An intelligent study of home making also suggests changes in heating and cooking arrangements which bring about increased comfort as well as a great saving in fuel. A wonderfully simple and inexpensive heating system was installed at the housekeeping experiment station which gave better results than many of the high priced furnaces. The aggregate household waste from coal ranges and furnaces each year would

suffice to run without friction many thousands of homes.

And now we come to a question which is doubtless stirring at the back of the mind of every woman who reads this article. Does scientific housekeeping mean that the housekeeper, the mother of the family, must work harder than ever before? No, indeed. That is the most wonderful part of it all. It means that she will get so much better results from her work that she will soon be able to create for herself conditions that will realize, even for her, the laborer's ideal of an eight-hour day: Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for recreation. What more can any reasonable human being desire?

This is a day of transition for the housekeeper. She may not be able to build her ideal house. She may not be able to reconstruct her family and thus secure the co-operation that makes the perfect home. She may not be able to reconstruct herself so that her work is done to the best advantage. But a new day is dawning. The goal of better conditions is in sight. The home-maker sees ahead of her more liberty, more rest, more intelligent service to her loved ones. At last the door of the home has opened to the intelligence and skill that have made the achievements of the twentieth century so wonderful in other lines of endeavor. Into the home has come that great freedom of thought that lifts men and women above the limitations of distance, time and space. That means the coming of peace and happiness to numberless anxious and overburdened souls. It means hope. It means emancipation for all womankind.

DARIEN, CONN.



On an Old Theme

BY SHAEMAS O'SHEEL

THE white rose seems too proud,
But its heart is gold;
So is the heart of my love,
When all is told

And the red rose is passionate flame
'Round a heart of gold;
So, ah so is my love
When all is told!

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation

BY GEORGE SUTHERLAND

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM UTAH.

ON June 25, 1910, a Joint Resolution of Congress was approved by the President authorizing the appointment of a commission to make a thoro investigation and report to Congress thru the President upon the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, and to make recommendations respecting legislation.

This commission held numerous hearings at Washington and elsewhere on the subject, and a few weeks ago transmitted these hearings, together with a report, and a proposed law providing for the payment of compensation by railroads engaged in interstate commerce to their employees sustaining injury in the course of their employment, and to their dependents in case of death resulting from such injury. This commission consisted of two members of the Senate, two members of the House of Representatives, the President of the New York Central Railroad system, and the editor of *The Railroad Trainman*, so that all interests were fully represented, and as the report was unanimous the law proposed may be regarded as fair all round.

The common law system of liability by which the employer was held liable for damages to an employee sustaining personal injury only when the same resulted from the negligence of the employer, with its defenses of assumption of risk, fellow-servant negligence and contributory negligence, no longer meets the just requirements of the modern relation of employer and employee.

Nearly every civilized country in the world has abandoned the law of liability and has written in the place of it a law providing for definite and certain compensation to all injured employees irrespective of negligence. Germany has had such a law for the past twenty-five years, England has provided for accident compensation to injured workmen since 1896, and other countries of Europe and the English Colonies have had

in operation similar laws for many years. No country which has ever adopted the compensation plan in place of liability for negligence has ever abandoned it. Careful observers in all these countries, as well as students of the subject in our own country, concur with singular unanimity in the view that not only is the compensation law just and equitable to the employees, but that it has resulted in substantial benefit in the way of preventing waste, reducing accidents, and relieving society from the burden of supporting indigent workmen who, because of injury, are unable to care for themselves, and because of their inability to prove negligence on the part of the employer, unable to recover damages.

The rules of the common law originated at a time when the relation of master and servant was exceedingly simple. The number of servants employed by the same master were few. They were brought into daily and intimate contact with one another; they understood one another's characteristics, habits of care or the reverse, sometimes far better than the master himself. There was reason, therefore, for holding the master not liable for an injury to a servant due to the negligence of a fellow servant. The tools and appliances with which the servant performed his work were of simple construction, generally manual tools. All the conditions respecting the place where and the tools with which he worked were open and obvious. There was reason, therefore, for saying that the servant who voluntarily entered or voluntarily continued in the service under such circumstances assumed the natural risks of the employment. Moreover, the master was brought into daily and close contact with his servants and exercised a supervisory care over them. Generally speaking, the relation which subsisted between the master and his servants was domestic in character. These conditions have changed in every

respect. Moving, and sometimes rapidly moving machines, often highly dangerous and complicated in structure, have taken the place of manual tools. The simple forms of power have been supplanted by the dangerous and powerful forces of steam and electricity. The servant no longer pursues his work in his own way surrounded by simple conditions, but he has become a human cog in a piece of highly complex mechanism, kept in motion by forces under the control of fellow servants in a separate department at a distance with whom he may never have been brought face to face. His master is removed from contact by the interposition of supervising agents, and is still further removed by the creation of the modern corporation. In these circumstances the doctrine of assumption of risk has, in the vast majority of cases, little if any application.

The rule which absolves the master from liability if the injury is occasioned by the fault of a fellow servant, under these modern conditions, has in a vast number of cases become thoroly unjust. The number of employees in the service of one employer has been vastly increased. The New York Central Railroad System, for example, employs more than 100,000 men. Under the simple conditions which prevailed at the time the common law rules originated accidents did not happen if the master and his servants pursued their work in a normal and ordinarily careful way. Accidents were usually the result of somebody's negligence; hence negligence being the controlling circumstance in cases of personal injury, was naturally made the basis for recovery or defense. Today, however, perhaps more than one-half of all accidents to workmen result in a greater or less degree from the inherent dangers of the employment, and should, therefore, be regarded as risks of the industry itself, to be borne by the industry, just as it bears the expense of the wear and tear and accidental destruction of the machinery.

Even the doctrine of contributory negligence has become inapplicable in a large number of cases to which under other conditions it formerly applied without injustice. The railway employee, for example, in the operating service is compelled to do his work often

under extreme pressure. Traffic accumulates in the switching yards and must be speedily moved or congestion results. Trains must be run on time or schedules are disarranged and collisions follow. The trainmen have no time for deliberation; they must act promptly. The value of their service often depends quite as much upon the celerity with which they perform their duties as upon their skill and efficiency. They are surrounded by constantly changing but ever present dangers. The exact effect of an action cannot always be anticipated. Under these circumstances the employee often meets with an accident which upon cool reflection appears to have been the result of carelessness, but which in reality was due to the hasty choice of the more dangerous method of doing the work forced by the necessity for immediate action.

The changed conditions thus briefly alluded to have been recognized in this country to a greater or less extent, and the resulting injustice sought to be avoided by modifying the various rules of the common law. The doctrine of assumption of risk, for example, has been modified so as not to apply where the master has failed to furnish safety devices required by statute. The fellow-servant rule has been altered so as not to apply where the servant injured is subject to the direction of a superior servant or where they are engaged in separate departments of service, and the doctrine of comparative negligence has been substituted for the common law rule of contributory negligence. In some States the common law is still maintained in practically its original form, in others slight changes have been made, and in still others changes have been of a radical character. There is an entire lack of harmony in the legislation of the various States, but the legislation all indicates a growing dissatisfaction with the common law system of liability. In the opinion of the commission, it is not so much the details of the system which are at fault as it is the basic principles underlying the whole theory of liability for fault. There should be a frank recognition that the common law liability of the master for negligence, with its controlling defenses, has been outgrown, and that we should put in the place of it a compensation law

which recognizes as the ground of recovery only the *fact* of injury resulting to the workman in the course of his employment.

This is the purpose and the underlying principle of the bill now before Congress. It provides that every common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad shall pay compensation in amounts as specified in the bill to any of its employees who, while employed in such commerce, sustains personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of such employment; abolishing all common law and existing statutory remedies. It would be impossible and undesirable here to go into the details of the proposed law, but they have been long and carefully considered, and the manner of payments, the amounts to be paid for various degrees of injury, and the methods of adjustment are all specified, after a thorough investigation, comparison and computation, with a view to saving the injured employee the cost of litigation.

The present system is wasteful. It enables some employees who can show to a jury that the employer was negligent to recover damages, sometimes inadequate, sometimes fair, sometimes extortionate, while the majority of employees who are injured, not being able to prove negligence, must bear the sole burden of the loss. While large judgments are sometimes obtained, a great proportion of the money paid in satisfaction goes into the pockets of counsel and is dissipated in other ways before it reaches the pockets of the employees. Litigation is often prolonged for years, and the injured man and his family in the meantime are compelled to live upon the charity of the public or upon the contributions of the workmen's associations.

Nearly every civilized country in the world except the United States has adopted the compensation plan and it has been in successful operation for twenty-five years and upward. Such laws, in the opinion of all intelligent observers, have operated to bring about better relations between employer and employee, eliminate waste, reduce accidents and promote justice. No country which has adopted the system has ever returned to the old law of liability for negligence, which in itself is striking if

not conclusive proof of the wisdom of the change.

One of the greatest benefits obtained by this change in the United States will be the reduction of accidents. By providing that the carrier shall be absolutely liable for every accident to its employees resulting in disability or death, we appeal to the strongest incentive, self-interest, to devise and adopt every possible precaution.

The tendency of the existing law is to cover up and conceal the real cause of an accident. The employee when injured bends every effort in the direction of establishing his employer's negligence; the facts are too often distorted and misrepresented in order to establish this element. On the other hand, it is to the interest of the employer to distort and misrepresent the facts so as to disprove or minimize his own negligence or prove or exaggerate the negligence of the employee. In this double distortion the real truth does not appear. A compensation law will strongly tend to remedy this condition, because when the employer knows that for every accident he must pay a definite amount, and the employee knows that he must receive a definite amount as full compensation irrespective of the cause of the accident, the temptation to misrepresent, distort or conceal the facts will have been eliminated. Having ascertained the truth respecting the manner in which accidents occur, we shall be able to devise and apply remedies for their prevention with greater certainty and effectiveness.

The only exception which the bill makes to the railroad's responsibility to pay is where it is proved that the accident was occasioned by the wilful intention of the employee to bring about his own injury or the injury of another, or where it is the result of intoxication while on duty.

While the bill is confined to the railroads, a vast number of employees will come under its operation. According to statistics carefully gathered by the commission, there are employed in the railroad service of the country in round numbers 1,700,000 men, with an aggregate pay roll of nearly \$1,200,000,000, embracing 250,000 miles of railroad, and involving an investment of between 18 and 20 billions of dollars. These rail-

roads are paying out under existing laws slightly more than \$10,000,000 per annum for personal injuries and deaths among their employees, but perhaps not more than half of this amount ever reaches the employees, the other half being paid out for counsel fees and other wise, as already shown. Under the proposed bill the railroads will pay out approximately \$15,000,000, and under the safeguarding provisions of the bill substantially all of it will reach the employees. These payments are to be made periodically, and inasmuch as the deferred payments will remain in the hands of the railroads for use for varying periods of time, the aggregate net expense to the companies will be somewhat reduced from these figures, but as nearly as can be estimated, the bill will add to their expenses about 25 per cent. In other words, for every dollar which the railroads now pay, they will under the proposed law pay to their employees \$1.25, while for every dollar which the employees now receive they will under the proposed law receive nearly \$3. While some employees who could be able to prove negligence will receive less than they might receive at the hands of a jury in the form of damages, the employees taken as a whole will without the slightest doubt receive vastly more than they could possibly expect under existing law or any reasonable modifications of existing law which could be constitutionally framed.

As already stated, the effect of such a law will be to reduce the number of accidents. In round figures, approximately 4,000 men are killed every year in the railroad service and 75,000 to 80,000 sustain injuries of a more or less serious character. Aside from the loss of wages which this entails upon the employees or their families, the economic loss to the country is enormous, involving as it does the loss of over 50,000,000 days' work per annum. If no other reason existed for the passage of this law save the reduction of this appalling destruction of life and limb and this tremendous economic loss, the law would be amply justified.

The law provides that payments shall be made periodically—in case of total disability lasting for the life of the in-

jured—instead of in lump sums, which will prove of great advantage, avoiding the loss thru bad investment which at present so often follows the reception of a lump sum by those not experienced in financial affairs. And incidentally, the benefit to society of this system of payments must not be overlooked. Even among those who are able to recover under existing laws the money is often badly invested or expended, and the injured employee and his dependents are forced to depend upon public charity. The system of periodical payments as arranged in the proposed law will insure the support of the injured and his family thru the industry which occasioned the injury.

The bill provides, in the absence of voluntary settlement, for adjusters of compensation who are to be under Government pay in order that they may be in no way dependent upon either the railroad or the employees, thus insuring impartiality. This expense to the Government will not be great, comparatively speaking, and when we remember that a very large proportion of the time of all the district judges is at present taken up with personal injury litigation of this character, and that under the proposed law the dockets of the courts will be almost entirely cleared of these cases, it is evident that the reduction in court expenses will go far toward meeting, if not entirely covering, the aggregate expenses of the adjusters.

I believe the proposed law to be a wise and sane solution of the problem. If it shall be enacted its influence should and doubtless will extend beyond its own limits as a progressive step which will to some extent guide new legislation along these lines in the various States of the Union. We have lagged far behind the other countries of the world in beginning this reform. The last four or five years, however, have witnessed the appointment of many State commissions who have thoroly investigated the subject, and the passage of compensation laws in several of the States, and it is only a question of a short time until this just, humane and advanced method of compensating injured workmen will be universal thruout the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Heart of Brittany

THE keynote of M. le Braz's Brittany is found in the proverb which he quotes as epigraph for one of his provincial tales: "Between the old man and the child there is only life; and life is so little." There is no subject which so captivates the Breton imagination, writes the author of *The Night of Fires*,* no subject with which he is so much at home, as that of death. "For him, to die is simply to emigrate."

And so it is that M. le Braz, successor of that line of nineteenth century poets, conteurs and savants who have made Brittany known as a treasury of folk lore, fidelity and mysticism, has written the "Legend of Death," and, in the various yellow-backed volumes which have been published at Paris, many short stories and sketches of the ways in which *l'Ankou*—Death—comes to gather in his harvest. He tells us also of the customs which Bretons use in celebrating funeral rites and the feasts of saints, who, as often as not, are recorded only in provincial hagiography: rites that have changed comparatively slowly in the back-country, since the proverb which we read in Brizeux's "Wisdom of Brittany," *The old customs are the good customs*, is one which has been lived as well as repeated. No noun occurs more frequently in the book, *The Night of Fires* than *Death*: yet the pervading spirit of the work is not gloomy. We would not deny to M. le Braz's Brittany the distinction of melancholy; but what is more pleasing than such a grave melancholy as is at once restrained, and, at proper intervals, relieved by its interpreter's natural geniality?

M. le Braz is fortunate in having for translator a friend who not only knows and loves Brittany, but is on her own account a writer of more than commonly suggestive travel books. Mrs. Gostling has admirably performed her present

task in rendering into English which parallels in simplicity and emotion the French of her original. The accounts of the fires lighted in honor of St. Peter, and of "The Night of the Dead," the narratives entitled "The Child of the Yeun," "A Summer Funeral" and "Easter in Iceland," are drawn from different volumes, but are one and all moving and sincere examples of the work executed by a truly cosmopolitan provincial: a writer who, born "in the tiny village of Saint Servais," sought learning, as he tells us, that he might

"show the world the unknown beauties that are in my race. I began with the folklore—that is to say, with the study of all which is deepest in the Breton soul. I passed years talking with the old folk, watching them live, work, dream. All that I have done, therefore, is to give an artistic form to what I have seen and felt, seeking to lay less stress on my own dreams, than on the dreams of my people."

And M. le Braz has made known the beauties of his people, not to France alone, but to a number of English and American readers that is constantly increasing. Celticism is today a popular study, and life and literature are alike the richer for it.

In M. le Braz's "The Land of Pardons" Mrs. Gostling translated a book that has already become popular as an informal guide to certain parts of Brittany. The new volume of tales and studies has for its scenes a more sequestered portion of the *Bretagne bretonnante*. The soul of an ancient province finds here partial expression. No one but M. le Braz could have written the book, partly because few writers, even among natives of the province, would be so welcome at the hearthstones and bonfires of the naïve population. Nor could any one but Mrs. Gostling have translated it with such admirable naturalness and understanding. No doubt the vividness of the printed page is intensified for readers not familiar with its scene by the photographs from which the many illustrations are reproduced.

*THE NIGHT OF FIRES AND OTHER BRETON STUDIES. By Anatole le Braz. Put into English by Frances M. Gostling. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.30.

The Stars and Their Path-Finders

HINKS'S *Astronomy*¹ contains about the same amount of reading matter that will be found on seven or eight pages of an ordinary newspaper. In this compass it gives, in the best sense of the term, popular accounts of astronomers and observatories, the sun, moon, planets, comets, meteors, stars, nebulae, Milky Way, celestial measurements, and the laws of gravity. Within the space at command these topics cannot be treated exhaustively, but the author, who for many years has been dealing with astronomical facts at first hand, has with rare judgment selected salient matters for presentation and joined them together into a consistent whole, so that when one has finished reading the book he feels that he has been instructed at every page and that he has obtained some indications of the present state and tendencies of astronomy. There is little in the book that calls for adverse criticism. To one who has seen that moon creep over the face of the sun at the time of a total eclipse and watched the corona grow in brightness during the last half minute before the disappearance of the last portion of the sun's disk, the statements—"So long as the slightest segment of the sun remains, no corona is to be seen; so long as even a single bead of light on the moon's limb marks where the sun is shining thru the notch of a lunar valley, the corona remains invisible"—will be attributed to the author's misfortune, as he tells us in the book, in having clouds prevent his seeing the only total solar eclipse which he has gone to observe, and to his having placed too much reliance in the descriptions of those who have written more for effect than in accordance with fact. Hinks's *Astronomy* is a present-day statement of facts and tendencies, compressed into small space, without embellishment.

On the other hand, Olcott's *Star Lore of All Ages*² deals with the em-

broideries of the subject: those poetic fancies which have attached themselves to the constellations, and which thru many centuries have been the common literary property of all civilized and semi-civilized peoples. The book treats generally of the mythology of the constellations; of the beliefs and traditions concerning the stars and star groups, and only incidentally of recently acquired scientific facts. It is a well-made book, beautifully printed, with diagrams of the leading star groups and constellation figures, and with numerous full-page halftones of noted works of art, temples, etc., which in one way or another are associated with the traditions and beliefs concerning the stars. The author has brought together much interesting information and presented it in a very readable manner. He has given enough to satisfy the demands of the general reader, without entering into such technicalities as would render the book burdensome.

A third textbook of astronomy, no less curious in its title than "The Geography of the Heavens," that was popular sixty years ago, is Albert Ross Parsons's *Road Map of the Stars*.³ It is an admirable chart to find the stars at any hour of any night, there being forty-eight brilliant small charts of stars on a blue-black background, each chart of the size of a small sheet of note paper, and all pasted on a large linen sheet to be folded up. The same charts are also in a small book, with definitions and instructions for use. Nothing could be made more convenient for one wishing to learn the constellations and stars.

As for *The Great Star Map*,⁴ by the Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, it is a work intended for intelligent readers, but is sufficiently popular. The great map of the stars herein described is made by photography, and, as completed, on paper, weighs two tons. Work has been going on it for twenty-five years. This must not be confounded with the Harvard map, a smaller one, and for other

¹ASTRONOMY. By Arthur R. Hinks, Chief Assistant, Cambridge (England) Observatory. 12mo, pp. 256. A volume of the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

²STAR LORE OF ALL AGES. A Collection of Myths, Legends and Facts Concerning the Constellations of the Northern Hemisphere. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 453. By William Tyler Olcott. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

³THE ROAD MAP OF THE STARS. By Albert Ross Parsons. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$3.

⁴THE GREAT STAR MAP. Being a brief general account of the international project known as the Astrographic Chart. By H. H. Turner. 16mo, pp. vi, 169. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

purposes than measurement more convenient. Professor Turner gives the history of this great map of the sky, tells of the difficulties encountered, the discoveries made, with diversions as to new stars and the asteroid Eros related to the work of the photographing of the heavens. A reader will find much of the new discoveries, such as the number, distance and drift of the stars.

Finally, *A Beginner's Star-Book*⁵ is, like two of the volumes mentioned above, nothing other than a guide to the heavens. It is purely observational. It tells with fulness and clearness what one can see with opera-glass, field-glass, or small telescope. It is not a treatise on astronomy, and the reader is not puzzled with mathematics or the mystery of solstices or nodes; nor will he be told anything else known or guessed which he cannot see. He is given a guide what to look at and admire thru his glass, as Tennyson said to Lockyer, "Let us look at a double star," and he took the astronomer to his two-inch telescope. This is the best way for a beginner, or for the ordinarily intelligent inquirer, just as it is better first to know plants before studying their ecology. Accordingly, nothing will be learned of the drift of stars, or of the canals of Mars, or of the cause of the mountains on the moon, nor a world of new stars. But excellent plans and diagrams of the stars are shown, and then the reader is told just what to see for himself; and beyond this there are only admirable copies of the finest nebulae from the Yerkes Observatory.

The Life of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Friend of the Small College and of Missions. By Edward F. Williams. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. \$1.25.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons has had a unique if not remarkable career. The first seventy years of his life he spent in gaining his educational equipment and amassing a great fortune. Then, suddenly, at the height of his business success, but with years enough behind him to warrant

complete retirement, he exchanged the familiar work of acquisition for the laborious task of spending five million dollars in ways that would be most advantageous to his country and humanity. Influenced by experience, careful investigation and a shrewd forecast of the trend of development, Dr. Pearsons chose the small denominational schools and colleges as the main objects of his benefactions, and for more than twenty years he worked with all his old ardor and skill to locate in the most productive places and under the most favorable conditions his many gifts. Scores of struggling institutions all over the United States, and some in foreign lands, have been awakened to vigorous life and started on new careers of enlarged usefulness by the wise giving and personal encouragement of Dr. Pearsons. Mr. Williams's story of the Doctor's life, and particularly of his philanthropic labors, is well told, and furnishes a great object lesson of wisdom in the expenditure of wealth. The closing chapters show beyond doubt that Dr. Pearsons discovered a modern method by which a camel may pass thru a needle's eye.

The Constitution and Law of the Church in the First Two Centuries. By Adolph Harnack, Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin. Translated by F. L. Pogson, M. A., Edited by H. D. A. Major, M. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

The question of the organization of the early Church has more than a historical interest because various branches of the Christian Church today appeal to that period as a final authority and not merely for instruction in following its successes and avoiding its mistakes. In fact, the desire to justify the present by the example and teaching of that distant past drives many interpreters to what Harnack calls the "ecclesiastical" as distinct from the "historical" standpoint, and creates an opposition more acute than in any other department of Church history. The two men who have done more than any others to make clear the historical forces which led to the formation of the Catholic constitution of the Church which obtained at the close of the second century are Professor Harnack, of Berlin, and Rudolph Sohm, professor

⁵A BEGINNER'S STAR-BOOK. An easy guide to the stars and the astronomical uses of the opera-glass, the field-glass and the telescope. By Kelvin McKready. With Charts of the Moon, Tables of the Planets, and Star Maps on a New Plan, Including Seventy Illustrations. Large 8vo, pp. vi, 148. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

of law in the University of Leipsic, whose great work, "Kirchenrecht," appearing in 1892, placed him in the first rank of investigators in this field. Several years later Professor Harnack reviewed the whole matter in a succinct form in an article in the Protestant Real-Encyclopedia. In 1909 Professor Sohm returned to the subject in his "Wesen und Ursprung des Katholizismus," in which he took Harnack sharply to task and went so far as to deny that there were any local organizations at all in early Christianity. In the present volume we have a translation (well performed) of Professor Harnack's Encyclopedia article somewhat enlarged, Sohm's view as given by Harnack with the latter's criticism of it, and some of Professor Harnack's related essays. Both writers agree that the earliest conception of the Church was that of a heavenly or ideal society without any earthly form, authorized or otherwise, but they disagree in their views of the manner in which this ideal became incorporated in a visible institution. Professor Harnack holds that the local forms and necessary organizations present in germ from the very beginning slowly increased in power until they limited and finally controlled the spiritual elements, while Professor Sohm contends that ecclesiastical law and organization were born of the natural attempt on the part of the spiritual elements to dominate and control the whole life. The volume is compact, closely reasoned, vigorous and scholarly to a remarkable degree. It is a great advantage to have these divergent views presented together and in a comparative way. The book forms a valuable compend of the sources and present state of knowledge of the entire subject.

The American People, A Study in National Psychology. By A Maurice Low. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Vol. II. \$2.25.

It would be difficult for any one to write two good-sized volumes on the "American People," such as those of which the second is before us, without frequently telling the exact truth. It would be extraordinarily hard for Mr. Low to do it, for he is a trained and ex-

perienced journalist, with a wide knowledge of the United States of today. It must, therefore, be admitted that his book is often a useful guide for the reader who wants to know his country better. It is well written in an easy journalistic style, and some of the epigrams (that his publishers have so kindly printed on a separate sheet for our use) are not only pointed but helpful. Yet the work is neither history nor philosophy. Mr. Low has not escaped the dangers that beset the historical philosopher. The more facts the historian knows, the greater is his reluctance to frame resounding generalizations, for nothing is more elusive than a cause, unless it be a motive. The knowledge of Mr. Low is derived from standard secondary works, which he often quotes. In these he has read enough to know the *obiter dicta* of their writers, and be misled by them. He has sometimes followed up their footnotes and read passages in the original documents, which he spreads elaborately in his own notes. But he shows no sign of either first-hand knowledge of the facts or intimate acquaintance with the work of the leading historical scholars who are today re-writing American history. His greatest familiarity is with works like his own, in which temper and temperament are of higher consequence than sources, and in which is always to be found a truer portrait of the writer than of the subject. It adds to the value of his work that Mr. Low is fair and tolerant. We can commend heartily his chapter on immigration. But what are we to do with him when he elevates the Spanish War into a primal cause? When he describes the Federal Constitution as "a monumental episode" (273), and says that it was "born with full stature" (274), we fear that his historical reading has been more flimsy than his sixteen-page bibliography would suggest. We have searched his pages in vain for a recognition of the social bearings of the open *hinterland* that so increased the importance of material things and colored the imagination of the United States during its first century. Yet we have enjoyed his book, even if it is not, either in acumen or in learning, a second Bryce.

Woodrow Wilson: The Story of His Life.

By William Bayard Hale. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1 (cloth); 50 cents (paper).

William Bayard Hale's story of the life of *Woodrow Wilson*, contributed to a monthly magazine, has now made its appearance in book form. The biography is an intelligent performance and the biographer proves on more than one page not only appreciation of the educator and leader, but also his own independence of judgment. The narrative opens with an account of Governor Wilson's Scotch-Irish ancestry, his boyhood in Georgia, and his education at Davidson College and at Princeton. The biographer makes nothing clearer than what Mr. Bridges terms Wilson's "confident selection" of his work as an undergraduate, his "easy indifference" to all subjects not pertinent to his purposes.

"His business in college apparently was to train his mind to do what he wanted it to do. . . . His mind had now settled definitely upon the public career. His purpose in Princeton was a clear and single one of preparing himself for public life. . . . He began to practise the elective system ten years before Princeton did."

Subsequently the electionist studied law at the University of Virginia, hung out a shingle at Atlanta, returned to academic study at Johns Hopkins, and taught the science of government in Bryn Mawr College, Wesleyan College and Princeton. At the latter institution he was, as we all know, called to succeed Dr. McCosh as Princeton's first lay president. The battle which Dr. Wilson fought for his ideals of student democracy and of a more than nominal education is one which has re-echoed thruout the country, and all that we care to say of it here is that Dr. Hale's narrative seems to us reasonably fair while not failing to emphasize the clear-sightedness and far-sightedness of the college president. Dr. Hale is a journalist, and he has brought the story up to date, giving a chapter to Woodrow Wilson's year as Governor of New Jersey, where his work and influence have accomplished more than the thoroness of his canvass as a Presidential candidate might lead us to suppose. Probably the author of this biography had not thought of writing a campaign document, but its value

on this side is not to be slighted. We wish that there were other candidates for the Presidency whose careers might yield as much of interest and inspiration!

The Bauble. By Richard Barry. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.20.

Not every author would have the perspicacity and the courage to characterize his novel in its title. *The Bauble* is just that. Mr. Barry has a fixed delusion concerning the iniquity of the movement for woman suffrage which hampers him as a novelist. The heroine of *The Bauble* is a silly young woman who sees a suffrage parade and runs away from her husband because he "forgets to kiss the baby" and, incidentally, herself, when he comes home late to dress for dinner. The subsequent pages are a disgusting succession of unsavory episodes in the different camps of the suffrage army. The caricature of the leaders is broad and offensive. A belief in the justice of equal rights no more implies immorality and neglect of home duties than the conviction that there should be further tariff revision. Women like Julia Ward Howe, Mary Livermore, Frances Willard, Jane Addams, and many others whose names come to mind, are the best refutation of Mr. Barry's slanders.

Literary Notes

....Walter Camp of football fame has just published *Auction Bridge Don'ts* (New York: The Platt & Peck Company; 50 cents). If you play bridge you may buy this book; otherwise don't.

....From the Macmillan Company we receive a new edition of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, edited with a competently prepared introduction, notes and glossary by Professor W. D. Armes (pp. 346, 16mo, 60 cents)

....Readers will find in *A Life of Martin Luther* (Smith & Lamar; \$1), by Lovick Pierce Winter, an attractive and enthusiastic biography of the great reformer, based upon secondary sources. Special prominence is given to Luther's early development and his break with the Roman Church.

....Moffat, Yard & Co. have been publishing *Our American Holiday Series*, which aims to supply material in the way of prose and poetry for school use. The two newest volumes, compiled by Robert H. Schauffler (\$1 each), are "Flag Day" and "Independence

Day." These anthologies are varied in selection, each closing with practical suggestions for the teacher and settlement worker.

....The essays of Mr. Charles Brodie Patterson included in *Living Waters, or Rivers to the Ocean Run* (Funk; \$1.20) reveal the potential energies of the spirit and point to the fulfilment of life's ideal by working in harmony with its higher laws and thus establishing a spiritual dominion over environment.

....A new edition of President King's volume on *The Ethics of Jesus* has been issued by the Macmillans in their "Standard Library" series (50 cents). The careful scholarship and sound judgment which characterize the book have already been noticed in these columns. It is commended to students of the gospels.

....To claim that we are all on *The Road To Joy* (Harper; 50 cents) is the mission of Louise Collier Willcox. She adopts a certain axiomatic style that, mingled with varied anecdote, is somewhat diverting. She preaches against the gospel of pain, glorying in the militant struggle which should gain us the joy of the world.

....The moral and religious relationships between Christianity and Mohammedanism as they have been developed and revealed by missionary activity are discussed with fulness and breadth of knowledge by that veteran missionary of the American Board, Rev. George F. Herrick, in his new volume entitled *Christian and Mohammedan: A Plea for Bridging the Chasm* (Revell; \$1.25).

....*The Child of the Dawn*, by Arthur Christopher Benson (Putnam's; \$1.50), an allegory or fantasy dealing with the hope of immortality in which the author attempts to "translate hope into visions," makes a mild appeal to the speculative faculty and no doubt will bring enjoyment to many of the readers (for they are many) who have found beguilement heretofore in Mr. Benson's ruminations.

....The sub-title of Angie Warren Perkins's *Our Year Abroad* is "Random Rambles in the Old World," and the volume is illustrated with pen and ink sketches by the author and from photographs (Badger; \$1.50). The travels recorded range from Great Britain and Ireland to France, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, Austria, Norway, Russia, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece. Altho there is nothing distinctive about the style or content of this volume the author is an intelligent traveler whose chapters stand the test of comparison with the other travel books which crowd our shelf.

....We have welcomed Dickens, Scott and Thackeray dictionaries, but a *Dictionary of the Characters and Scenes in the Stories and Poems of Rudyard Kipling, 1886-1911*, is more of a surprise (Dutton; \$3). Mr. W. Arthur Young has apparently made a thoro job of it, and after providing a list of the books which is in effect a *catalogue raisonné* of generous proportions, and a dictionary of the stories, poems, characters and scenes, closes his volume of over two hundred pages with an indispensable subject-index.

....*The Woman from Wolverton*, by Isabel Gordon Curtis (Century; \$1.25), is the narrative of a simple village woman caught in the complexities, snobberies and impositions of the life of diplomatic society in Washington. The book will be of especial interest to Congressmen's wives, victimized by their husbands' constituency and by social sharpers in the capitol city. But it is doubtful whether the woman from Wolverton will be considered by feminine readers the best type of a "home-loving, patriotic, helpful and loyal wife."

....*Daily Bread*, by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, is a series of studies in the lower stage of human life—scenes in dialog, dramatic in form, but of the unrhymed staccato order of verse, page-filling, each scene independent of its neighbor, and each with its individual group of sufferers vividly presented—all life moving to one measure and little sunshine playing upon the *dramatis personae*:

"Daily bread, daily bread—
Bread of life and bread of labor,
Bread of bitterness and sorrow,
Hand to mouth, and no tomorrow,
Dearth for housemate, death for neighbor."

(Macmillan Company; \$1.25.)

....*A Literary and Historical Atlas of Europe* (Dutton; 70 cents), compiled under the direction of Dr. J. G. Bartholomew and issued as a volume of "Everyman's Library," will serve admirably to furnish the lover of history and literature with such geographical information as is needed to make clear his general reading. Besides the customary historical maps and plans, which are well done, one finds such unique additions as a map of the realm of Arthurian romance, one locating places mentioned in Dickens's works, and another to accompany the reading of "The Cloister and the Hearth." An excellent gazetteer and complete index make the little volume valuable for reference.

....The close relation existing between religion and economic progress, and the application of the law of the survival of the fittest to religious and ecclesiastical institutions, have never been more convincingly set forth than

in *The Religion Worth Having* (Houghton Mifflin; \$1), by Prof. Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard. That certain types of religion favorably affect their adherents in the economic struggle, Professor Carver contends, may be one explanation of the separation of the Churches from the "masses," and this separation is not to be construed altogether as a reproach against the Churches, but at least partially as a tribute to their successful emphasis of those virtues which make for social and economic superiority. A religion which promotes social efficiency, and economic and racial progress, is, according to Professor Carver, the only religion worth having. The style of the volume is pungent, incisive and clear.

....Mr. Robert C. Morris, who was counsel for the United States in 1903 in the arbitration of the Venezuela claims, has made a valuable little volume out of his arbitration lectures delivered at the Yale Law School (1904-11) which he has entitled *International Arbitration and Procedure* (New Haven: Yale University Press; \$1.35). Tho the book is more historical than philosophical, we especially commend to students and peace advocates the author's treatment of the question as to whether "independence," "vital interests" and "honor" are susceptible of arbitration, which, of course, he demonstrates they are. Those who have followed our great peace President's speeches in behalf of the ratification of the arbitration treaties with England and France will appreciate Mr. Taft's statement in the "Foreword" that he is "indebted to Mr. Morris for much information contained in the volume."

....Centenaries are in these days madly celebrated by all the world. The year 1912 is distinguished by two more-than-centenaries: both of them recalling geniuses of an incalculable value in French history, and therefore in world history: Jean Jacques Rousseau and Jeanne d'Arc. It would be hard to find two names more ill assorted: the heroine of the *vieille France*, and the demi-god of French republicanism. Rousseau was born at Geneva in 1712; Jeanne was born at Domremy, in Champaign, five long centuries ago, on January 6, according to the best authorities. Book-making and essay-writing about these figures, equal only in their distinct kinds of picturesqueness, has been tremendously stimulated. So far none of the essays on Jeanne drive out of mind what the poet Vigny wrote in his "Journal":

"She remains the Virgin, and the poets have always missed her. It was her destiny to be ever immaculate, even in poesy, and to find no conquerer. From Chapelin, who first fell at the feet of her virginity, down, she has yielded no one a triumph."

Pebbles

"My wife," said Mr. Clarke, "sent two dollars in answer to an advertisement of a sure method of getting rid of superfluous fat."

"And what did she get for the money? Was the information what she wanted?" asked Mr. Simmons.

"Well, she got a reply telling her to sell it to the soap man."—*Harper's Monthly*.

"Is your Mississippi River very much larger than our Thames?" asked an English lady of a Western visitor.

"Larger?" answered the Westerner; "why, ma'am, there ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi."—*The Edinburgh Review*.

A TYPICAL Southern "mammy" entered the office of a well-known attorney, and, after mopping her shining brow with a bandanna handkerchief, said to the man at the desk.

"Ah wants t' git a divo'ce f'om mah husban', Mose Lightfoot."

"On what grounds?" asked the attorney.

"He's jes natchelly wufless," was the reply.

"What is your husband's occupation?"

"He jes sets roun' de house all day and p'tends to mind de baby."

"Does he take good care of the child?"

"'Deed he do not! He is too lazy. Dis mawnin' he tried to make de dawg rock de cradle by tyin' its tail to one ob de rockers."

"Did the scheme work?"

"Land sakes, no! Mose am so evahlastin' grouchy dat he couldn't speak enough kind words to make de dawg wag its tail!"—*Judge*.

SCHOOL ROOM ECHOES.

Sadie Wilpan, 8A12—An author is a queer animal because his tales (tails) come from his head.

E. Kanzer, 7A14—Wind is air in a hurry.

Teacher—Where is Lyons?

Weinstein, 7A13—In a menagerie. (Lions.) (Lions are, Weinstein, my boy.)

Sigmond Ordinsky, 7B5—My shoes are sore since last week.

M. Cohen, 7A2—That rubber belongs to my possession.

L. Feinberg, 8B15—The Vulgar (Volga) River is in Russia.

Gertner, 7B7—He is losing his tempest (temper).

D. Boss, 8A2—The people that come to America found Indians, but no people.

II. Levenstien, 8A7—The Brooklyn Bridge is a co-ordinate conjunction connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn.

A. Teskofsky, 8B1—Shadows are rays of darkness.

C. Bernstein, 8B11—Lincoln wrote the address while riding from Washington to Gettysburg on an envelope. ("It's true," said one of our editors on seeing this.)

—*School Sixty-two*.

The Independent

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President Taft's Reciprocity Letter

It has been ordinarily expected that the blunders of the Presidential campaign would be with the Democratic party; this year they are with the Republican party. The one great blunder, one which is disrupting the party, is that which sets President and ex-President against each other, charges made first by Mr. Roosevelt, then denied by President Taft; then repeated with mutual recriminations and charges of misrepresentation and duplicity, such that were either nominated the other could not vote for him; and their adherents so hot with passion that it is not possible for them to cool their heat into complacency before the election in November. Conditions could not be more deplorable, and the wiser Democrats need not busy themselves too actively in politics, for it is enough for them to sit on the fence and laugh.

We do not wait to delay over the absurd tactical blunder in Massachusetts by which the delegates at large were allowed to be delivered over to Mr. Roosevelt, altho a handsome majority gave

their preference for Mr. Taft. The ambition of one man to be a delegate thrust his impertinent name on the ballot and "queered" the whole election. What are managers and bosses for if it is not to prevent such stupid blunders? Mr. Roosevelt had the sense and decency to absolve his electors from the duty of voting for him, and to ask them to vote for his rival. His action was in form, and, we are willing to believe, in spirit also, generally illustrative of the "square deal" and of justice. We do not care to train with the suspicious who see in Mr. Roosevelt's action political cunning more than the decent honor which the face of his action bears. It is better to give credit than it is to delve for discredit.

But it is a more serious blunder we must now speak of, that of President Taft in publishing his private letter to Mr. Roosevelt with the latter's answer, proving thereby that Mr. Roosevelt, who now denounces the Canadian treaty of reciprocity, favored it when it was before the people. Why did not Mr. Taft rest satisfied with publishing Mr. Roosevelt's reply and leave his own letter in prudent silence? It has now stirred up Canada and Great Britain, has been discussed in the British Parliament, and given rise there to the question whether Ambassador Bryce would not be recalled.

Mr. Taft's "confidential" letter to Mr. Roosevelt was dated January 10, 1911. It was a courteous and friendly letter, and sought Mr. Roosevelt's support of Canadian reciprocity, at least that he would not attack it. In it occurred this passage:

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would procure a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make *Canada only an adjunct of the United States*. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity, made in Canada, and I think it is a good one."

Now, could not any one have seen in advance that it would never do to publish it as the opinion of the President of the United States that in seeking reciprocity we hoped to make Canada "only an adjunct to the United States"? Could it not be seen that it would be easily

twisted into the confession of a plot against Canada? It has been so interpreted, and it has probably spoiled the chance for reciprocity for a generation to come. To be sure, Mr. Taft was chiefly favoring it as a lowering of our tariff, and he thought of a financial and not a political adjunct; but there it stood, a confession, in words, that the jingo attacks on reciprocity in Canada were justified, and that Champ Clark's indiscreet language at the time was only a frank admission of what our Government was seeking. That speech of President Taft in Massachusetts, containing this letter, was read and discuss in the Cabinet nearly all night, and they allowed it to pass. Mr. Taft has not been well served by his official advisors on this and other occasions.

So far as the public can judge from what is made known, Mr. Taft has entered the campaign against Mr. Roosevelt urged on by his Cabinet. The two men had been close friends. Mr. Roosevelt did his best to secure Mr. Taft's nomination and election. So far as we can see, President Taft remained true to that friendship until he was severely attacked by Mr. Roosevelt. We believe that both men meant to do what was right, and, however they might differ in policy, bitter words should have been withheld. It does not seem to us a tactful thing that Mr. Taft should have gone to Massachusetts just before the primary election to rebut Mr. Roosevelt, goaded on tho he was. There ought to have been tact enough in the Cabinet to prevent such an unpretty exhibition of the difference between the two, rising into hostility. And now that inept Cabinet tells Mr. Taft to publish a confidential letter which provokes Canada, astounds England, and makes Champ Clark shake his sides with hilarious delight; and all the rest of the Democratic party laughs and crows, while waiting for the hour when it will have to forget for a time the Republican blunders in the difficulty it will have over the two-thirds rule, and the hitherto futile attempts of William J. Bryan to disrupt the Democratic party, as Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in disrupting the Republican party. When the conservative Har-

mon has been brushed aside, and Wilson and Clark have eliminated each other, and the minor candidates have been crowded out, who will be left but William J. Bryan for a fourth time—and we suspect that he, or any other candidate, could be elected.

That Japanese Religious Conference Again

It is a remarkable fact that only one sect of the Buddhist priests raised any objection to the meeting of representative Buddhists, Shintoists and Christians at Tokyo, at the request of the Japanese Government, to consult together and act together for the improvement of the moral conditions of the country. We have heard not a breath of criticism from Protestant or Catholic Christians in Japan or in the United States. We recall no meeting to be compared with it at any place or time previously, except the World's Interdenominational Conference of Religions in Chicago at the time of the World's Exposition there. But that had no particular purpose to accomplish, further than to advertise the exposition; and we recall that it gave occasion to an interdict from Rome against such a meeting thereafter. Perhaps this meeting was not regarded by the one Catholic representative and his advisors as coming under the interdict; or, perhaps, that was forgotten. We have waited to learn if any criticism would appear in this country, but we have observed none.

Now, what does this mean? Simply this, that all religions have a common basis of morality; and for the protection of their common morality they can properly unite. Any religion is better than no religion. The head of the Paris gang of murderers just captured and killed declared himself by his will a foe to all religion and morality. The world was his enemy and he the enemy of the world. That marked his brand of anarchy. It was such enemies of morals and religion that attempted to murder the Japanese Imperial family; and it was this outbreak of crime that led the Japanese Government to seek the aid of religion to support morality.

It is not any evidence of lack of faith in their religion or love of it that has given occasion in this country to the fellowship of Protestants, Catholics and Jews in not a few efforts for the public welfare. They work together for temperance, for health, for the moral uplift in every way.

The last illustration that comes to our hand is the report of the Committee of Fourteen, whose effort it is to reduce the number of disorderly houses in this city. We observe in the list of directors Christians and Jews indiscriminately engaged in the one great work of suppressing commercialized sexual vice. This committee has done fine work in the past, particularly in closing nearly all the Raines law hotels, mostly resorts of vice, and in securing legislation which makes conviction easier. It tries to shut up disorderly houses, and put an end to soliciting in the streets. Certainly such an end is one in which all Jews and all sorts of Christians can properly unite and without compromising their faith.

Religion is not all ethics, but all ethics is embraced in religion and commended by it. The Ten Commandments of Sinai not only begin with the worship of God, but they end with those duties to man which are the essence of common morality. The Apostle James teaches us that one cannot be religious who is not moral; because the visible neighbor is more tangible to human sense than the invisible God.

Thus all religions, whether true or false, have at least one common object, to teach what seems to them good morals and to lift up society. In Japan they have begun to understand this, and so Shintoists and Buddhists and Protestant, Catholic and Greek Christians could accept the wise invitation of the Secretary of Home Affairs; and so in this country Protestants, Catholics and Jews are working more together and less apart. They no longer fight. They respect each other and honor each others' good works. They worship a common God, tho each in his own way, and they look to a common Heaven. We remember that when Montefiore died the Professor of Theology of Princeton Seminary told the readers of THE INDEPENDENT that he had no

theology which did not welcome the aged and pious Jew into the Christian Heaven. That theology would be a hateful theology which could shut the gates of Heaven against good men. Those who can be welcomed by angels above can join hands here for the uplift of man. And why not join also with Buddhist and Shintoist in Japan? In every land, and under whatever imperfect faith, is not he that feareth God and worketh righteousness accepted of Him? We understand this better than of old; and so in these days our missionaries abroad do less fighting and more drawing than they did. They attack Buddha less and preach Christ more; and the result follows in greater success. Courtesy and charity catch more converts than the vinegar way. There is yet room for even more charity and courtesy among believers here at home also.



The Coming Era of Happy Dulness

Is there to be an end of discovery and invention? In our conquest of the world and victory over nature will there be nothing left to find or learn, and shall we reach a level of contented attainment, because there will be no new secret to be discovered, no new power to be sought and secured? Will all debate over social questions end in their answer, and shall we reach a happy uniformity of monotony?

The earth is nearly conquered now. We have reached the North Pole, and within a few months expeditions have reached the South Pole, and it has been proved that no one need go there again. Africa will soon be gridironed with railroads, like Europe, and South America will follow. Soon there will be no unknown regions for adventurers to explore; and a century or two later the whole habitable world will be possessed by busy residents. We can already anticipate the time—for it is coming fast—where there will be no call for emigration to seek cheaper land.

But how with inventions? We had before conquered land and sea with our railroads and our steamships, and now within the last five years we have made

sure the conquest of the air. Earth, air and sea—there are no more elements to subdue, for fire is also our servant.

But beyond air, earth, sea and fire, included in and including them all, is the ether, and that too not only serves to connect us with the sun and stars, as it has done of old, but it begins to learn how to be the obedient errand boy of man. What more it can do for us we do not know, but we are likely to know before long. We shall know how, for already we begin to guess, how the chemical elements are made out of it, and how they may be transmuted. Possibly in a later age we shall learn how to break them up and there find a supply of heat when our coal mines are exhausted, if we do not prefer to take our heat from the winds and tides, or store it up more directly from the sun. There are not likely to be any other great chemical or physical discoveries which will much affect the conditions of humanity; or, if there should be, the army of laboratory workers will before very long have nearly exhausted the hopeful clues.

We may also expect that the social experiments that have to do with the relations of men to each other, as employers and employees, rich and poor, strong in mind and weak, men and women, the rival forms of government, democratic or socialistic, or anarchistic, will in the course of some generations get threshed out, and we shall learn what is best. We shall get rid of the industrial evils we now condemn, and equally of those other destructive forces that fight social morality and domestic peace; for we are nearing a victory over them.

At least we may hope so. If not the alternative will be social convulsion. A happy conclusion is bound to be reached unless the conflict destroys the order of society and government, culminating in internecine civil war. We can imagine those who would preserve a system of orderly government met by a disciplined combination of anarchistic forces and swept down to defeat. Such a defeat, or even a victory, might much more than decimate the world. It even now looks as if the advance in civilization, with its strata of society, were likely to run its course in race suicide and consequent depopulation. One nation after another

is ceasing to reproduce its kind. How will it work two centuries from now? There must come somehow a change in the progressive diminution of the birth rate, so marked in France, Great Britain and the United States, or their decadence and the end of their civilization will come; and what we see here we must expect in the rest of the world somewhat later. Equally if the industrial conflict now so severe does not find some relief the most ominous results will follow.

But, in the words of Scripture, we are persuaded better things, tho we thus speak. The tremendous problems before us must find a solution. The human mind must be equal to it. There will be no dulness in the world while the solution is being sought. There will be a realignment of social ethics, a new political economy, a new Christian civilization. It is because we believe that truth when free has inherent strength, and because justice and love, righteousness and peace are mightier than selfishness, that we rest in the conclusions of optimistic idealism. And when the victorious conclusion is once reached, a century or two hence, and the mastery of science over nature has been, as it would now seem to us, achieved, even then we cannot believe that the infinitely large and the infinitely small, which make up the great Infinite with which we are concerned, will have been all mastered. There will ever be more to learn, new conquests to be made, so long as man falls short of the omniscience and omnipotence of God. In Dante's, Shakespeare's, Milton's day the range of knowledge was very limited, and one life could very nearly embrace it; now no man can know more than one small specialty, and he must only gaze blankly on all the rest. In the day of fuller knowledge that is coming, if the unattained possible is narrowed, the attained known will be greatly widened, and there can be no stale dulness of monotony in the student's life even in striving to embrace the already attained. And the old questions of philosophy will remain for the speculative mind:

"Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will and Fate."

and the higher questions of personal duty and social duty, which can never grow stale.

The Industrial Workers

It is not easy to keep track of the labor movement. This may be evidence that the movement is both extensive and energetic. Collective action, like individual behavior, breaks out in irregular and unexpected ways when there is vigor back of it. And the more abundant the overflowing energy, the more radical are some of the actions likely to be.

It is plain that in every part of the western world the labor movement is becoming more energetic while becoming also more complicated, more determined and more revolutionary.

On various occasions we have called attention to new departures that have left parliamentary socialism so far behind that it begins to look almost like a conservative social force. It is true, of course, that the socialistic movement is bigger than parliamentary socialism, and it is yet to be determined whether the International Socialist Congress will "stand for" the "direct action groups." If it is compelled to do so socialism will for a long time to come have a conservative and a radical wing, and the radical wing will probably frame the platforms and dominate the policies.

But the Socialist movement is by no means coextensive with either "the social revolution" or the labor movement. The syndicalist groups include socialists and anarchists. So also do the trade unions. At present the syndicalists are on the whole impatient of parliamentarism, and this is true also of the trade unions. Without being identical, syndicalists and trade unions are in agreement that "direct action" is more likely than political action to achieve practical results for wage earners. All syndicalists, however, have a revolutionary program. They demand the abolition of capitalism, and aim to overthrow the existing social order. The trade unions have hitherto accepted the capitalist system, and have devoted their efforts to obtaining immediate concessions for the amelioration of the wage earners' lot.

But now the revolutionary spirit is invading the trade union organizations. It threatens even to put the existing trade unions out of business and to substitute for them a new plan of labor organiza-

tion. The new plan is represented in America by the Industrial Workers of the World, who are exhibiting an aggressiveness out of all proportion to their numbers and their resources.

The organization of labor on craft lines has never been entirely satisfactory. It leaves the great body of unskilled labor unorganized, uneducated in labor policy, and undirected. From such a body strikebreakers can always be recruited. Also, as Tolstoy has argued, it creates an aristocracy, or privileged class, within the ranks of wage earners, and thereby imposes a serious obstacle to "labor solidarity."

The Knights of Labor movement in America was an attempt to substitute a general organization for craft unions. It went to the extreme of ignoring not only trade lines, but also industrial divisions, and tried to bring wage earners, irrespective of their occupations, as well as of their gradations of skill, into local assemblies. These were too miscellaneous for effective co-operation, and after a rapid growth, culminating in 1885, the organization met with disaster in the great strikes of 1886 and rapidly went to pieces.

The Industrial Workers have a more scientific plan. They propose to substitute organization by industries for organization by trades. The idea is to bring together for effective common action all workers in all trades that have a part in producing a finished product ready to put on the market; for example, compositors, pressmen, stereotypers and other skilled groups employed in getting out a newspaper.

With "industrial" organization the Industrial Workers would combine a policy of vigorous "direct action." This phrase stands for many different things, from violence and sabotage to "passive resistance." We understand that sporadic acts of violence are discouraged as bad policy, the idea being that violence should be resorted to only when it can be waged like a revolutionary war, by extensive and well-organized collective action. As to sabotage, opinion within the ranks of the Industrial Workers appears to be divided.

Probably chief reliance is placed upon the "industrial" or "general" strike, and

there is no difference of view upon the importance of terminating all time agreements between organized labor and employers. Agreements may be made covering all other relations, but, as the Industrial Workers see it, labor must reserve the right to quit work at an instant's notice, so that as many groups as may be desired can be marshaled in a general strike.

Underlying the policy of "direct action" in all its expressions is a doctrine or assumption which sharply marks off Industrial Workers and syndicalists from the older socialists. This assumption is that the most effective way to bring about the abolition of "capitalism" is to impede and limit production. This assumption, or philosophy, has been taken over from the trade unionism of the machinery-smashing days. Constructive socialism, on the other hand, asserts the importance of continuous and increasing production. It even welcomes the capitalistic combinations or "trusts" as devices that will be of value when mankind substitutes collective or social ownership for class or capitalistic ownership of the means of production.

Inevitably, a great and increasing body of organized wage-earners, proclaiming a revolutionary purpose, dogmatically believing that the destruction of capital and the curtailment of production are effective means for their purpose, appealing to the least educated elements in the industrial population, and teaching them that they can do their part in the work of overturning society by mere opposition and destructiveness, will be lawless in action. The Industrial Workers openly declare their lawlessness and glory in it. William D. Haywood, their chief, speaking at Cooper Union on December 21, is reported to have said:

"Can you wonder that I despise the law? I understand the class struggle. I am not a law-abiding citizen. More than that, I do not believe you here ought to be law-abiding citizens. . . . Let us Socialists be frank. We want to overthrow the capitalist system and establish in its place an industrial democracy. Why then say we are law abiding?"

Such words call for no comment. They are a declaration of war. The Industrial Workers cannot with reason complain if society takes them at their

word, and proceeds against them as disturbers of the peace, with measures that the older socialism has neither merited nor provoked.



Politics and the Cost of Living

IN the political field at the present time there are vigorous campaigners who appear to ignore an issue of great weight, the rising cost of the necessities of life. Last week's market reports showed that the price of beef had reached the highest point touched in twenty years. Large additions to the prices of mutton and lamb have recently been made. The prices of pork and canned goods are very high and will soon be higher. To the wholesale price of wheat flour 40 cents per barrel has been added in thirty days. Those who buy potatoes know that the cost of them is almost without precedent. The owner of a meat market in a city of New Jersey closed his shop last week, saying he had not the heart to demand the prices which would give him a slight profit. To some, of course, continuous and large advances in the cost of the most ordinary articles of food have but little meaning. But the masses, and especially a large majority of the residents of manufacturing towns, find them painfully interesting, and these masses include a great number of voters.

We have reason to believe that a great many of these voters ascribe the increased cost of their food to the Republican revision of the tariff in 1909 and to the Trusts. They really know little or nothing about tariffs, or trade combinations, or the extraordinary output of gold. They are quite willing to accept the assertion of Mr. Dix, the Governor of New York, that in 1909 the Republicans increased the duties on all the necessities of life. They have said to themselves and their friends that the word of the Governor of the greatest State in the Union, himself a protected manufacturer, should be taken without question. We presume they have come to regard the prosecution of Trusts as a sham. They know that the Beef Trust defendants were acquitted. They have recently been assured by the Republican ex-President of the United States that

the dissolution ordered for the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts is ineffective. Other prominent persons point out to them that the price of oil has advanced since the orders were issued, and that the wealth of the Trust capitalists, as measured by stock quotations, has been much increased since this action of the courts. We are talking now about those who are not able to make investigation and to reach just conclusions based upon their own careful inquiries; those who cannot, for example, ascertain for themselves that the Republicans in 1909 did not "increase the duties on all the necessities of life." Legislation concerning the tariff and the Trusts has been made by the Republican party, and the same party has conducted the prosecution of Trust combinations. If this party by what it has done in these fields has not prevented a large increase in the cost of living, and is accused by its opponents of causing or promoting that increase, it is not surprising that a large number of such voters as those we have been talking about want a change at Washington.

Let us see what the Republican leaders have been doing for the enlightenment and conciliation of such men. They have not attempted to prove that the higher cost of living is due mainly to causes not connected with tariffs or Trusts. A few days ago a prominent officer of the Government published a report in which little if any weight was given to growth of the annual gold output from \$113,000,000 in 1890 to more than \$450,000,000 last year. The proof, which the official record contains, that in the revision of 1909 the duties on all the necessities of life were not increased has not been earnestly and persistently exhibited. So far as the prosecution, successful or otherwise, of Trusts is concerned, the effect of it upon the cost of living could safely be neglected, for that effect is a negligible quantity. But it has been the purpose of the Government to prevent advances and the exaction of unjust prices as results of unlawful combination agreements. It is with respect to the tariff, however, that the Republican leaders have been notably unfortunate, from the point of view of those voters whose atti-

tude we are considering. The Democratic party seized its opportunity and passed, in the House, a series of bills aimed at the cost of living. Because of Republican opposition these were not permitted to become laws. The Democrats have recently passed again several of these bills, or bills of the same character, and Republican opposition again prevents the final enactment of them. But now the justice of these measures, in part, is conceded by the Republicans. They have surrendered their original position. To set up against a Democratic bill making an average reduction of 50 per cent. in the wool and woollens schedule a Republican bill carrying an average reduction of 40 per cent. is an admission and a surrender. It must be so regarded by the voters of whom we have been speaking. We are considering their attitude and point of view, and not the reports of the Tariff Board or the arguments of tariff experts.

The voters we have in mind care very little, we presume, about the recall of judges and decisions, or the initiative and referendum. But there are a great many of them, and they deserve to be addressed earnestly by campaigners. They were in evidence at the special election of 1910, in the Taunton, Mass., district, when a Republican majority of 14,250 was suddenly displaced by a Democratic majority of 5,600. Some of them were at work a few days later in the Rochester, N. Y., district, where a Republican majority of 10,160 gave way to a Democratic majority of 5,800. These special elections preceded by about seven months the general election which deprived the Republicans of the House and gave it to the Democrats by a majority of 66.

Quite naturally they are inclined to support the party which has shown by its legislative efforts a desire to reduce their absolutely necessary expenses, especially because a majority of them believe, we think, that they have been subjected to unjust exactions by the party now in power. So far as the questions and the voters we have been considering are concerned, that party has not a case of the greatest strength, it is true, but it should have made the best of such a case as it had. This it has not done.

Senator Smith's Examination

Senator Smith, of Michigan, conducting the inquiry into the causes of the loss of the "Titanic," spent quite too much time over the irrelevant question whether two of the wireless operators had the right to sell their story of the disaster to a single paper. That was an entirely foreign question, and had nothing to do with the cause of the tragedy. They had reached New York, and told their story by word of mouth to a reporter, just as the other survivors did to other reporters. While on the "Carpathia" and on the high seas they had no chance and no authority to send anything that the captain did not allow. It was not their fault that no story of the wreck was sent, nothing but the lives of survivors and the numerous personal messages. When they had reached New York they were as free as other passengers to tell what they pleased and to whom they pleased. If the wireless operator on the "Titanic" received \$1,000 and the operator on the "Carpathia" \$850 it was their business, and all they had to say was published as speedily as possible, but in the journal which had the enterprise to get exclusive news. That these poor men, meagerly paid, one of whom had lost all his belongings, and both of whom had been heavily tasked, got a handsome price for their stories, does not seem to us a wrong to Senator Smith or to the world. If the world had a right to the story as soon as possible, they got it, and from hundreds of people. The Senate Committee might well have devoted its entire energy to other ends. The reading of the examination by Senator Smith of Mr. Marconi and Mr. Sammis does not at all raise one's opinion of his competency for his task.

A Service Pension

Why there should be a further service pension bill we fail to see. That those who had been disabled by the hazards of war or the widows of those who died in the service or thru its exposures should be cared for is only just. We have had such laws, and they have been generously administered. But there were a multitude of others who were not a particle injured in health, and

who consider their period of service an honor and a privilege. That they have lived to a good old age is proof that they have enjoyed exceptional health and have been as well able to take care of themselves and their families as are other citizens. But this plain truth is not popular, and there is a loud cry from certain sources for all the money that can be got out of a supposed overflowing treasury. So the two Houses of Congress have agreed on a bill which gives a pension of from \$18 to \$30 a month to every soldier who survives, graduated by age and length of service from one and a half to three years. The cost to the treasury is estimated at about \$25,000,000 annually, but somehow estimates are usually too low. Our pension system is not a good one, and it has cost our country billions of dollars. However, it has served the purpose of increasing taxation and keeping up the tariff.



A Pessimistic Mood

It appears not to be a very cheerful note which the Methodist bishops present to the General Conference on the condition of their Church, half a million members during the quadrennium having been lost from the rolls by removal from one place to another without having taken and presented their letters within a year. The rule is certainly a reckless one, for we might imagine fifty thousand moved to Western Canada and being unable to make new connections in that time. We can hardly suppose that number lost to the Christian faith and life. But a more pessimistic note is to be heard in this statement:

"We face the patent fact that our distinctive doctrines are not being emphasized as they once were, or, where preached, are discredited for the time by a gainsaying world drunk with vain philosophies and sated with gluttonous indulgences."

If those distinctive doctrines are not preached as much as they were in the days when Wesleyanism was fighting Calvinism, all the better for Methodism. We believe the Methodist preachers are fighting the devil as hard as ever, if in a different way, and are doing as much to advance the Kingdom of God, which is

in a much more hopeful condition than it was in the good old days talked of. As for a "world drunk with vain philosophies and sated with gluttonous indulgences," that is rhetoric. It swells out the sentence, but the world is no worse than it was, and the advance in the comforts of civilization is no evidence to the contrary, nor the study of the sciences. The spirit of Christianity is constantly permeating more and more our legislation and our commercial affairs. We have bad forces yet rampant and militant, but we have destroyed slavery and restrained intemperance and other evils immensely since the days the bishops would recall. A note of cheer is rather called for.

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Dogs in Poetry The houn' of the Ozarks is not the first dog to nose his way into verse. At times, to be sure, dogs have been frowned upon by the poetasters; this was notably true in France. Racine was not afraid to use the word *chien* in the most exalted of his tragedies; but his degenerate followers quailed before the name as before the thing, and called it "*de la fidelité respectable soutien*." It is hard to believe that such was the state of literature in a land productive of a La Fontaine, an Edmond Rostand, and an Anatole France. "Riquet," the dog, is, as Georg Brandes asserts, "one of France's best characters": an admirable compound of naïveté and shamelessness. The "Thoughts of 'Riquet'" are a masterpiece of canine innocence and irony, as good in their way as the "Pensées" of Pascal or Joubert. Here are a few examples:

"Men, animals and stones grow larger as they approach me, and become enormous when they are quite close. It is not so with me. I remain the same size wherever I am."

"The smell of a dog is a delicious smell."

"I speak when I choose. From my master's mouth, too, issue sounds which have a kind of meaning. But their meaning is less plain than that which I express with my voice. Everything uttered by my voice means something. But from my master's voice comes much senseless noise."

"An action for which one is thrashed is a bad action. An action for which one is ca-

ressed or given something to eat is a good action."

"Riquet" shall have his place in our Book of Dogs—when we compile it. Since Shakespeare slighted dogs, in his plays, we must needs content ourselves with lesser poets, not forgetting the "Belgian Shakespeare." Neither shall we forget Champ Clark's national anthem:



Philippine Independence It cannot be said that the United States rules the Philippines with rigor so long as the Hon. Manuel L. Quizon, the Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to our Congress at Washington, is aiding the effort of Congressman Jones, of Virginia, to formulate and support a bill which provides for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands in 1921, after a period of qualified independence. We have received a letter from him explaining the bill, assuring his "heartly approval and co-operation," and requesting us, "in the name of justice and true Americanism," to give it our support. We cannot do it. Perhaps conditions may make it wise later, but the time is not now to make promises. The conditions of the bill appear to consider the interests of the United States rather than of the people. It would give the rule to a minority living in the second largest island, and practically to the city of Manila. We are responsible for all the dozens of islands, tribes and languages, most of which have scarce the rudiments of civilization. At least a generation of school training should precede any heedless laying down of our responsibility. We can trust ourselves to govern Mindanao for a good while yet better than can the Filipinos of Luzon. Our own easy government of the Islands appears in the fact that we allow the delegate from the Philippines, paid from the funds which we administer, to devote himself in Washington to the effort to seek independence, while the Speaker of the Philippine Assembly sends his congratulations and hopes for the success of the Jones bill. When Mindanao and northern and eastern Luzon and Mindoro and Samar and Negros and Palawan and other scores of islands are civilized, it will be time to consider the matter of independence.

Another Coptic Manuscript

In its issue of April 15 the *London Times* gives a facsimile of two pages of a fine manuscript found in Egypt of the Coptic translation from the Septuagint of Deuteronomy, Jonah and also of the Acts. It is one of the contents of the library of an ancient Egyptian monastery, most of which we described in our issue of January 11 as having come into the possession of the John Pierpont Morgan Library, and being edited by Professor Hyvernat. There has been no delay in the publication of this other manuscript, which has been purchased by the British Museum. The editors believe that it is of the fourth century, and so one of the very ablest biblical manuscripts in existence, and of value for the history of the Septuagint. We regret one comment with which this volume is introduced to the British public:

"During the last four or five years both European and native excavators have vied with each other in bringing to light the treasures of ancient Egypt, and among these which will be of priceless interest to all students of Oriental versions of the Bible are large collections of Coptic manuscripts on vellum, portions of which have found their way into the national libraries of London and Paris, and also, alas! into the bijou libraries of certain American millionaires.

Thus to speak of the success of the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, which is open to all scholars, and which freely publishes and distributes its treasures when published, is not at all handsome.



When we don't like a book **Be Honest!** let us be frank about it. It is the same with a picture, a play or an opera. Honesty without blatancy is the best policy. These truisms need refreshing today. A writer in the *Paris Figaro*, telling about "two absolutely bizarre picture shows" by so-called futurists, describes the cautious manner in which the public has moved thru them—seeing nothing but bands of thick color crossed by grayish streaks, like chimneys running up the outside of a house, but fearing to expose its ignorance by laughing at the monstrosities. Because Wagner was hissed and Manet laughed at, and both admired in the end, people recall the exclamation

of Anatole France's Monsieur Bergeret: "Suppose it should turn out to be a masterpiece!" They who reason thus are intellectual cowards. Let them laugh out. Good art conquers ignorant laughter: and laughter is often a more intelligent criticism of bad art than anything we read in the newspapers.



The American press **Automobile Pirates** has belittled the courage of the police officers who entered a garage in the outskirts of Paris and exterminated two of the band of automobile pirates who have terrorized the suburbs of the capital. We are not sure that the critics and cartoonists who have made merry over the siege of Choisy-le-Roi (which was a much less extravagant performance than last year's siege of Sidney street by Mr. Winston Churchill and his forces) would have shown as much courage as the Parisian police. It is easy to sit back in a swivel chair telling what one would do in such and such a case, and condemning "Titanic" survivors or others persons who have passed thru experiences which we ourselves have happily been spared. The important point about the case of the Paris banditti is, however, the determination on the part of M. Lépine and his men to make aggressive war upon the criminal classes of the capital. Paris has suffered in recent years from the stored up poison of a long period of false humanitarianism. The doctrines of Rousseau and his contemporaries express themselves today in every field of thought and action, and the flaccid sympathy which would spare the lives of murderers and worse, and which would regard imprisonment of habitual criminals not as punishment but as a kind of retreat provided by a benevolent state for persons of immoral distinction, has poisoned the body politic and the body social. There is an echo of all this in the attitude of the English suffragets, who bitterly complain because, having been arrested for felonies, they are not given a rosewater-and-afternoon-tea holiday in Holloway Jail. Criminals and "disorderlies," however polite their origin, will do well to note that the spirit of the times sharply reacts against the theory that the individual is superior to society.

Word Consolidation The tendency to consolidate two or more words into a single word is noticeable just now. There is one rule that ought to control this tendency. It is that a single accent allows a single word. Thus *onto* is better than *on to*, because *to* in common speech has lost its accent, as it has in *into*. So *inasmuch* carries but one accent, and there is one prevailing accent also in *nevertheless*. But it does not follow that we should write *insofar* because the Germans have *insofern* so long as we give equal accents on *in* and *far*. Half the printers have within a year or two begun to give us *anyone* and *everyone*, but not yet *noone* or *someone*. In these cases one has not lost its accent, and the consolidation is not justified by the use of *anybody*, *somebody* or *nobody*, where the last element has quite lost its accent. For this reason THE INDEPENDENT continues to print *any one* and *every one*, until the popular voice shall drop the equal accent on *one*.

Boxing in France Some years ago Maurice Maeterlinck wrote an essay, "In Praise of the Sword," in which he made slighting remarks anent the clumsy brutalities of boxing. Now, however, the mystic has published an article eulogizing "la boxe"—published it in *Les Annales littéraires et politiques*, a weekly journal which has for its constituency much the same public as, in America, divides its time between *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *The Youth's Companion*. And M. Maeterlinck will, it is said, box with the middle-weight champion of Europe in a charity exhibition to be held in Paris, the playwright Tristan Bernard being another of the French *littérateurs* who will put on the gloves. France is today much occupied with the ring; in conversation and in the press there are constant reminders of the fact. National pride is pleased, also, that a young Frenchman—his name is Georges Carpentier—is the premier boxer of Europe. At the same time there is a revival in the military spirit. But there need be no loud lamentation at all this. There are ebbs and tides in every sort of feeling—humanitarian, moral and patriotic.

Yuan's Presidential Message Apparently the Chinese Republic is holding its own at present, and Yuan Shih-kai, the President at Peking, has presented his first message to the provisional Senate. It was a pacific document so far as foreigners are concerned, but the financial policy is a troublesome one. There are treaties with foreign nations as to customs duties, such as have hampered Japan until within the last year. Yuan is not afraid to engage foreigners as financial advisers and experts, and beyond doubt a considerable loan will have to be negotiated, which it were desirable should be floated at home, if possible. What will be an example to other nations, he says the number of soldiers is too large, and they should be reduced in number. Religious liberty is promised. It appears to be an excellent document and has made a good impression, but the question of a loan is a difficult one. China is not yet out of deep water, but there is more hope of final success than most foreigners were ready to admit a few months ago.

We wish to have the final story of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus put on record in these columns. Colonel Gracie heard them discussing the matter between themselves, and agreeing that if they must die they would die together. So when the officers urged Mrs. Straus to enter the lifeboat she refused to leave her husband. "We have lived together all these years," said she, "and I will not leave you now." No persuasion could move her. Then, says a survivor, Mr. Stengel, the officers tried to make an exception in favor of Mr. Straus. "We told him," says Mr. Stengel, "that no one objected to an old gentleman like him going in the boat. But he said he would not leave till the other men did." Their story will go down the ages. It has been the subject already of hundreds of poems.

The Methodist General Conference has a puzzle to solve at its meeting this month. The negroes want a negro bishop for their churches; but the rules of the Methodist Church do not allow any bishops but those that have general jurisdiction, so that a negro bishop might

preside over a white conference. The way to get over that law is suggested by the cases of the missionary bishops. The residence of a bishop may be placed in China, in which case his duties would be confined to Chinese conferences. To elect a bishop for colored conferences would be unconstitutional, but he might usually serve such conferences and occasionally be assigned, say once in ten years, to other conferences. We wait to see how this old sore question will be solved.



When the Christian Unity Foundation, an unofficial body composed of members of the Episcopal Church, sought conferences with Presbyterians, Congregationalists, etc., with a view to considering whether they could be brought in any way into corporate union, the latter consented to meet them. But a similar invitation to leaders in the Reformed Episcopal Church was declined, on the very ground that it was not official, and that the Episcopal Church did not recognize their orders, and for this reason refuses to join the Federation of Churches. Even so one might think the invitation to a conference might have been accepted, particularly when it might be presumed that those who sent it did not represent the exclusive attitude of the Episcopal Church.



Here is yet another indication of an educational and religious movement which is bringing together various Christian bodies. Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., is under Universalist control, and has under its auspices a theological seminary. This Ryder Divinity School is moved to Chicago, and becomes affiliated with Chicago University, and President L. B. Fisher, of Lombard College, will become its dean. The students will get their general training in the regular divinity school classes of the university, while he will teach the special theology and history of the denomination. This plan gives breadth and sympathy between the ministers of different bodies.



Dr. Grenfell says dogs are fine for Arctic journeys, but they are half wild and he would have them exterminated

and reindeers take their place. The missionary dogs at Hopedale tore a boy to pieces. At Cartright Mr. Bird's dogs tore to pieces his boy of five years. At Battle Harbor Mr. Rumbolt's dogs turned on him and killed him. Mr. Lane's dogs at Bigbay ate their master. They are treacherous friends, says Dr. Grenfell. The Eskimo dog kills cattle and prevents civilization. It is better to have more vegetables, sheep and hens and fewer dogs. The lesson of fewer dogs applies to temperate zones. The higher the civilization the fewer the dogs.



Do our readers apprehend how closely the various denominations are now being affiliated, after the manner of the chief of them, the "Federal Council of Churches in America"? A conference of their representatives, to be held in June at Silver Lake, includes the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Missionary Education Movement, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the Sunday School Council, the International Sunday School Association, the denominational brotherhoods, the Gideons, and the Young People's Societies. For all these, and others, we presume, the Federal Council acts as clearing house.



In its number of communicants the Disciples are one of the very largest Protestant denominations in the country. They claim the greatest breadth, and have no formulated creed. But of their two leading journals, *The Christian Standard* is devoting its editorial strength to proving that *The Christian Evangelist* is recreant to the faith in that it does not sufficiently condemn those of that body—and one missionary in particular—who believe that it should be left to the member himself whether he should be immersed. Thus standing for "the Bible alone" becomes the slogan for formal ceremonialism, the letter for the spirit.



It will be remembered that a station master in Japan lately killed himself in atonement for the delay of a train which the Emperor was to take, altho himself not at all to blame for its being late.

We find in a French journal the statement that when it was proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the suicide, President Yamakawa, of the Kyushu University, protested against thus honoring the act, and popular indignation against him was so intense that he had to resign. He had further incurred disfavor because he had, on the occasion of a fire tried to save the life of a man before saving a portrait of the Emperor.



The suffrage parade on Fifth avenue last Saturday exceeded all expectations. Fully 10,000 women marched, and a very fine appearance they made. They clearly exemplified the best types of our womanhood, representing as they did all ages, classes and occupations. The crowd was plainly sympathetic. This shows a change of attitude since last year's parade, for then the marchers were jeered. It must now be apparent to all that this movement for liberty, equality and sorority will not end until all the women are enfranchised. We are proud that THE INDEPENDENT has supported the cause for over sixty years.



A writer in *The Spectator* discovered that the new "Concise Oxford Dictionary," published as an abridgment of the great dictionary edited by Dr. Murray, gives "idee" as the proper English pronunciation of *idea*. Thereupon a number of correspondents discuss the matter, mostly, we are glad to say, in criticism, but one writer, probably from the south of England, declares that this is the correct pronunciation, and that the final syllable of *idea* has exactly the same pronunciation as *dear*. This is sad.



So Russia will not participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. We are not surprised. It is a courteous way of expressing dissatisfaction with the action of our Government in terminating the treaty with Russia because of the exclusion by Russia of American citizens of Jewish faith who wish to visit that country. It may be said in extenuation that the sore famine in Russia makes a good reason for not

going to any expense beyond what is necessary for battleships.



In Great Britain the Post Office Department owns and runs all the telegraph lines. The United States is away behind the world in postal matters. Now the British Post Office has made a contract with the Marconi Company to send wireless messages from England to New York at the full rate of 16 cents a word, or, for deferred messages, 8 cents a word, which is 4 cents less than at present by cable. Perhaps the development of the work of the post office may be regarded as a measure of a country's civilization.




Mr. Roosevelt protests that there is no such thing as "tyranny of the majority" in America. Generally speaking, no; but what does he say to the case of Chester County, Pa., where the prosecuting attorneys have found it impossible to convict any of the Coatesville lynchers, so strong is public opinion on the side of murder by mob? Yet Chester County is, in the main, an orderly community; its citizenship is overwhelmingly Republican; the stock is Anglo-Saxon and to a large extent of Quaker ancestry.




To add to the pension bill an appropriation of fifteen to twenty million dollars for good roads is loading postal charges in an unusual way; but does not the rural free delivery service require good roads and will not the Congressmen be glad to turn over to the general government the expense, as far as possible, of meeting local charges? We might as well add a provision that inasmuch as mails are carried on the railroads the Government should buy the railroads.



It is not strange that on returning from a trip on an excursion steamer which sailed from New York to South American ports, about the Horn as far as Valparaiso, Chile, and return, where they saw at no port a single steam merchant vessel carrying the American flag—it is not strange, we say, that 101 Americans on their return to New York signed a protest against the law which forbids any but American-built vessels to carry the American flag.



Insurance



Ungraceful Losers

THE cable dispatches this week bring the interesting information that the Supreme Court of Austria has sustained the position assumed by the Austrian Phoenix Fire Insurance Company toward their San Francisco claimants for losses incurred in the conflagration of 1906. The aggregate sum involved in the suits is about \$40,000, judgment for which was awarded against the company by the California courts. As it had hurried out of the United States immediately after the San Francisco disaster, the judgment remained unsatisfied and the claimants were compelled to transfer their suits to the Austrian courts, with the unfavorable result mentioned. The highest Austrian tribunal holds that the California judgments are ineffective within its jurisdiction, and that, as no original action had been begun there within the one-year period provided for in the policies, the claims were proscribed.

How different in character and quality is this brand of justice from that which is dispensed under the laws governing English and American insurance companies! The California courts listened to evidence which went to the merits of the claims and pronounced the latter valid; the Austrian court hears no evidence respecting validity and throws out the claims on a technicality, ignoring the mighty fact that when confronted with its honest duty the insurance company shirked it.

As an underwriter, the Teuton of Europe appears to be a bad loser. The experience of American policyholders with some of them has been of a kind not calculated to inspire that feeling of attachment for them and their policy contracts, which is so highly valued by insurance companies generally. As well as we are able to recall the circumstances, there were at least two German companies involved in the San Francisco conflagration—the North German and the Transatlantic—that subjected their claimants to more inconvenience in the

matter of getting satisfactory settlements than should have been the case. In this connection it is necessary to say that the Hamburg-Bremen was a pleasing exception, in that it used every effort to facilitate the payment of claims to the satisfaction of its assured.

The fact remains, however, that the German companies, as a class, act most ungracefully in the face of extraordinary losses, and seem to take refuge behind every legal technicality that will aid them in making salvage. Unpleasant tho it may sound, the truth seems to be that the conduct of the Austrian Phoenix is characteristic.

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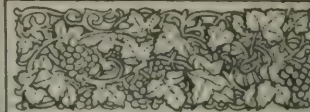
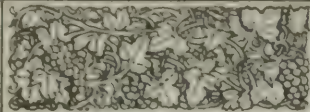
ACCORDING to the annual report of the Connecticut Insurance Department, just issued, the aggregate earned premiums during 1911 of the 133 stock fire insurance companies under its jurisdiction were \$257,330,050; losses incurred were \$145,979,390; the underwriting expenses were \$105,879,840; and the underwriting profit \$5,409,590. The losses equal 56.7 per cent. of the premiums; the underwriting expenses are 41.1 per cent., and the underwriting profit 2.2 per cent. Sixty-seven of the 133 companies lost money on last year's business.

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AT a recent meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents a resolution was adopted indorsing the proposal to purchase the birthplace of Grover Cleveland, at Caldwell, N. J., as a memorial. Under the law, the association is powerless to subscribe to the fund, but its members are recommended to do so individually. Mr. Cleveland was the association's first chairman.

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IN his report on the Equitable Building fire to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, Superintendent Stewart states that many safes which went thru that fire did not fully protect their contents, and he recommends that all office safes should be made of heavy iron shells filled with not less than five inches of cement.



Real Estate Mortgages

As an institutional investment the real estate mortgage is gaining in popularity. The head of a long-established bond house, in calling attention to this feature of the situation, stated that the allure-ment of the 5 per cent. mortgage had greatly increased in the past few years. Insurance companies and savings banks are slowly swinging over to this form of investment, prompted principally by the keenness of competition. From the pop-ular viewpoint this is an economic tend-ency which is distinctly in the right di-rection, as it affords the small borrower a better opportunity to obtain his money at a more uniform rate of interest than prevails when he deals with different in-dividuals.

It is estimated that between \$50,000,-000 and \$100,000,000 annually is wasted each year by borrowers on real estate, particularly by those who are endeavor-ing to pay for their homes on the "part cash and part payment on the mortgage" proposition. Specific instances can read-ily be cited where the prospective home owner is unable to meet his mortgage upon maturity and is compelled to pay large commission fees to secure another mortgage. The increasing willingness of life insurance companies and savings banks to invest their assets in this form of security is working toward the erad-ication of this economic evil.

The best method of providing for the needs of the borrower on real estate is exemplified in the French system, known as the *Credit Foncier* or mort-gage bank, and the officials of some of our most prominent and influential trust companies believe that the example started by our French cousins back in 1858 will ultimately be adopted in this country. According to the French sys-tem, the borrower is permitted to make payments which will liquidate his mort-gage in ten years, but liquidation, how-ever, is not required within that period. The time of liquidation can be selected in accordance with the borrower's earning capacity. This bank since its charter

was granted, has loaned over \$1,000,000,-000 and has outstanding mortgages of \$450,000,000, with interest rates at 4 per cent. Of course, it would be difficult to organize in this country a similar insti-tution that would be willing to loan its funds at such a low rate of interest, but already one of the larger trust compa-nies is offering borrowers a mortgage for ten years at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, with the stipulation that 1 per cent. per annum be paid on account of principal.

It is argued that our building and loan associations take the place of the French system. They do to a certain extent, but on account of their limited geograph-ical area they appeal to a comparatively small number of individuals. The latest figures show that these organizations have total assets of \$1,036,712,600 and over 2,000,000 shareholders, distributed for the most part in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cincinnati and their suburbs.

At present the treasuries of the life insurance companies are among the chief sources of funds for loans on real estate. Security holdings of thirty such institu-tions reporting recently to Massachusetts authorities amounted to \$1,734,302,000, which, added to the \$298,839,000 owned by 192 savings banks, passes the \$2,000,-000,000 mark. These aggregates of \$1,-734,302,000 and \$298,839,000 are, re-spectively, 48.2 per cent. and 34.6 per cent. of total assets, and comparison with similar figures for 1906 shows that, with the insurance companies particularly, mortgage loans have run considerably ahead of additions to bond holdings. There is likewise a safe, tho not as large, lead in the case of the savings banks.

While the comparative worth, as in-vestments, of bonds and real estate mortgages is ever a fruitful subject of discussion, the advantage of quick con-vertibility into cash cannot be denied the former. Thus there is a certain point be-yond which these big institutional invest-ors may not go in lending on real estate, it being imperative that a reasonable proportion of assets be kept in liquid form.

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Survey of the World

National Politics In the canvass for the Presidential nomination, public interest was drawn, last week, to Ohio, where the President was making a series of speeches. At Portsmouth he said: "I'm up against the wall. I'm being hit below the belt, and I'm here to fight." When Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on this, he said: "When you hear me squealing because I'm hit, you'll notice it." Mr. Taft intended to spend eight days in speaking in his own State. The contest in Maryland was a very close one. Mr. Roosevelt had a small majority of the entire preferential vote, but the supporters of Mr. Taft controlled the State convention, where they decided to yield to Mr. Roosevelt because of the popular majority. It was charged by the Taft manager that a large sum of money had been used for Mr. Roosevelt in Baltimore, and Mr. Roosevelt's manager published a hot denial. In one of his speeches the President asserted that Mr. Roosevelt and the latter's friends in the Senate had emasculated the peace treaties. In a letter to the chairman of the Roosevelt committee in Minnesota, Mr. Roosevelt said there was just one candidate whom it was possible to nominate against the bosses, and that candidate was himself. A vote for Mr. Taft was a vote for the bosses.

"The contest has gone so far as to make it now evident that I certainly can be nominated against Mr. Taft, and that either I shall be nominated or else a reactionary will be nominated. It is also evident that not only every progressive Republican, but every man who believes in decency and honesty in politics, who is against boss rule and for the genuine rule of the people, and is for the elimination of special privilege and for efficient endeavor to secure social and industrial justice, can

achieve his purpose only by supporting my candidacy."

In Los Angeles, Cal., on the 9th, Secretary Knox defended Mr. Taft and attacked Mr. Roosevelt. He characterized the ex-President as a man of "whims, imperious ambitions, vanities and mysterious antipathies," who "would break the rule of his party and his country and his own solemn word to gain the seat of his friend." Mr. Roosevelt's comment was: "I could not expect Senator Penrose's representative in the Cabinet to take any other attitude." Whereupon Mr. Taft's friends pointed out that Mr. Knox had been in the cabinet of Mr. Roosevelt, who then had called him "a great Attorney General."—On the Democratic side there was little excitement, as candidates were not denouncing each other. Mr. Bryan was making speeches against Governor Harmon in Ohio. After he had said that it appeared or was reported that Mr. Underwood's delegates were really in favor of Harmon, Mr. Underwood replied emphatically that this was not true, and that he was making the race for himself. Mayor Gaynor expressed the opinion that Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, was the best qualified of all who had been named. Governor Wilson was successful in Texas and Mr. Clark in Ohio. In Pennsylvania, at the Democratic convention, State Chairman Guffey and other officers associated with him were ousted by the "reorganizers." The new chairman is George W. Guthrie, formerly mayor of Pittsburgh.

Congress The substitute for the Sherwood pension bill, as agreed upon in conference, was passed last week in the Senate and the

House, and on the 11th it was signed by the President. It increases the annual expenditures for pensions by about \$25,000,000. The vote in the House was 175 to 51.—In a special message, the President has recommended the pensioning of civil employees of the Government, with compulsory retirement at the age of seventy years. Money for the payments would be supplied by compulsory contributions from employees, amounting to not more than 8 per cent. of the salaries, and also by contributions from the Government.—The House voted, last week, to abolish the new Commerce Court. The conclusive vote was 120 to 49, and the Republican Progressives joined the Democrats in opposition to the court. It was asserted by foes of the court that it had served railroad interests and throttled the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission; also that its decisions had been reversed by the Supreme Court. The investigation of Judge Archbald's conduct was not wholly ignored in the debate.—Complaint as to delay in submitting the committee reports in the Lorimer case having been made in the Senate by Mr. Bristow, it has been decided that they shall be filed on the 20th inst.—The Employers' Liability bill has been passed in the Senate, 64 to 15. It provides compensation for employees injured on interstate railroads, and is the fruit of inquiries made by a special commission. Mr. Taft had recommended the enactment of it. The opposition was manifested mainly by those who objected to the provision that employers should not be civilly liable beyond the payments specified in the statute.—In the Senate, last week, Mr. Cummins made a long speech concerning the pending bills for a revision of the tariff duties of the iron and steel schedule, pointing out in what respect, in his opinion, his own bill was better than the one sent over from the House. In the course of his remarks he criticised the President, alleging that the latter, by means of the Tariff Board and otherwise, was attempting to interfere with legislation. He also said that he opposed the recall of judges or of court decisions. Such recalls, however, in his judgment were not so revolution-

ary as executive usurpation of legislative authority by telling Congress what schedules should be revised and in what way the revision should be made. As Mr. Cummins is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, these references to two other candidates excited some interest. It appeared in the course of the debate that the Progressives and the Democrats intend to prevent adjournment or a recess until action upon the pending tariff bills shall have been taken.—In the Legislative Appropriation bill, passed by the House on the 11th, the Democrats have sought to get rid of the Tariff Board by providing for a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring this bureau to gather tariff information. Reports would be made in response to calls from Congress or the President, and not at the order of the President alone. Mr. Clark said the present board was a partisan body, whose work was done by clerks in the interest of the Republican party. Incidentally, the bill would abolish the State Department's Bureau of Trade Relations, with the offices of several chiefs of division who have had charge of important questions. Vigorous protest is made by Acting Secretary Wilson. It is asserted that the bureau has done work of great value for American manufacturers and exporters, and even that for every dollar paid for the maintenance of it \$1,000 in contracts or in additional sales of goods has been obtained.—The River and Harbor bill, passed last week, appropriates about \$34,000,000.—Mr. Taft, having in mind the recent Supreme Court decision, asks Congress to provide for the appointment of a commission which shall report as to a revision of the patent laws.—A story was published to the effect that the selection of Claudia Lyons, twelve years old, daughter of Cecil Lyons, chairman of the Texas Republican committee, to be sponsor at the launching and christening of the battleship "Texas," had offended Governor Colquitt and the Texas members of Congress, who would not be present at the ceremony. Whereupon the Secretary of the Navy gave to the public let-

ters showing that the appointment had been made at the suggestion and request of Governor Colquitt himself.



The Mississippi Floods At the beginning of last week large parts of fifteen parishes in Louisiana were under water, more than 100,000 persons had been driven from their homes, many were marooned in places where they could be rescued only with great difficulty, and there was much anxiety in New Orleans, where it was feared that new breaks in the levees would flood the city. There was hard work thruout the week upon the levees from Baton Rouge southward. Navy vessels assisted the army in rescue work. Governor Sanders estimated the State's loss at \$6,000,000, and urged that Congress should provide for conservation at the headwaters of the great river. Louisiana, he said, should not be obliged to defend herself against the surplus waters of a score of States. This flood, from Vicksburg southward, has reached a level of from 6 to 30 inches higher than that of any which has preceded it. The Governor says that not more than twenty lives have been lost on account of crevasses, but accidents in rescue work have caused the deaths of a considerable number. On the night of the 10th, a rainstorm, said to have been the heaviest ever known there, increased the anxiety in New Orleans. Six inches are said to have fallen in four hours. But there was no great additional crevasse, and on the 11th the water fell 2/10 of an inch. At the beginning of the present week there was a feeling of relief. The Federal Government has been feeding thousands of refugees. There will be much further loss, because there can be no crops of cotton, sugar or corn thruout a large area of submerged land.



Labor Disputes There has been great disorder at several of the anthracite collieries in Pennsylvania, where the union, which is voting this week on the terms offered for a settlement of the strike, has been unable to restrain many of the foreign miners. Mobs have attacked the few men who were doing necessary work and

have been dispersed by the State mounted police. On the 8th four rioters were shot, one of them mortally. Two days later, at the Lackawanna colliery, five were shot, but none of these has died. The mobs at some places were led by women. On the 11th, the troopers accidentally killed a boy who was not with the rioters.—It is estimated that the demands made by the railroad engineers and firemen, and soon to be considered by arbitrators, would add \$33,000,000 a year to the wage payments of the companies.—In Chicago, the newspapers are overcoming the difficulties caused by the strikes of pressmen and stereotypers. The charter of the stereotypers' union has been taken away because the men went on strike in violation of rules, breaking a contract. In support of the pressmen, however, strikes of pressmen employed on Mr. Hearst's papers in New York, San Francisco, Atlanta and Los Angeles have been ordered.—Recent increases of wages include those granted to 2,500 mill employees in Rockville, Conn.; to the street railway men in New York (\$230,000 a year), and to the paper mill workers in Holyoke, Mass. This last increase was accompanied by an advance in the price of writing paper.—The strike of all the stevedores and harbor engineers which paralyzed business at Havana was settled, it was thought, on the night of the 9th by an agreement providing for a joint commission to make a new wage schedule, but, a few hours after the men had returned to work, on the 10th, it was renewed. There were also sympathetic strikes at Santiago, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos.



Central and South America The pending conventions with Honduras and Nicaragua, relating to loans for the settlement of their foreign debts, were virtually rejected at Washington, on the 8th, when the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, by a tie vote, refused to recommend that they be ratified. Mr. Borah, of Idaho, voted with the Democrats in the negative. Mr. William Alden Smith, Republican, of Michigan, was absent. It is understood that he would have opposed the conventions, or treaties, if he had been present. It was proposed in these agreements,

which have been supported earnestly by Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox, that security for the loans should be customs revenue, collected and guarded by American officers, the selection of whom should be approved by our Government. To Honduras one of the loaning syndicates has already advanced \$500,000, and a larger sum has been advanced in Nicaragua, where Americans are engaged in the work which the agreements assigned to them.—It is understood that control of the railways in Guatemala has passed to Mr. Keith and his associates in the United Fruit Company, and that extensions will be built, connecting with the Mexican railway system at the boundary.—Hearing that Chili might ask for a loan of American sanitary experts to deal with an epidemic of yellow fever at one of her ports, our Government has told Chili's President that it would be glad to assist him with respect to this matter.

Mexico The long-delayed battle between Orozco's army and the Federal forces began, about 40 miles north of Torreon, on the 9th, and the troops sent forward by Orozco were defeated. There was hard fighting for two days and the Federals were successful, but President Madero said, on the 11th, that the main body of the revolutionists had not yet been whipped. He was confident that it would be, and the commander of his forces, General Huerta, promised to be in the city of Chihuahua within fifteen days. Orozco was at a disadvantage, fighting in a hot desert with a scant supply of food for his men. Besides, the Government's army used heavy field pieces, and his cannon were small and old. There was a report that a part of Orozco's army had been beaten in the vicinity of Piedras Negras (which is near Eagle Pass, Tex.) and that 600 rebels had been killed there. But this appears to have been untrue. General Salazar, with this part of the army, was able to join Orozco when the latter called for his aid. On Sunday, the 12th, the two main armies fought for twelve hours and at the end the rebels were driven back. They lost ten cannon. About 500 were killed or wounded. In the south the Zapatists made another unsuccessful attempt to capture Cuernavaca. Madero repeated to these bandit soldiers his offer

of amnesty.—Before the battle near Torreon, Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who had himself proclaimed Provisional President at Juarez, was severely snubbed by Orozco, who refused to recognize his new office. He would be glad, he said, to have Gomez enter Mexico and come to him for a conference, but the time for making Presidents had not arrived. Gomez sent to Orozco his "credentials," hoping for recognition. As this was still withheld, he left Juarez in disguise, and it was reported that he had returned to San Antonio.—The transport "Buford," which went down the west coast from San Francisco to rescue stranded or beleaguered Americans, did not find many who desired to leave Mexico. From Altata nineteen were taken on board. The ship's commander reported that he might find 100 passengers at Salina Cruz. From Mazatlan he took ninety and seventy from San Blas. As a rule, the Americans told him they had been well treated. From towns in Coahuila 300 Chinese fled across the boundary. Our Government will probably help them to reach China. A newspaper story from Colorado that our Government was hurriedly collecting cars there for the transportation of cavalry to the border was called untrue and ridiculous by General Wood.—Earthquake shocks, on the 8th and 10th, destroyed property and caused loss of life in Guadalajara, Tepic, Jalisco and elsewhere. Forty-five persons were killed. Guadalajara's cathedral was wrecked. The volcano of Colima was violently active.

Mr. Bryce and Canadian Reciprocity The publication of President Taft's letter to Mr. Roosevelt, referring to the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada as likely to make Canada an "adjunct" of the United States, has been seized upon by British Unionists as a weapon to use in their party war. Thus on May 6 two members of Parliament, Messrs. Croft and Benn, denounced Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, for the part he is said to have played in the reciprocity negotiations. Both Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Asquith have defended Mr. Bryce against

charges of neglect of imperial interests. Mr. Bryce could have had no knowledge of the Taft-Roosevelt correspondence, they assert, since it was entirely private until published a fortnight ago. Moreover, the question of reciprocity was one for Canada, not for Great Britain, or her Ambassador, to decide upon. "Mr. Bryce had nothing to do with the views or the policy of the late [Laurier] Government in Canada," said Mr. Asquith. Sir Edward Grey stated that the Ambassador, who is now on his way to Australasia to study political and sociological conditions, would return to Washington early in September. —Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, hopes to arrange a treaty with Australia giving a preference of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to the goods of each country in the markets of the other, and wants to submit the treaty to the Dominion Parliament simultaneously with the agreement negotiated with the West Indies. —The direct exchange of parcels by post between Canada and France and between Canada and Algeria and Corsica via France went into operation on May 1.

The "Titanic" Case in England

When J. Bruce Ismay, general manager of the White Star Steamship Company, reached Liverpool on May 11, according to newspaper reports, he was cheered as he stepped down the gangplank. He will be examined by the Board of Trade's Commission of Inquiry, under the presidency of Lord Mersey. Witnesses before this commission have testified that more persons would have been placed in the "Titanic's" boats had the officers not feared they would collapse while being lowered. Had they been more fully manned, they might, however, have saved more persons floating in the sea after the ship had gone down. The first lifeboat launched carried less than half its capacity. One of the crew of this boat testified that Sir Cosmo Duff, one of the passengers, objected to picking up any of those struggling in the water, because it "might be dangerous." Lady Duff-Gordon, his wife, who keeps a hat shop in Paris under a *nom de guerre*, joined in the protest against saving the lives of fellow passengers. Subsequently the

Scottish peer gave £5 to each of the crew of the lifeboat. The want of discipline aboard the "Titanic" has been brought out in the British investigation. Fire broke out in one of the bunkers soon after the ship left Southampton, and this fire damaged one of the bulkheads. Apparently four bulkhead doors were opened by order of the chief engineer after they had been closed from the bridge, after collision with the iceberg. —The third steamer to search for bodies at the scene of the "Titanic" disaster is the "Montmagny." Most of those whose bodies were recovered by the "Minia" seem to have perished from exposure, not drowning. —The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, having refused the demands of the Seafarers' Union in regard to lifeboat accommodations and extra men for manning the boats, the union now threatens a general strike.

The Home Rule Bill

The division in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill brought out, on May 9, a vote of 372 for and 271 against this government measure. The majority of 101 votes included 81 votes of Irish Nationalists—the total representation of this party being 84, and 3 not voting. It will be noted that the vote was uncommonly large, but that the British majority of the Government was only twenty. —Two days before the vote on the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Unionist) argued that the measure involved possible military dangers. It conferred, he said, control over the Royal Irish Constabulary, a semi-military force, after only six years. —The drilling of the Unionist clubs in Ulster has drawn the serious attention of the Government, and the Lord Lieutenant has made a requisition for an immediate return of the names of all officers and non-commissioned officers, active or retired, who are drilling members of the clubs, of Orange lodges, etc.

British Labor

Another British coal strike is said to be threatened thru the dissatisfaction of miners with the awards of minimum wages by the district boards. The miners have demanded five

shillings (\$1.25) as the minimum; in South Wales the board has fixed the minimum wage at 4s. 6½d., or about \$1.13.—On May 11 the London tailors, who have been on strike, resolved by a majority of 25 to return to work.—Tom Mann, president of the Syndicalist Education League, was, on May 9, found guilty of having endeavored to influence British soldiers against the performance of their duty, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Mann was arrested on March 21 after the delivery of a speech in sympathy with the coal mine strikers. He urged the troops to refuse to shoot strikers or their sympathizers. Mann admitted his guilt, but pleaded justification. A part of the Liberal press deplores the sentence of the syndicalist, and attacks the law under which he was convicted as prohibiting freedom of speech.



Germany Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador at Constantinople, will replace Count Wolff-Metternich as his country's representative at London. Baron von Bieberstein is held to be the foremost German diplomat, is in his seventieth year, and has held his late office since 1897. It is prophesied that his appointment to the Court of St. James will mark the beginning of a new era in the relations of England and Germany. Curiously enough, it is said to be Von Bieberstein who drew up the Kaiser's telegram to Kruger in 1896, which so agitated the country which he is now ordered to placate. At Constantinople the German Ambassador won for his Government the high favor of the Porte; but the Young Turk revolution swept away all that and left Germany high and dry in Turkey.—The budget committee of the Reichstag adopted on May 11 a resolution, introduced by the Clerical party, asking the Imperial Chancellor to take steps to end dueling in the army, and particularly the practice of making it obligatory for an offended officer to challenge the offender or leave the service. An amendment to this resolution demands the obligatory dismissal of duelers from the army. The Clericals and Socialists supported the resolution, this being one of the very few questions upon

which Catholics and various types of liberals are agreed.—The Saxon coal strike, which lasted for five weeks, came to an end during the last week in April. The mine owners refused to advance wages.



Spain and Portugal The coldness manifested by the public at the recent meeting when Señor Iglesias, the leader of the Spanish Socialists, and other stalwarts joined forces with republican leaders and attacked the Riff war in Morocco, the Canalejas ministry and the monarchy, is regarded as a sign of the strength of the present Government. The King has gone to Tortosa to open an irrigation canal there.—A fresh attempt to restore Manoel to the Portuguese throne is said to include plans for seizing the northern provinces. Attacks have been made on the customs officers in the north and arms have been taken. Republican troops have been ordered north, and arms consigned to Portuguese royalists have been seized by the Government at Pontevedra. Striking textile workers have thrown bombs in Oporto, and the troops have fired upon the rioters. A loss of life resulted on both sides.—Along with other measures presented to Parliament with the view of reducing the country's expenses a proposal has been made to eliminate the clause in the law separating Church and State which grants pensions to the widows and children of priests. This has been well received by all Roman Catholics, as the grant of pensions was a direct attack upon the celibacy of the clergy, a fundamental principle of the Church. Only a small number of the clergy have accepted the law, and most of these belong to the lower ranks.



The Turks and the Italians

Excitement prevailed in Constantinople on May 8 over the receipt of a dispatch from Smyrna stating that the Italian forces in Rhodes had been defeated in a desperate battle, losing 1,000 killed and wounded and as many more prisoners. The Turkish loss also was said to be heavy. No confirmation has been made of this rumor, which is emphatically denied at Rome. It is said

there that the Turkish Governor of Rhodes is a prisoner and will be sent to Italy. Before the Italians occupied Rhodes the Turks released 300 convicts, who are now scattered thru the interior. Many have joined the disbanded garrison. Brigandage is feared.—The Italians have captured the Islet of Larki, west of Rhodes, and its garrison of fourteen men; also the islands of Scarpento, Caxo, Piscopi and Nicyra. The garrisons and civil officers are being transported to Italy. According to the Italian Premier, the Turks hold only five Italian prisoners in Tripoli. The total number of Italians killed since the beginning of the war is stated to be fifty-three officers and 549 men.—The report that Italy would occupy Chios, Charpathos and other islands in the Ægean is officially denied.—The Turkish Cabinet decided on May 8 to expel all Italians from Smyrna. On the same day the Finance Minister signed an agreement with the Ottoman Bank for a loan of \$75,000,000.—In the course of the debate upon a bill for electoral reform in the Italian Parliament the Premier admitted, on May 9, that the extension of the suffrage to women was reasonable, but declared that it would be impossible to enfranchise 6,000,000 women before the civil code had been modified to equalize the legal status of the sexes.

Is China a Volcano? The Chinese Minister of Finance has conceded to the representatives of the six-Power banks their right to know how their loans are to be spent. The immediate loan of \$50,000,000 has been arranged.—It is reported from Tien-tsin that in consequence of a disagreement among the international financiers, the United States and Germany are contemplating independent action.—It is said that Premier Tang Shao-yi will soon retire. The situation in China is far from reassuring. Troops near Chao-yang, Manchuria, have mutinied, and are looting the country. At Tien-tsin and Canton the soldiers may at any time follow this example. Near Canton the countryside teems with thieves and pirates, who, when arrested, are shot; and it is said that hundreds of bodies can be seen

floating in the West River. The famine has reduced natives of Kiangsu and Anhwei to cannibalism. An article contributed to the *Friedens-Warte* of Berlin, by Count Okuma, formerly the leader of the Japanese Progressive party, takes a gloomy view of the political situation:

"To all outside appearance the Chinese revolution has come to an end, but in reality neither in her internal administration nor in her diplomatic relations can we see much light ahead.

"Should the Powers, meantime, attempt to satisfy their territorial ambitions at China's cost and take action tending toward the dismemberment of that vast empire, complications and results which cannot be foreseen will ensue.

"China cannot be allotted among the Powers as Africa was. To attempt such a division would be an operation fraught with danger, because it would be certain to give rise to a general clash of conflicting interests.

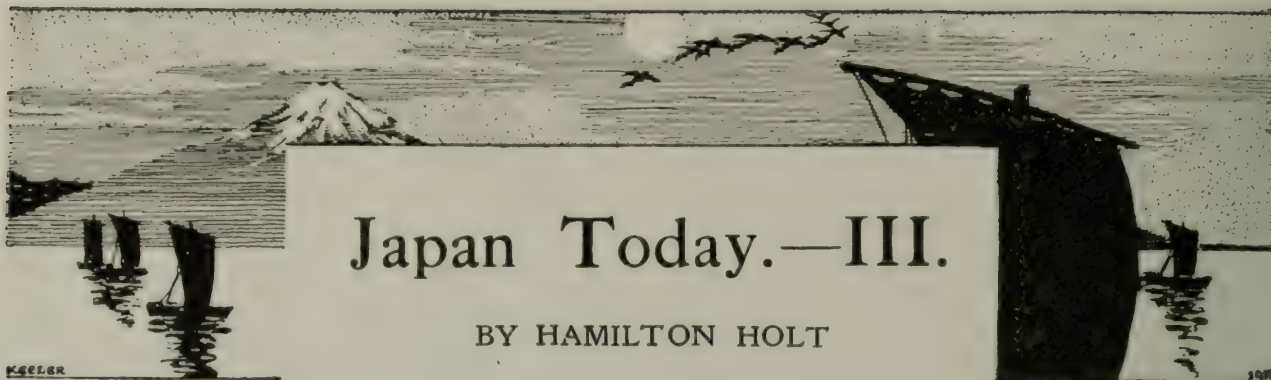
"Even the preponderant position in Manchuria which Japan obtained as the result of the war with Russia gave rise at one time to various surmises and suspicions. . . . If such inauspicious suspicions and rumors can be started with respect to the relations of two powers [Japan and the United States] which for historic, economic and political reasons stand as close to each other as any two Powers formally allied to each other can stand, it can well be imagined what would result if the Powers were to take advantage of the present unsettled state of affairs in China. It can be easily calculated what would be the consequence of attempts to establish spheres of influence by intervening in China's domestic troubles or dispatching large bodies of troops.

"It therefore behooves Japan and Great Britain, which of all the Powers have the largest interests at stake in China, to take every possible measure for the preservation of the empire's territorial integrity. I hope for this reason that the Cabinets in Tokyo and London will meet the Chinese situation with the strongest determination to uphold the empire's integrity and maintain the status quo thruout the regions of the Far East.

"If the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are energetically and unmistakably enforced, there will be no room left for engendering suspicions on the part of the Powers.

"The Government and people of the United States, which are so active in promoting all that makes for peace, will doubtless join cordially in the maintenance of the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The American people will then recognize how mistaken they were in harboring doubts regarding Japanese intentions toward China and Chinese territories.

"China is very much like a volcano on the eve of eruption. Should the eruption take place, the disaster will extend all over the world."



Japan Today.—III.

BY HAMILTON HOLT

[This concludes our series of articles on Japan by our Managing Editor, Mr. Holt. The two previous ones dealt with the people and the internal affairs of the Empire. This one gives some of Mr. Holt's impressions of Korea and Manchuria and discusses Japan's foreign policy, with especial reference to the United States.—EDITOR.]

I HAVE already stated that the key to the understanding of Japan's progress since the Restoration can be found in her two unswerving and highly ethical ambitions—1st, to maintain her national integrity, and 2d, to become the equal of any other nation in the arts of civilization. To realize these two purposes she had, among other things, to become a great commercial nation as well as an agricultural one. By the wealth thus obtained she built up a modern army and navy to preserve her integrity, and fostered education, art and science to secure her rank among civilized states.

Under this economic expansion the population has increased directly with the means of subsistence, so that now it is nearly three times what it was before the Restoration. It is in fact increasing at the rate of about 500,000 a year. Tho the population is now about half that of the United States, all Japan could be put within the State of California, while the arable land could be embraced almost within the State of Maryland. Inasmuch as emigration from Japan has been practically prohibited by America and Australasia, and as Europe is too far away, it is most fortunate that Formosa came to Japan as a result of the China war, and later Korea as an indirect result of the Russian war. Formosa is too hot and Korea too cold for the comfort of the average Japanese, yet already there are 83,329 Japanese in Formosa to 3,000,000 natives, and about 200,000 in Korea to 10,000,000 Koreans. Japan is making of both of these dependencies integral parts of the Japanese Empire, and not mere colonies.

Our trip thru Korea and Manchuria took us to the heart of the far Eastern problem and gave us some idea of the difficulties Japan will have to surmount in assimilating Korea and retaining her primacy in Manchuria.

When Japan took possession of Korea two years ago the "Land of the Morning Calm" was probably the most corrupt country in the world. Old Korea was the synonym for filth, ignorance, sickness and savagery. There were no schools, no courts, no sanitation, no just government. There were even no poetry, no novels, no drama, no story telling, no painting and no sculpture. The Court was a hotbed of intrigue, where 3,000 officials, attendants, eunuchs and sycophants vied with each other in currying favor with those above and oppressing those below. The people lived in filthy mud huts. They were taxed to the last limit of endurance. No merchant dared to keep more goods than would cover a table lest he be "squeezed" by the authorities.

Now all this is changing. Tho the Koreans are still years and years behind Japan, since Japan took charge the Court cliques have been dismissed, foreigners have been protected, Christianity encouraged, the judicial system reformed, the finances rehabilitated, taxation made uniform and regular, industry and agriculture fostered, and property and life protected. Now it is possible for a merchant, for the first time in Korean history, to prosper without being robbed of his wealth by the Government. A beginning has also been made of a modern educational system, while the work of

making the Korean cities sanitary is perhaps the most remarkable feat of Japan's occupancy. In fact, Japan's progress has been marvelous in all departments. Not even England or the United States could have done better.

Of course, there is still much bitter feeling toward Japan on the part of the Koreans, as there is against England in India or against us in the Philippines. The nationality of a nation cannot be extinguished without engendering bitterness that takes many years to die out. This clipping from the *Tarkan Mai Michi Shimpō*, of Seoul, published just after the annexation, will perhaps give an idea of the prevalent Korean temper at the time. The item reads:

"A mad dog in Seoul yesterday bit a Japanese. We should keep dogs of this kind in great numbers."

The hostile feelings, however, are gradually giving way, if one can trust the universal testimony of the foreign residents. The missionaries, some of whom were at first inclined to take Korea's part, are now, with practical unanimity, on the side of Japan, for it is quite evident that the Japanese authori-

ties are not oppressing the people but giving them the blessings of a stable and enlightened government.

For instance, in fourteen out of the seventeen provinces of Korea there is a Korean Vice-Governor serving with the Japanese Governor, and in the other three a Korean is the Governor-in-Chief. Last year \$8,500,000 was appropriated for each of the seventeen provinces. In each province was established a hospital with Japanese doctors and nurses. The Government has put so far some thirty-five primary teachers in the country districts, but the missionaries are still doing the most for education.

In Korea, unlike Japan, Christianity is flourishing. An American resident in Seoul (not a missionary), of exceptional means for knowing what he said, thought that Korea today was in about the same situation as were the Hawaiian Islands when the missionaries first went there and converted the entire people. There are now 205 foreign missionaries in Korea, mostly American Presbyterians and Methodists. There are 807 Christian churches and over 200,000 professing Christians. The churches have, beside



WASHING THE GINSENG IN KOREA



JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT FARM AT SEOUL
These pear trees are only four years old

the foreign missionaries, about 400 native pastors. They have also attached to them 350 schools, giving instruction to 15,000 Korean boys and girls; also fifteen hospitals.

The Japanese Government has been so impressed by the work of the Y. M. C. A. at Seoul that it has given it \$5,000 a year, the only sum it has thus far donated for any benevolent purpose.

Tho Korea has lost much of its picturesque-ness, owing to the fact that the mountains are denuded of trees as in China, the people are as interesting in their way as the Japanese. The men are tall, handsome and dignified. The boys and unmarried men look like girls with their long white dresses and braids down their backs. Indeed, the snow-white robes that the men and women all wear impress the Western visitor more than anything else he encounters in the country. A street scene in Seoul or Chemulpo suggests, as Henry Norman once said, the orthodox notion of the resurrection. If the garb of the men with their flowing white robes and little horse-hair, transparent stovepipe hats, tied under their chins by ribbons or a string of

amber beads, is startling to the traveler, the costume of the women is even more so. It suggests the Turkish dress with its curled up pointed straw shoes, its baggy trousers under a short skirt, and its long cloak, often pulled over the face. But in one respect it differs from all feminine dress known to history, for the skirt and jacket frequently do not meet, thus exposing the breasts.

Since the Japanese occupation both the foreign and domestic trade has received a vital quickening. Japan spends \$30,000,000 a year in Korea, of which \$20,000,000 is contributed from the Japanese treasury and \$10,000,000 from taxes on the Korean people. Japan has disbanded the Korean army, but she keeps 20,000 of her own troops in the peninsula.

The two chief claims made against Japan in Korea are that lands have been seized for alleged military necessities without compensation, and that the large inflow of the worst and most adventurous elements of the Japanese population has been followed by personal brutality against the Koreans. These charges are supported by the testimony of many Ko-

reans and foreigners. Just now there is much talk about the Korean Government persecuting native Christians supposed to be complicated in the recent attempt upon the life of Count Terauchi, the Resident-General of Korea. Japan has undertaken a difficult task in Korea, and no doubt excesses have been committed, as is apt to be the case under any strict military rule. But no one who knows Count Terauchi and his record, or is familiar with the policy of the Japanese Government, can think for a moment that their sanction has been given to any deliberate policy of injustice toward the Koreans or the persecution of Christianity.

Korea, as I have said, is an integral part of Japan. Manchuria, however, belongs to China. Japan's only rights in Manchuria consist in protecting, policing and running the South Manchuria Railway, and developing the landed concessions along the route.

Japan is naturally doing everything possible to improve her property. In-

deed, she is spending so much money that one wonders how China can ever pay her back when the various leases expire.

The way Japan can "do things" is exemplified in the two adjacent towns of Mukden, one of them Chinese, the other Japanese. The Japanese town looks like a progressive German city, with modern, substantial homes and office buildings, and brilliantly lighted, broad, macadamized and granite curbed streets. And the Chinese Mukden—dust, ruts, filth, squalor, crime and smallpox epidemics.

In Dairen, the old Russian Dalny, I found even greater evidences of Japanese progress. Tho the city has been under Japanese control only seven years, yet I doubt if there is a municipality in the whole world where such progress has been made in so short a time. The Chinese quarter, once filthy and ill smelling, is being cleaned up. The old Russian part of the city is left pretty much as it was—handsome and substantial. But by far the larger part of Dairen is Japanese



FISH MARKET AT FUSAN, KOREA
A Japanese colony across the bay in the background



MANCHURIA'S STAPLE PRODUCT

Open storing ground for beans and bean cakes on the wharves at Dairen

and has been built up since it came into Japanese possession. It has what no Japanese cities have—wide, asphalted streets, with granite sidewalks and curbs. The population is 37,000 Japanese and 70,000 Chinese. There is a splendid free public school system, with fine buildings and compulsory attendance for Japanese children. The Chinese have free schools for their children, but attendance is not compulsory. I saw a playground with all the most modern apparatus such as could not be excelled in Boston or Chicago. There was also a pretty park and a white pleasure city—a miniature Coney Island. I also visited an exceptionally fine Y. M. C. A. building, the gift, if I remember correctly, of Mr. John Wanamaker. There was likewise a theater, a public assembly hall and a well equipped trolley system, with side doors on the cars. I even noticed an automobile street sprinkler working on the streets, tho there is not another one in any city of Japan.

Thus it is wherever you go—Japan is improving, renovating, modernizing. The railroad itself is as fine as those in the United States. This is natural, since the rolling stock was made in this country. The gage is standard size. I would have thought I was traveling on any train from New York to Washington except for the fact that there were first, second and third class cars, and that many of the Japanese passengers climbed

up on the seats and sat on their heels. The railroad is double tracked for 288 miles, and all employees wear uniforms, even the crews of the freight trains. I was especially impressed by the large brick stations, which averaged, I should think, finer than those belonging to any railroad in the United States.

Japan has already spent \$35,000,000 for improvements at Dairen alone. She has spent altogether \$61,000,000 gold in Manchuria, supplied from England after the war.

Manchuria is larger than England, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland combined, and, whereas these European nations support a population of 118,000,000 people, Manchuria has only 18,000,000. The country is very much like Iowa in aspect and fertility. It is capable of producing fabulous crops. The treasure of Manchuria is now the bean crop. The prosperity of the whole country depends on it. Everybody in Manchuria "knows beans."

Russia now controls the railroad in the northern half, where naturally her influence predominates. Japan controls the southern half.

China, of course, could hardly be expected to relish the foothold of either Russia or Japan, and the whole situation has become complicated by the commercial entrance of England, France, Germany and the United States, who are straining every nerve to gain a trade

ascendency in the province. China is now apparently trying to play the European Powers against Japan. Japan's one great diplomatic failure has been her inability to placate China, so as to stop this.

Does Japan want to seize Manchuria? There are those who think so. There are likewise those who think she wants to seize Australia, the United States and South America. If Europe were not so far away she would doubtless be accused of having nefarious designs on the Old World.

There is unfortunately a small jingo element in Japan who wish to "lick all creation." There is likewise a small element—somewhat like our Boston Anti-Imperialists—who want Japan to get out of Formosa, Korea and Manchuria altogether. The great bulk of the Japanese people, however, have no desire for any national aggression. They look upon their advent in Korea and China as a solemn duty necessary to their own self-preservation. Of course, Japan is primarily on the mainland for her own good. But, as I have tried to show, she is no merciless exploiter or oppressor. She is, with honesty, courage and ability, developing the arts of peace and civilization wherever she goes, and at great cost to herself.

I can perhaps best explain my views of Japan's foreign policy by quoting the following letter that I wrote while in Japan to the secretary of the Australian peace society:

MR. E. B. DILLON,

Hon. Secretary of the Melbourne Peace Society.

SIR—The English Secretary of the Japan Peace Society, Mr. Gilbert Bowles, has sent me your recent letter in which you request him to secure for you expressions of opinion concerning the attitude of Japan toward Australia. You state that a campaign is being carried on by the Melbourne press charging Japan with designs on the integrity of your country. Of course, I cannot speak with the authority of the Japanese gentlemen or the distinguished foreign residents here who will be asked to favor you with their opinions, but as an American editor who is familiar with the peace movement in the United States, having been President of the Third American Peace Congress held in Baltimore last May, my testimony may not be without some value.

I am now about to return to the United States after an eight weeks' sojourn in Japan, including a two weeks' trip to Korea and

Manchuria. My sole purpose in coming here was to discover all I could in the time at my disposal of the foreign policy of Japan, especially as far as it might affect the world's peace. I have talked with all classes of people on this subject: statesmen, financiers, merchants, foreign business-men, missionaries, educators, fellow-journalists, etc., etc. I have taken especial pains to inquire of those who are most critical of Japan's foreign policy. It may interest Australian people to know that not a soul has ever yet mentioned the word Australia to me in any connection whatsoever. A few alarmists in America have warned our people that Japan was ready to land an army in California and proceed to seize the Rocky Mountain fastnesses. Periodically when our naval bills are under discussion, Japanese spies are reported to be secretly photographing the army mules and other military secrets in Manila and Honolulu. That Australia should join the "charmed circle" of nations about to be absorbed by Japan would seem to show either that yellow journalism is flourishing in your great commonwealth like the rabbits or else that the international battleship and ordnance trusts are extending their operations to the Antipodes.

It is perfectly evident to any visitor here that Japan is leaving no stone unturned to strengthen her friendship with Great Britain. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has probably done more for the peace and stability of the Far East than any act of statesmanship in which Japan has had a share. The idea is inconceivable that she should cherish any sinister designs on any British colony.

Permit me to add that it is my firm belief that there is no nation in the world today more sincerely desirous of peace than Japan. Doubtless she would go to war like any other nation to preserve her national integrity. But the belief that she is deliberately planning aggression on any people in the world will not stand the test of the most superficial investigation.

The task of furthering her remarkable educational, commercial and industrial development at home and assimilating Korea and Formosa, are absorbing all her thought and draining her resources. She desires above all else the maintenance of peace in order that she may bring to the highest success these laudable endeavors. Australia needs no navy or universal conscription to save herself from Japan.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) HAMILTON HOLT.

From the time when Commodore Perry opened Japan to the United States in 1852 until today there has been no single instance, except the Shimonoseki affair of 1863, when Japan has done anything to give the slightest offense to the United States. On the contrary, Japan has done everything in her power to show her gratitude and affection for us. She has modeled her educational system after ours. She has



A JAPANESE CONEY ISLAND

The theatrical hall and bowling alleys at Fushemedai Electric Park, Dairen

sent her brightest young men to be trained in our universities. She has employed Americans as advisors, teachers and administrators in all departments of endeavor. Even at this minute she is employing Mr. Dennison as advisor of the Foreign Office—an American citizen who necessarily knows the innermost secrets of Japan's foreign policy. Incidentally it is worth stating that Mr. Dennison has always had an understanding with Japan that he would return home should there ever be trouble between Japan and the United States. He has not yet asked for his release.

The United States had an equally unblemished record for cordiality toward Japan until the close of the Russo-Japanese War. Then for some reason there was a change. First, inspired statements began to appear in the press that we would have to fight Japan—no one knew exactly why—but they were getting “cocky,” as a result of their victories over Russia, and needed to be “taught a lesson.” Furthermore, the English and German war scares were experiencing the law of diminishing returns, and our armament syndicates and Admirable Mahans had to conjure up new dangers against which we should need a great navy. Then came the California law segregating the Japanese in the schools as if they were not fit to associate with white children. That stirred up Japan to strong protest, but it ended in the Japanese Government

stopping all emigration to this country, so that even students find it difficult to come here today. Then President Roosevelt sent the fleet on its gastronomic voyage around the world, ostensibly for a cruise, but in reality to “impress” Japan. Japan turned the other cheek by spending a million dollars to entertain it. She has shown similar hospitality to our delegations of merchants and others who have visited the islands. But the pin-pricks continued. The cheap politicians began to introduce bills in the California Legislature to prohibit the Japanese from the Pacific Coast and to prevent those already there from owning land or engaging in business. Next came the report that Japan had a secret treaty with Mexico against us and was to be allowed a Pacific port. There were the reported speeches of a member of Congress, formerly in the navy, declaring that Japan was waiting the near time to declare war and seize the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. Then came Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, which appeared to Japan to seek to deprive her of rights she had gained by the treaty of Portsmouth and to destroy her preponderant influence in the border State which faced her Korean frontier. Next appeared a scheme for American capitalists to build the Chin-chow-Aigun Railway to rival the South



THE YAMATO HOTEL AT FU-SHUN

One of the South Manchuria Railway's modern hotels in Manchuria for the use of foreign travelers.

Manchurian Railway in China, followed shortly by the extraordinary proposal from bankers, originating here, that four Powers, the United States, England, France and Germany, should loan China \$50,000,000, the interest to be guaranteed by all the unhypothecated resources of Manchuria; and the provision added that China should go to these four nations for any future loans, thus dethroning Japan from her primacy in Manchuria and all China. Tho the Knox neutralization plan and the American railroad scheme fell thru, and the bankers controlling the four Power loan have since invited Japan and even Russia to join their circle, these proposals made a very bad impression in Japan. Our position in respect to Manchuria is very much the same as tho Japan went to Mexico and said: "See here, Mexico, the United States has a good deal of money invested within your territory. It is a menace to your integrity. We suggest that you let us raise a loan, so that you can pay back the United States what you owe her and then tell her to get out. You can come to us only for all future loans." If such a proposition were made by Japan to Mexico nearly every editor in the United States would be shrieking for war. But the Japanese are a very self-controlled people. They said very little. They feel, however, that they have the same rights in Asia that we

claim to have in this hemisphere under the Monroe Doctrine, i. e., the inalienable right to take any course requisite for self-preservation.

And now, since the first of the year, a measure known as the Dillingham bill was favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which would have excluded the Japanese from our shores as the Chinese are now excluded. I am happy to believe that THE INDEPENDENT had not a little to do with exposing the "joker" in that bill and causing its sponsors forthwith to repudiate it. Finally, when Japan learned that we were preparing to negotiate an unlimited arbitration treaty with Great Britain, she voluntarily consented to a modification of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, so that in case Japan and the United States were at war Japan would not have the right to call her ally, England, to aid her and thus make England choose between breaking the alliance with Japan or the proposed peace treaty with us. Surely this clearly indicates that Japan never expects trouble with the United States. And if that is not sufficient evidence of Japan's friendliness, it is a fact that Japan cannot afford to fight us even if she wants to. The country is taxed to death to pay for the aftermath of the Russo-Japanese War. Millard says that before the war taxes were six yen per capita, during the

war they were raised to fifteen yen, and they are to be kept there for the next thirty years. He computes that the lower classes pay 65 per cent. of their income in taxes, and he avers that from 1898 to 1908 population increased 8 per cent., average increase of earnings 30 per cent., and taxes 400 per cent. In addition to this, the United States is the best customer Japan has in all the sisterhood of nations. We purchase much more of Japan's foreign exports than any other nation, and she purchases from us more than any nation except England, India and China. If that trade were stopped by a war Japan would go bankrupt within six months.

In view of all this, it is a national disgrace that a few of our blatant politicians and yellow journals continue to slander Japan and her motives, when it is as clear as day that she is doing everything possible to foster good relations with us. Even now her feelings are only of the friendliest. She will do anything we ask of her, provided only she can do it with dignity.

As I write this sentence, a letter comes to me from Madame Yei T. Ozaki, the

wife of the Mayor of Tokyo, announcing that 3,000 young cherry trees, designed as a present for the American people from the Japanese people, are on their way here. Mayor Ozaki has had these trees prepared in especially disinfected soil, so that there will be no danger of bringing in any disease, as was the case with those which were sent before and had to be destroyed. Do the American people realize that the pink cherry blossom is the most beloved flower in the Land of the Rising Sun? It typifies the spirit of Japan. No more poetic gift could have been made to America by the great nation across the Pacific.

The first sentence of Commodore Perry's famous treaty with Japan, signed on March 31, 1854—the first treaty ever negotiated by Japan with a foreign power, reads as follows:

"There shall be perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one hand and the Empire of Japan on the other and between their people, respectively, without exception of persons and places."

From that day to this Japan has lived up to the letter and spirit of that treaty.

NEW YORK CITY.



Wrecked

BY JOSEPHINE E. TOAL

BEAUTIFUL at early morn,
Fair and fresh a garden lay;
Fragrant flowers, newly born,
Smiling, spread their petals gay.
Tempest-swept, the close of day
Saw a wreck, a ruin wild—
Blossoms torn and soiled with clay.
"Oh, my lilies!" sobbed a child.

Sailed a ship on waters wide,
Staunch of build, superb of parts,
Bearing out upon the tide
Fondest hopes of eager hearts
Wrecked in sight of foreign marts,
On the wave her cargo tossed;
Frail the might of human arts—
Brave men mourned for fortunes lost.

Bent above a city fair
Cloudless skies in tropic clime;
Busy traffic sounded there,
There the idler's careless time,
Past at east where fountains chime,
Rent the earth and sudden hurled
Down the city in her prime—
Paused, appalled, the living world.

Forth upon life's restless sea
Fared a youth with proud craft whole;
Sailing aimless, asked not he
For the Pilot's safe control.
On the fatal, bark-strewn shoal,
Lightly marked by man, he swept;
But for shipwreck of a soul,
Angels bowed their heads and wept.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A Crisis in the Socialist Party

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

[Mr. Walling has been a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT in the past. Our readers will recall his articles on the Russian revolution and on the race question and socialism in the United States. He is now a member of the Socialist party and his latest book just from the press of The Macmillan Company, is entitled "Socialism as It Is." In view of the biennial convention of the Socialist party that opened this week in Indianapolis and which will select Presidential candidates, this article is of much timeliness.—EDITOR.]

WITH the rapid rise of industrial or revolutionary unionism, both as seen in the Industrial Workers of the World at Lawrence and elsewhere and in the Western Federation of Miners and other unions belonging to the American Federation, a crisis has been created in the Socialist and labor union movement—a crisis in which the general public is deeply involved and has, fortunately, shown a keen interest. Either the conservative Socialists have to separate from the revolutionaries now and join Gompers and the "Executive" of the American Federation of Labor, or it may be too late. Two years more of growing popularity for the Debs kind of socialism, in friendly relations with the Haywood or Tom Mann kind of unionism, and the conservative Socialists and unionists would be in a hopeless minority. So the Asiatic exclusion question has been resuscitated in order to create a gulf which no reformist or revolutionary can cross and no opportunist can straddle.

At the Chicago convention in 1910 a compromise was adopted, modeled somewhat along the lines of the anti-exclusionist position of the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart (1907). It is now proposed by four members of the new committee appointed to report on this question to the present Indianapolis convention to rescind this action, while only two, John Spargo and Meyer London, would definitely reaffirm the Stuttgart position, and only one, the Finnish representative, Laukki, would make a still less compromising declaration.

The exclusionist argument this year is on purely racial lines. In 1910 practically all speakers, on the contrary, denied that the exclusion proposal was fundamentally racial—for to confess that it has this character is a declaration of independence against the International Socialist Congress, an act which, in itself,

would reduce the American party to a mere labor party of the Australian type. If this position is accepted at Indianapolis it means *secession from the International Socialist movement and the formation of a National Social-Democratic or Labor party*. In discussing the Socialists' attitude on this question, then, we are at once discovering where they stand on one of the world's greatest problems, and whether the internationality of the Socialist movement is a reality or exists merely on paper, and at the same time gaining the deepest possible insight into the fundamental differences that separate the so-called revolutionaries and the so-called opportunists.

Mr. Roosevelt says:

"'Advanced' Socialist leaders are fond of declaiming against patriotism, of announcing their movement as international, and of claiming to treat all men alike; but on this point, as on all others, their system would not stand for one moment the test of actual experience. If the leaders of the Socialist party in America should today endeavor to force their followers to admit all negroes and Chinamen to a real equality, their party would promptly disband, and rather than submit to such putting into effect of their avowed purposes, would, as a literal fact, follow any capitalistic organization as an alternative."

The internationalism of the Socialist movement is thus squarely challenged by one who voices the opinion of millions, and it is of the first importance to get at the truth. There can be no denying that there are many facts which would seem to bear out Mr. Roosevelt's accusation, and I shall give them first attention.

It is impossible to minimize the fact that at the American Socialist Congress in Chicago (May, 1910) more than a third of the delegates already favored legislation against Asiatic immigration framed along race lines. This anti-Asiatic movement has been so strongly endorsed by Mr. Victor Berger and his followers that he has even threatened, in a public meeting in Berlin, that the

American party in this matter was ready to defy the decisions of the international congresses. But some prominent American revolutionaries are likewise in favor of Asiatic exclusion, notably Mr. Ernest Unterman, while a number of well-known "reformist" Christian Socialists have taken a stand against it. Nevertheless, it was the "reformists" and those inclined to make of the party a sort of a Labor party of the British or Australian type, who led the exclusionists at Chicago. The matter seemed settled as fought out two years ago, and the present reopening of the question, without any new reason, threatens a split in the movement. For Mr. Eugene V. Debs and Mr. Charles Edward Russell, the only two names widely mentioned for the Presidential nomination, and others of the best known members of the party, have taken an apparently irrevocable stand against action along racial lines and in favor of maintaining the principles of the international socialism as adopted by an overwhelming majority in the congress of 1907 at Stuttgart.

The majority of the committee appointed to report on this matter to the Chicago congress supported the following propositions:

"The Socialist party, in its present activities, cannot outrun the general development of the working class, but must keep step with it. . . .

"We therefore endorse every demand made and position taken by the International Congress on this question, *except those passages which refer to specific restrictions or to the exclusion of definite races or nations.* We do not believe that such measures are necessarily 'fruitless and reactionary,' as stated by the International Congress, but on the contrary are convinced that any measures which do not conform to the immediate interests of the working class of the United States are fruitless and reactionary.

"We advocate the unconditional exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus, not as races per se, not as peoples with definite physiological characteristics, but for the evident reason that these peoples occupy definite portions of the earth which are so far behind the general modern development of industry, psychologically as well as economically, that they constitute a drawback, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant and intelligent elements of our working class population." (My italics.)

The report was brought before the convention by its chairman, Mr. Unterman. He asked:

"Are we going to give up the splendid fight our forefathers made and voluntarily per-

mit strangers to come and take away our bread?"

—a frank expression of that nationalism against which a very large part of all Socialist effort has hitherto been directed. The same feeling was shown in his remark:

"If it ever should come to the question of whether I shall have employment, or the immigrants of any other race, I desire to tell you that so long as there are American labor unions, and so long as there is an American Socialist party, I am going to see to it that we shall have our jobs in order to live."

This assertion of a struggle of existence between races and nations is identical with that insisted upon by imperialists and militarists. Mr. Unterman said:

"As far as Asia is concerned, Asia has immense opportunities for developing an outlet. They need not come over here. Japan has Manchuria and Korea. China has vast districts which it can conquer. Let the Chinese capitalists develop Chinese society, just as the American capitalists have developed American society. Let them find room for their unemployed over there and employ them there and develop their own society. Let the Socialists of those countries organize their co-operative commonwealth themselves first, and then, when they have that organization, when they have their strong Socialist and labor organizations, *then let them talk to us about international solidarity.* . . . The Aryan race will always occupy a certain geographical territory, and what the Asiatics will do in the coming years does not concern us at present."

Mr. Unterman's position was the most extremely anti-Asiatic of that taken by any speaker at the 1910 convention, tho Berger, Hunter, Stitt Wilson, and Wanhope were not far in the rear. The Chicago Congress accepted the report, but declared:

"The Socialist party of the United States favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike-breakers and contract laborers and the *mass importation* of workers from foreign countries, brought about by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers.

"*The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality,* and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries on account of their politics, religion or race." (My italics.)

What is the surprise then of many Socialists to find the new committee, in spite of the wonderful events that have

intervened in China, sending to the convention now in session a new report that uses Unterman's arguments verbatim. Strange to say, the Chicago convention, which voted against the exclusionists, elected Unterman, Hunter, Stitt Wilson, and Wanhope to the new committee, and these now send in a report based on the following argument:

"Race feeling is not so much a result of social as of biological evolution. It does not change essentially with changes of economic systems. It is deeper than any class feeling and will outlast the capitalist system. It persists even after race prejudice has been outgrown. It exists, not because the capitalists nurse it for economic reasons, but the capitalists rather have an opportunity to nurse it for economic reasons because it exists as a product of biology.

"It is bound to play a role in the economics of the future society. If it should not assert itself in open warfare under a Socialist form of society, it will, nevertheless, lead to a rivalry of races for expansion over the globe as a result of the play of natural and sexual selection.

"We may temper this race feeling by education, but we can *never* hope to extinguish it altogether. Class consciousness must be learned, but race-consciousness is inborn and cannot be wholly unlearned. A few individuals may indulge in the luxury of ignoring race and posing as utterly raceless humanitarians, but whole races, never.

"Where races struggle for the means of life, *racial animosities cannot be avoided*. Where working people struggle for jobs, self-preservation enforces its decrees. Economic and political considerations lead to racial fights and to legislation restricting *the invasion of the white man's domain by other races*." (My italics.)

Here we have the familiar position and phrases of imperialists the world over and of our anti-negro agitators in the South, also an echo of Kearney in the San Francisco Sand Lots. Race feeling can "*never*" be extinguished or unlearned, race wars are inevitable, the "white man's domain" must be inviolate.

This is decidedly more reactionary than the previous report of 1910 or the position taken by its supporters in Chicago. There the exclusionists were on the defensive, now they are on the aggressive, and it would almost seem that they hope to drive Debs and Russell and the International Socialists out of the party and set up a nationalistic patriotic organization in alliance with Mr. Gompers and his conservative labor unions, who want to restrict white immigration as well as colored. Even at the Chicago

convention of 1910 the exclusionists were accused of looking in that direction. The close relation established, since then, with Gompers in Los Angeles, with John Walker and the Illinois coal miners, and with conservative union leaders in Wisconsin and elsewhere, now promise a renewal of the Labor Party idea, as seen in England and Australia. Harriman, Socialist candidate for Mayor in Los Angeles, and Walker had both left the Socialists to advocate a Labor Party, and, now that they are with the Socialists again, apparently wish to turn the Socialist Party into a similar organization.

At Chicago the Asiatic exclusionists argued that the proposed exclusion was really not on race lines at all. Mr. Unterman claimed that it was the past environment of the race that was criticised and not the race itself. He asked:

"Why should we emphasize the race? Not as a race per se, as the report says; not because the Chinaman has a slit eye, and a yellow skin; not because he wears a blouse and a queue; but because having lived in an environment which is a thousand years or more behind European civilization, he has certain qualities that make him less easily assimilable than even the lowest types of European civilization, he has certain qualities that make him less easily assimilable than even the lowest European immigrant."

At another point he asserted that Socialism could be attained without abolishing present race *inequalities* or even race *prejudice*. Like Hunter and Gomer of the Illinois miners, he blamed the negroes largely for the existing race prejudice against them:

"The question is absolutely imminent in the United States on the Western slope. Vast masses of that section are already occupied by the Chinese and Japanese, and wherever they get control they shove out the white man, and when they have crowded us out they will reward us for our sentimental attitude by giving us the kick which we deserve.

"The same with the negroes in the South. Wherever the negroes get control they stand aloof from the white men and will not work with them. In other words, there is a race feeling there that is so strong that the two races do not want to work together. They are not willing to work together, and while we stand for international solidarity and stand for rigid solidarity, *we should be false to our Socialist agitation if we insisted first on doing away with the race prejudice*." (My italics.)

Mr. Victor Berger also dwelt on the historical differences between the races:

"We are all of the same type; of the same

sort of thinking; we may fight occasionally, but, after all, our mode of thinking is very much the same. But, comrades, it is entirely different with these other races. They have their own history of about *fifty thousand years*. That cannot be undone in a generation or in two generations, or in three generations."

The hackneyed appeal to ancient history, familiar in all reactionary reasoning, whether in reference to races or any other question, the talk about the age-long period in which the history of the Asiatics has been different from ours, was adverted to by nearly all the advocates of exclusion. The phrase about it taking *three or more generations* to undo this difference of history is even stronger than that employed by Mr. Taft in refusing self-government to the Philippines, since he speaks only of one generation as being essential to bring the Filipinos to civilization. Mr. Berger, more conservative, contemplates three generations before "these other races reach our level."

The majority at Chicago swept aside all these apologies as being mere pretexts for a proposed action directed definitely against certain races. Hillquit said:

"I shall vote against the majority report, because I think it is wrong in principle—the exclusion of Asiatic races as races. True enough, they say they are to be excluded not as races *per se*; but they go on and describe the reasons why they should be excluded, and those reasons are reasons describing the condition of a certain race as a race and nothing else."

But now all claims that the proposed exclusion is not based on purely racial lines are abandoned, and all exclusion arguments are based on the supposed situation to which ineradicable racial differences supposedly lead. The whole argument is now contained in another paragraph from Messrs. Untermann, Hunter, Wanhope and Wilson:

"From the point of view of the class-conscious workers, it is irrational in the extreme to permit the capitalists to protect their profits by high tariffs against the competition of foreign capital, and at the same time connive at their attempts to extend free trade in the one commodity which the laborer should protect more than any other, his labor power."

The argument had already been answered at Chicago, and is also dealt with in the minority report of Mr. Laukki, who undoubtedly voices our unskilled and foreign-born labor. Laukki's position is

chiefly contained in the following paragraphs, and I only regret for the reader's sake that I cannot reproduce it in full:

"Every one understands that competition of Asiatic labor in America does not decide the wages and the standard of living of the American working class, but that the mode of production and distribution, the evolution of the industrial life decides it.

"If the industrial life develops in the direction that it does not need as intelligent, well fed and well educated labor power as before, the wages and standard of living will go down; capitalism will force them down either by using cheap paid foreigners or native labor, the women and children.

"And vice versa, if the industrial evolution develops in such a way as to necessitate general forward evolution of the proletariat, demands more and more intelligence, education, physical power of the working class, as we Socialists believe that it does, and upon which scientific knowledge all our hope of the future supremacy of the working class relies, in that the standard of living cannot be forced down by immigrant labor competition or otherwise. . . .

"It is the craft worker who, with his seclusion ideas, is swept aside by the industrial evolution and who, not understanding this evolution, like King Canute, tries, by all kinds of silly means, to bid the tide of evolution stay back, and so he also yells out to the wide world, 'Look here what the Asiatics do; they force down our (he doesn't say 'my') standard of living. Exclude them!' And the echo (the merely vote catchers) answers, 'Really, they force down the standard of living of the American working class. Exclude them!' And this they call scientific Socialism!

"To prove this, it suffices only to mention the fact that the common laborers in the Western States, where this Asiatic immigration is acute, in general do not join in the cry, 'Exclude the Asiatics.' They do not even given any attention to the whole question; it does not exist for them.

"The same applies to foreigners, at least to the Finnish laborers working in the Pacific Coast mines, saw-mills, lumber camps and as fishers. They haven't any such silly ideas that especially the Asiatics lower the standard of living of the American working class."

Government, the revolutionaries reason, is and must remain wholly capitalistic until Socialists have won the supreme power or are about to do so. If Asiatics are now excluded, it is because the chief opposition has come from the small capitalists, shopkeepers and farmers who are the backbone of the present State governments on the Pacific Coast. As Mr. Will Irwin showed in *Collier's Weekly*, the opposition of this element to the Japanese is far more extreme and effective than that of the labor unions. It is they, for example, who demand that Asi-

atics shall not be permitted to own land—a proposition endorsed even by “insurgents” like William Kent, and it was they, more than the unions, that brought on the dangerous friction between America and Japan on the question of exclusion of Asiatics from the public schools.

At Chicago the exclusionists felt so bitterly on this question that they even declared:

“The principle of national autonomy prevents the International Congresses of the Socialist party from laying down specific rules for the carrying out of the general principles recognized as valid by all Socialists.”

Mr. Berger definitely threatened that, were it a bread and butter question, he and the American party would pay no attention to the decisions of the international organization.

At Chicago the compromise proposed by Hillquit, which opposed “the mass importation” of laborers, using the expression of the Stuttgart resolution, was finally adopted. And it was made clear by several supporters of the compromise that it would allow opposition to the present Asiatic immigration on this non-racial ground (or pretext). But this did not satisfy Berger, who said:

“Now, I don’t agree with my friend Hillquit this time; in most cases I do. Now, in the first place, I do not believe in hiding behind any evasion. I believe with Ferdinand Lassalle that in great things it is a mistake to be sly. I was never sly in my life. Are you going to hide behind contract labor on this question? We do not mean contract labor. We know that the Chinese coolie laborer is just as dangerous whether he comes in with a contract or without. That is hiding behind a phrase. That is trying to hide behind a phrase and being a good fellow.”

And now we have the same element coming back to the Indianapolis convention more aggressive and confident than ever, and demanding exclusion definitely on the ground of race; and the atmosphere is surely laden with electricity if any atmosphere ever was. Under these conditions it is worth while to examine the motives of the militant exclusionists as disclosed in Chicago, as they will doubtless be the same at Indianapolis.

It was asserted by many of the most active delegates that the only possible purpose for pressing the question at that time, when Asiatic immigration was not a political issue, must have been to cater to the non-Socialist unions of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor. Mr. Merrick, of Pennsylvania, remarked:

“I say there are two ways of forming a labor party in this country. One way is to organize it on the pattern of the American Federation of Labor. Another way is to come into this Congress and so to modify and qualify the Socialist program that it will be acceptable to ‘Sam’ Gompers and John Mitchell.”

Mr. Killingbeck, of New Jersey, made almost an identical statement:

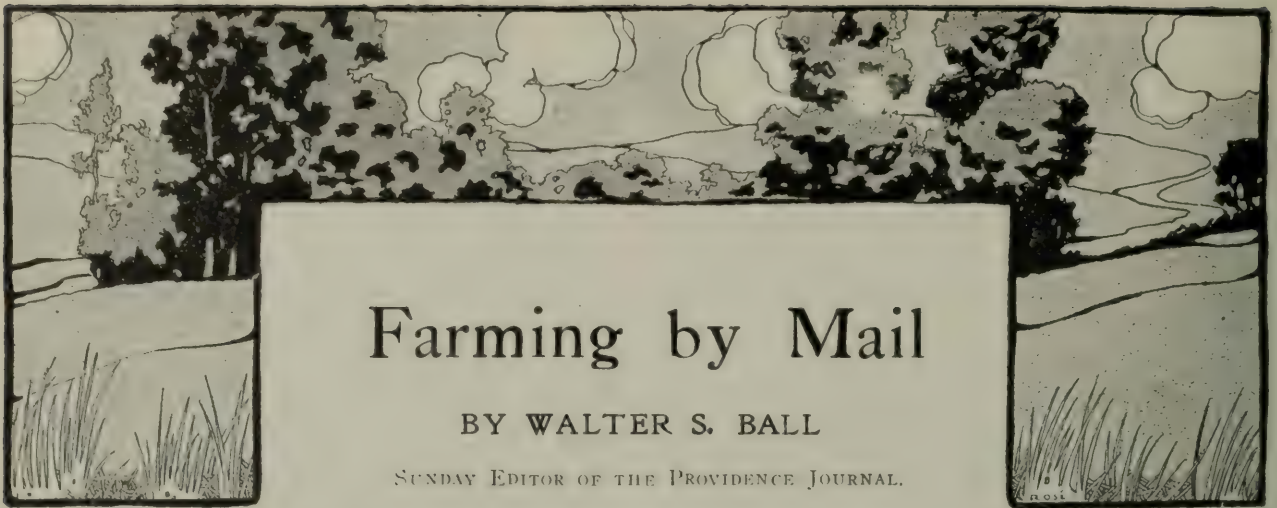
“Let us be honest with ourselves and say that we want a political victory, and in order to get that victory we must have the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, and say to them: ‘We are willing to have you dictate to the Socialist party just what we shall do, so that we can make other cities and States as famous as Milwaukee!’”

Another expression of the view that finally prevailed at Chicago, and is again so squarely challenged, is to be found in a letter written by Mr. Debs to the convention and published soon afterward. Mr. Debs stands squarely against any subserviency toward non-Socialist unions, and running thru his argument may be seen the revolutionary frame of mind which has prevented the world’s leading Socialist parties from compromising on this or any other of the main issues that confront them. Says he:

“Upon this vital proposition I would take my stand against the world and no specious argument of subtle and sophistical defenders of Civic Federation Unionism, who do not hesitate to sacrifice principle for numbers and jeopardize ultimate success for immediate gain, could move me to turn my back upon the oppressed, brutalized and despairing victims of the Old World, who are lured to these shores by some faint glimmer of hope that here their crushing burdens may be lightened, and some star of promise rise in their darkened skies. . . .

“If Socialism, international, revolutionary Socialism does not stand staunchly, unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for the working class and for the exploited and oppressed mass of all lands, then it stands for none and its claim is a false pretense and its profession a delusion and a snare. *Let those desert us who will because we refuse to shut the international door in the faces of their brethren; we will be none the weaker and all the stronger for their going, for they evidently have no clear conception of international solidarity, are wholly lacking in the revolutionary spirit, and have no proper place in the Socialist movement while they entertain such aristocratic notions of their own assumed superiority.*”

The issue is now squarely joined, and it is difficult to see how the Indianapolis convention can avoid it.



Farming by Mail

BY WALTER S. BALL

SUNDAY EDITOR OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

AN office worker in a New England State, ordered out of doors by his physician four years ago, bought a partially abandoned hillside farm that took most of his savings, spent the rest for postage stamps and went to farming. Moreover, tho his knowledge of agriculture at the start was of the scantiest, he made a success of it.

This was not due to the soil. Its former owner, born and brought up on a farm, had about given it up in despair. It was due, so the office worker thinks, to the stamps.

It was not a spectacular success, in the sense of great income and the development of new and rare crops. He did not adopt a "system" of poultry raising and develop hens that could outlay the cold storage houses. He did not devote himself to fancy market gardening or specialize in Luther Burbank novelties. He is merely an all-round farmer on a small scale, putting in plenty of hard work, but since his first year he has made the farm self-supporting for himself and his family.

First he wrote to the agricultural, or land grant college of his State, describing his place and asking what crops it was best adapted to. As it happened, and it usually happens so nowadays, one of the experts at the college was familiar with the locality, though not necessarily with the particular farm. Potatoes were indicated as the best staple crop, aside from what else he raised for his immediate needs.

His second stamp promptly carried an inquiry as to varieties of potatoes: which were surest, which were earliest, which

were most likely to yield him a profit with soil, climate and markets all considered? The answer came within a week, a personal letter of advice, enclosing bulletins from the college's experiment station.

His third stamp enabled him to ask a few questions about fertilizers and methods of planting, concerning which the bulletins had left him in doubt. Had he been a practical farmer, this third would have been unnecessary.

Thus equipped he set to work, preparing his land for potatoes while he and his family did the thousand things needed to make a neglected farm house a suitable home for a family from the city. Later he wrote about other crops, such as the hay and grain sufficient for his one cow and one horse. There was an old, worn-out orchard on the place. He wrote about that. He asked for information about kitchen gardening. There were few things connected with farms and farming about which he did not write questions during his first year.

And to each came a reply, usually a personal letter from one department or another, though sometimes a "stock" letter, accompanied by marked bulletins, served to answer fully every question he asked. For a year it was, practically, the management of his farm by experts at the college, with the owner acting as their workman.

The second year he had fewer questions to ask. But still there were plenty. Questions of rotation of crops, of different fertilizers, of live stock diseases, all came up. His experiences and failures of the first season suggested new in-

quiries, all of which he freely sent to the professors, who had come to know him personally by this time and to take a lively interest in his work. No author seeking to market his first novel was ever a more persistent patron of Uncle Sam's postal service than this greenhorn from the city taking his first lessons in farming.

This office worker's case was unusual in only one respect, the wholesale way in which he accepted the invitation which practically every land grant college in the country extends to the people in its sphere of influence. In the help he received, and the gladness with which it was given, it was typical of the majority of these institutions. For no more significant part of the movement back to the soil exists than this method of farming by mail.

The agricultural colleges, seeing a need, have filled it so promptly that commercial correspondence schools in farming, tho there are a few in existence, have barely gained a foothold. Taken up originally as an incidental feature of college extension work, the question-answering departments of the colleges have grown amazingly in the last six or eight years, which covers the life of most

of them. In some cases they have surpassed in importance all other features of the extension work.

Farmers' institutes, good farming trains, short courses for practical farmers in winter, special poultry courses, publication of bulletins and other methods are all of service in extending the influence of the colleges. But not one of them has come closer to the city man turning farmward or has been more directly valuable to the experienced farmer who suddenly awakens to the advantages of applied science than the extension of advice and instruction thru the medium of the mails.

In several of the colleges the "short courses" in winter have followed only at a distance after the introduction of the question-answering bureau, and it is not stretching a figure of speech to call them post graduate courses for the postage stamp farmer, who is often the prevailing type of student at these sessions.

It is no uncommon thing for the faculty of an agricultural college to answer from ten to twenty thousand questions a year, giving specific replies to specific inquiries from the farmers in regard to crops, soils, seed, fertilizers, insect pests,



TEACHING AGRICULTURE ON THE GROUND



HOW FARMERS GO TO SCHOOL TODAY

the care of live stock, every question, in short, which can arise in connection with the cultivation of the soil.

It is not likely that this work in itself will be sufficient to solve the problem of decreasing farm produce which is counted among the factors determining the cost of living. But it can solve, in many cases it has solved, the problem of increased prosperity for the individual. It has helped to revolutionize the industry on thousands of farms. It has made it possible for hundreds of city workers, driven either by inclination or necessity, to make a success of farm experiments which less than a generation ago would almost inevitably have resulted in heart-breaking failure.

Picturesque and significant as is the readiness of the latter class to take advantage of the new opportunity, however, perhaps no feature of the piles of mail that come to the agricultural college of today is more encouraging than the number of inquiries they bring from the older generation of farmers. This, in the opinion of the college directors, is a clear example of the fathers learning from the children.

Not many years ago, in one of the central States, where the agricultural college is found in its most progressive

form, a college speaker suggested at a farmers' institute the appointment of a traveling instructor from the institution, who should visit the farms and outline the best methods of work. The speaker was young and enthusiastic, otherwise he would never have survived the crushing outburst of indignation which greeted the proposal.

The mistake was both in the temper of the farmers and in the professor's use of words. Both have changed now. Two or three years later a speaker from the same college addressed a group of farmers in the same State, a gathering practically identical in character with the former one. He described at length the resources of his institution. And then he asked them if, when a new kind of bug appeared in the orchard or on the potato vines, they wouldn't like to be able to send word to the men at the college who were studying just that sort of thing, have one of them visit the farm if necessary, look the situation over and see if he could tell them what the matter was.

The farmers, unanimously and with no trace of resentment, agreed that it would be a very fine thing. It was the "instructor" under another name, but either they did not recognize it or did



FARMERS' WIVES ATTENDING A LECTURE BY AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PROFESSOR

not care. Possibly, if the first proposition had been made as tactfully, it would have been accepted then. Perhaps, if the idea of an "instructor" had been as baldly presented the second time, there would have been no objection.

It would have been better received than it was at first, no matter how it was advanced. For in the meantime the farmers had been learning more about the work of the agricultural college. They had read more of its bulletins, attended more of its practical short courses for adults, written it questions and received helpful answers. This latter was the real determining factor in the change of sentiment, for it had brought them into personal relations with the experts. And the writing of inquiries had increased, because more farmers' sons had attended the college and were spreading the gospel of science thru the State.

A prosperous Eastern farmer attended one of these short courses last winter for the first time. His son had been graduated from the same institution two years before and had been working on the farm at home. The father entered in a sceptical mood. By the end of a week he was enthusiastic.

"It has helped me to catch up with the boy," he told the president of the in-

stitution on leaving. "When he came home from college he had more new notions in his head about farming than I supposed existed. He wanted to turn in and revolutionize the whole place. But most of his ideas didn't strike me right, and I let him know that I was still boss of the place even if I hadn't had a college education. I came this week purely out of curiosity, to see what there was in it. And now that I've been here I have some respect for the boy, after all. I'm going home now to give him a chance to work out a few of his ideas."

Thus the fathers are, occasionally at least, following in their sons' footsteps. But to a far greater extent the influence of the younger generation has stimulated the older one to take advantage of the college's offer to be of service by mail. At another institution not long ago a letter was received from a farmer in a remote district, the first he had ever written for information. In the language of the sporting page, it was "to settle a bet." His son had attended the college, and on returning to the farm had proposed certain innovations which met with parental disapproval. In the resulting argument the father had declared that the college experts, to whom the boy had been referring for his authority, would not en-

dorse any such thing. The youth had promptly challenged him, and he had written to find out. All this he frankly explained.

From the experiment station he received a reply, tactfully worded, endorsing the boy's position in detail, with reasons. Since then this farmer has written several inquiries on other matters, and has now become one of the college's regular correspondents.

Most of the colleges where such inquiries are encouraged take pains to advertise this fact among the farmers, in connection with the other activities of the extension departments. To answer them means a formidable addition to the work of the instructors, especially those in the experiment station. The head of a department in an Eastern institution recently estimated that one full day a week was taken up with the work of replying to these correspondents. But wherever it has been tried it has been judged among the most effective services the college renders.

Many of the questions, to be sure, would not be asked if the writers kept pace with the progress of agricultural science by reading all the bulletins is-

sued. But comparatively few farmers can do this, and the ordinary man, even when he has seen a subject discussed in general terms, likes to have definite advice in his own specific case. Many people visit a physician, even when they know precisely what ails them, merely to be doubly sure about it. That the colleges should be called on to answer repeatedly questions already discussed in their bulletins is not to be wondered at. Nor are the instructors impatient at it. For they know that a personal question means definite interest, and that personal advice thus asked for is likely to be followed.

Questions on the same topic often come in such numbers that they can be answered by stock letters, or by brief notes enclosing marked copies of bulletins. Several of the colleges, as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have taken pains to cover as many as possible of the common inquiries in this way. In others, like New York State College at Cornell University, it has been the policy to reply in personal letters as far as practicable. West Virginia University sends personal replies where necessary, but answers those of general interest thru a column it conducts in a local agricultural paper.

These are the common methods adopted. A few colleges, however, beginning with the University of Wisconsin, have established fully equipped correspondence courses in agriculture, where the ambitious farmer may secure a regular course in agriculture, at the cost of time and postage. Special services not readily classified in any such course are also rendered by many institutions. Thus the Rhode Island College adopted the method a few years ago of accepting samples of soil from the farms of the State for analysis, and giving detailed advice based on the result as to the kinds of crops for which these farms were best adapted.

The nature of the questions asked varies with the seasons, poultry and other livestock being the only subjects which hold their place steadily thruout the year in the proportion of inquiries, in the Northern States. Most of the letters come in the spring and summer, winter being a comparatively dull period. The



FARMERS BY MAIL

winter, however, is the time of the post-graduate study of the postage stamp farmer, in the "short courses" which all the progressive colleges now offer. These, especially in the Central and Western States, have developed to a remarkable degree of efficiency, and offer practical instruction for a week or more at a season when the farmer has most leisure for it. The Eastern colleges have led the way in the development of the question-answering idea.

The two together put the modern farmer on a very different plane of work from that his grandfathers occupied. In their days the farmer had little to

help him except the cautious advice of the Old Farmers' Almanac. When this failed him he talked it over with his neighbors. Nowadays his method is quicker and infinitely more sure. He sits down in the evening, writes a letter to his agricultural college, drops it in the R. F. D. box beside the road, and looks for a comprehensive answer by return mail. The resources of the State are at his command.

If ever the collective farmer of modern days adopts a coat of arms, the humble but reliable postage stamp should be elevated to its crest, with the R. F. D. carrier, passant, upon its field.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Justin McCarthy

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

[We are very glad to present to our readers this brief sketch of our London correspondent whose monthly letters, until the time of his death, have been one of the most valuable features of THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR]

THE death of Mr. Justin McCarthy on April 24, in his eighty-second year, stirred many and varied memories among the peoples of three countries—of Ireland, to whose cause he had sacrificed health and the natural bent of his interests; of England, where he had long been a distinguished and a much-loved figure in letters and politics; and of America, where he had spent four or the happiest years of his life, which he knew only a little less intimately than Mr. Bryce, and for whose people he had conceived a great and lasting affection. Few men of our time had led a fuller existence; none that I can recall had so universally endeared himself to all who came across him; to meet McCarthy once was to long to meet him again; to know him intimately was to bathe in the mellow sunshine of one of the gentlest and most modest natures that ever visited this earth. But unassuming, inveterately kindly, as he was, he had an ardent spirit, an almost morbid sense of duty, and a positive passion for self-sacrifice. By instinct a student and litterateur, fate thrust him into the center of one of the stormiest battles in modern British poli-

tics. He played his part with the unconscious courage and quiet tenacity that frequently mark the man of letters in the sphere of action. But it was not the part for which nature had suited him, and his assumption of it broke him in health, fortune and peace of mind. For the past fifteen years he had lived tranquilly among his books, out of the public eye, by the seaside, much hampered by failing eyesight, but otherwise in peaceful and healthy contentment, able to work intermittently, able to receive his friends, and tended by a daughter's devoted care. Looking back over his life he pronounced it on the whole a happy one. He had no great complaint to make against fate. His three master desires—to live in London, to be a writer of books, and to sit in the House of Commons—had been fulfilled. And if he was happy in his life he was not unhappy in his death. He lived long enough to know that the cause of Irish Home Rule, to which he had given all he had, had been brought to the very threshold of success.

McCarthy was born in Cork in 1830. He was thus of a ripe revolutionary age

when the rebellion of 1848 broke out; and probably nothing but an accident prevented him from shouldering a musket, rescuing Mitchel from prison, and standing side by side with Smith O'Brien and Meagher in that famous fight in the cabbage garden at Ballingarry. An Irishman of eighteen at that period was nothing if not a rebel. The movement, however, collapsed before McCarthy became actively implicated; and he took up the more remunerative and not less perilous profession of journalism. He had been well educated, or rather it would be truer to say that he had given himself a good education. When he left school he could read Greek and Latin with ease; later on he became equally at home in French, German and Italian. And with McCarthy to acquire a language was to command all the best literature that had been written in it. He developed early and never lost a passion for reading, and he was aided by a remarkably powerful memory that enabled him to draw instantaneously on every scrap of information he had thus amassed. In the House of Commons he became, as it were, a court of appeal for members of all parties in doubt as to a quotation or a historical incident or the exact phrasing of an opponent's speech. If it had ever come within the scope of McCarthy's reading—and there was little that had not—he could recall it syllable for syllable with every detail in its proper place. The gift was invaluable to him in the days when the Irish party was deliberately reducing the House of Commons to anarchy by a policy of obstruction and when every Nationalist M. P. was expected to speak as long as he could. He would get up, this small, bespectacled, obviously literary man, and would reel off in his shy, deprecating manner passage after passage from ancient and modern authors, translations from Demosthenes, a page or two from Renan, impromptu verses of his own—all without notes or any book of reference—until the Speaker would intervene and order his removal by the sergeant-at-arms.

With such tastes and equipment—supplemented by a knowledge of shorthand—McCarthy inevitably entered journalism. He was twenty-three when

he went to Liverpool and became everything that human intelligence can permit a man to be on one of the local papers. He wrote its editorials, reviewed its books, and acted incidentally as its art and dramatic critic. Something that he wrote attracted the attention of Harriet Martineau, then at the height of her fame and power, and she gave him a letter of introduction to a London editor. Once in the metropolis McCarthy quickly found his feet. It was the more necessary that he should do so as he had recently married an Irish lady whose confidence and energy supplied him with just the qualities he lacked, and whose death some twenty-five years later, when his struggles were over and he was a famous and successful author, dealt him a wound that never healed. "In those days," he remarked a few years ago, "when a young man was very hard up and had no immediate prospects, he got married." It was the best thing he could have done. Under the spur of a double necessity, McCarthy buckled to in earnest. He became connected with the *Morning Star*, a paper long since defunct, but a considerable power in the England of the '60's, and partly owned and largely influenced by Bright and Cobden. First as its Parliamentary correspondent, then as its foreign editor, and lastly as editor-in-chief, McCarthy served it for eight years. In 1868 he resigned, and for the next four years he lived in America, lecturing, writing and traveling from State to State. During this period he served as literary editor of THE INDEPENDENT. In 1872 he returned to England and joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, then the most powerful organ in Liberal journalism.

McCarthy by that time had taken to writing novels, as well as essays, editorials and character sketches; and in the 70's and 80's he was one of the most steadily popular novelists in England or America. He had style, imagination and agreeableness, and he never ventured beyond his depths. "Dear Lady D disdain," "Miss Misanthrope," "The Comet of a Season" and "The Right Honorable" are the best known of the fifteen novels or so he either wrote alone or in collaboration with Mrs. Campbell Praed.

They are not much read today, tho one of them, "The Comet of a Season," deserves to be; they were written frankly to suit the taste of the period—a period dominated by the *jeune fille*; and it is not by them that Mr. McCarthy's name will be remembered. As a writer he stands or falls by his "History of Our Own Times," a work that made him perhaps the most popular of British historians after Macaulay and Froude. His "History" is not indeed on the same level with theirs, any more than his political novels compare with Disraeli's. But McCarthy performed the supremely difficult task of writing of the present with impartiality, vivacity and good sense. His style is not always of the purest, but it is eminently easy, restful and picturesque. He was extremely skilful in summing up a man and his work in a few winning, unobtrusive sentences; he had something of the art which Goldsmith ascribed to Burke—the art of winding into his subject like a serpent; he was a clubable and conversational writer, with an apt and varied arsenal of illustration to draw upon; the average man found in the "History of Our Own Times" his own opinions delightfully arrayed in a drapery of literary and historical allusion; and possibly in the future men will turn back to McCarthy much as we of today turn back to Bishop Burnet. He published many other historical works—one on the reign of Queen Anne, another on the Four Georges—as well as biographies of Sir Robert Peel, of Gladstone, and of Leo XIII, but none of them equaled in popular favor the deserved success of his "History." He had originally agreed to write it for \$3,000, but the publisher, alarmed by Mr. McCarthy's political activities, begged to be released from the bargain. Mr. McCarthy promptly brought it out with another firm on a system of half profits and made a fortune out of it.

It was in 1879 that he first entered Parliament. "I had some faint hope," he afterward said, "that, as I was well known in English literary life, my standing in with my party might make some Englishmen believe that there was something to be said for the party and the cause." The hope was not disappointed. A great many Englishmen thought more of Irish Home Rule when they

saw a man of McCarthy's position and character so ready to sacrifice himself for it. And it really was a sacrifice. As a writer Mr. McCarthy had made himself known and welcomed in all ranks of English society. There was hardly any one, indeed, of any consequence in England or America with whom he was not on terms of personal friendship. But the bitter feeling aroused by the land war in Ireland and by the action of the Irish Nationalist Party in Westminster sundered many social relations. McCarthy shared in the ostracism decreed against all who supported Parnell, and he shared, too, in the rough work of obstruction that Parnell had prescribed as the policy of the Irish Party. While never a man of force and neither a great orator nor a great debater, McCarthy was a distinct asset to the Nationalist Party. He lent it an air of courtesy and refinement; he was a capital man to represent it on a great Parliamentary occasion; his set speeches were full of persuasiveness and feeling and pervaded by a delicate literary flavor; and the House gave him an attention and yielded him a respect it denied to many of his colleagues. In the harrowing crisis that followed Parnell's downfall McCarthy was chosen the leader of the Irish Party. "Only those," Mr. T. P. O'Connor has written, "who attended the private meetings of the Irish Party could ever realize what McCarthy had to face in those hideous times. He was openly flouted, insulted; he had to make the attempt with his weak voice and his gentle character to subdue tempests which only a man of fierce force of character could have quelled; he had to take part in a fight that every day became more hopeless, more squalid, more exacting." But he stuck to his post until ill health, an almost vanishing income, and a violent pressure of literary work brought on a complete breakdown. His friends never thought he would rally from it, but he did; means were found of relieving him for the future of all financial worries; and for the last decade and a half, with no abatement of his interest in men and things and books, he has rounded off his career in that serene and lettered leisure which formed no small part of his ideal of life.

Housekeeping in the Future

BY S. C. GILFILLAN

IN observing the trend of the development of housekeeping, with the aim of determining its future, we are struck first of all by the fact that housework today includes far fewer tasks than a century ago. We next notice that all those trades of the workshop-home which have been abolished have gone by one and the same change—the work has been centralized, sent outside from each home to a central plant, which serves thousands of homes. Spinning and weaving have gone to the mill, butter-making to the creamery, soap-making to the factory, slaughtering to the packing-house, the lamp has been replaced by light from central gas or electric plants, the well by municipal water supply, and in other cases too numerous to mention the change has been always the same. The reason for centralization is as powerful as it is obvious—that the great focal plant can perform work better and far more cheaply than can the isolated housewife. The general course, therefore, of the future evolution of housekeeping is evident—its various tasks will go outside the home, be centralized. Now, let us go on to tell what we can of the manner and means of each exodus.

The great task of housework is the cooking and serving of three meals a day. This has already been centralized in boarding-house, restaurant and communal dining-hall; you draw back—and rightly, for one and all they are mischievous. The trouble is that the dining-room has been centralized, and this is an institution to whose socialization there is small motive and great objection. We are very unwilling to part with the privacy of the family and the convenience of dining at home. The kitchen it is that needs centralization, that room which is only a workshop, which swallows up money and toil like a bottomless pit, that is the part to cut off from the home and send to the factory. Surely the problem will be ultimately

solved by centralized kitchens, preferably one to a city, which will send out each meal to thousands of homes.

This distribution might be by various means, of which the pneumatic tube seems the most probable. For already this carries messages between 120 stations in Paris, and in New York shoots 250-pound cylinders of mail at a speed as high as a mile a minute. Propositions have frequently been made to equip a whole city with pneumatic veins radiating from the department stores to thick-studded stations. A system like this, but having a station in the basement of every house, will not only deliver meals and parcels, but newspapers, mail, laundry, books to and from the library, and everything that can be put in a cylinder of 7 inches diameter. Tube delivery is perfectly safe—eggs, china-ware and live animals have been successfully sent by pneumatic, for the air before and behind the cylinder is always a cushion, and the rest is only a matter of full packing. The “carriers,” as the cylinders are called, will be suited like freight cars to the objects they carry. Those for food will have separate compartments for each viand and liquid, and have double walls forming a vacuum, or more cheaply, a jacket of hot or iced water. This will be needed more while the courses are being served than during transit, for a speed of a mile a minute, which suggests the telephone more than the delivery wagon, would hardly give soup time to cool between kitchen and suburbs.

The central municipal kitchen will be as notably efficient as our kitchens for single families are inefficient. Its raw materials, instead of being carted all over a city in buying and selling, will be brought in the original freight cars right into the vast meal factory, and unloaded into great machines for washing, peeling, etc. From these they will be chuted into other machines for cooking, instead of being put in little saucepans to stew

on stoves which waste 99 per cent. of their heat. (However, much of this heat is absorbed by the cook, especially in summer.) And finally, by machinery largely or entirely, they will be dished into "carriers" and sent out. Each cook will handle tons instead of ounces, a fact which insures immense saving of expense, along with a great increase of science of recipe and accuracy of execution. And so, whereas at present food falls little short of trebling in cost in traveling from freight car to table, by this route of the future it will increase only 25 per cent. The saving is enormous.

A municipal kitchen will not entail uniformity of fare, but only make possible a greater diversity. For each family will have meals of that grade which it can pay for, ordered à la carte by telephone or table d'hôte by a regular arrangement to exclude cabbage. And the menu to choose from will fill half a page of each morning's newspaper, for every one's money will go two or three times as far as today, and the least popular dish will have devotees by the hundred. The only restriction imposed by municipalization of food is that quality shall not go below a proper minimum. From the public tubes one could never get meat stale or burnt, but only from some conservative hostess who believed in the corner grocery and home cooking.

Turning to dishwashing, we note that the more disagreeable half of this work will disappear with the pots and pans and kitchen crockery. As for the table dishes, we may imagine that the housewife will arrange them in a metal cabinet in the dining-room wall, at the same time scraping them into a "carrier," which she will post, and then locking the cabinet door, go away, her work done. Clockwork controlling valves will first drown the dishes in a swirl of hot water impregnated with solvent and disinfectant chemicals, rendering them aseptically clean, then rinse them and finally dry them by an air current, leaving them ready for the table.

After food the next greatest care of housekeeping is the making and mending and washing of clothes. The movement of centralization is making all speed in these provinces: in the end we

shall surely have all our clothes made in the factory or shop, and send them all out to the laundry for washing and mending. Another care, that of heating the house, has an equally obvious ending—the centralized heating plant.

The troubles of shopping will be minimized by the telephone, pneumatic tube and telecinematoscope. The last word, which will doubtless be shortened, is the name of a newly invented device which telegraphs a moving picture. When it is perfected and made to show natural colors, the department store clerk need only hold up an article before the transmitting "eye" for the shopper at home to examine it as easily as if in the store, perhaps better, by aid of a magnifying lens. Conversation, of course, will go on thru the telephone, and when finally the purchase is selected it will be delivered at once by pneumatic. If not satisfactory it could be exchanged in five minutes.

We sigh for more worlds to conquer; only bed-making and housecleaning are left. For the first H. G. Wells suggests a solution something like the following: Each of the bed-coverings will be attached at the foot to a framework which, by merely the movement of a lever on arising, will raise them and swing them apart, leaving them hanging free to the light and air, above the bed. To make up the bed a second movement of the lever would swing all the covers together, and then by a motion at once downward and toward the foot of the bed, lay all properly and smoothly on the mattress. Then the owner, in a few motions, would "tuck in."

Housecleaning, being a complex affair, is not to be dealt with so briefly. In the first place, there will be much less dust to remove when street traffic is limited to occasional automobiles, and coal fires to centralized power plants which burn their own smoke. And the labor of taking up what remains will be lessened by the movement in progress today for making our houses more easily cleanable by having smooth surfaces, rounded corners, everything removable, fewer knick-knacks, etc. The cleaning which still remains to be done will, it would seem, be divided among professional cleaners from outside the home. For not only is

there an evident tendency toward this solution, which has reached almost to completeness in window-washing and carpet-cleaning, but also the principle of centralization quite condemns the Jill-at-all-trades housewife, and requires that housework and cleaning itself be divided and given to specialists, so that the laborer may always be suited to the labor, and thoroly skilled and equipt for it. We may, therefore, expect a great expansion of housecleaning companies, whose agents will come at intervals to put a house thoroly in order, one using the vacuum cleaner, one polishing the floor by electric revolving brushes, etc. They will do the work well and exceedingly quickly, because each will have had abundant training and practice in one kind of work, and because they will bring the most modern and effective apparatus, which none but an expert could use and none but a professional afford. With only a few doors to travel between engagements the charges will naturally be small.

Servants, of course, will last on in rich women's mansions, to hunt motes of dust with microscope and forceps, and to make a good show in the vestibule; but in all other homes the "servant problem" will have found its ideal solution. Half an hour a day of the mistress's

time will take care of everything, for beyond answering bell-calls and setting and unsetting the table, there is absolutely no housework to do. What women will do with their new leisure is a question which we cannot discuss here, but we may be sure they will do something that is worth while.

When shall all this come to pass? Not so speedily as one might expect. For in the case of labor-saving schemes which are adopted by one *ménage* at a time the wise have no power to coerce the foolish, hence decades or even generations must elapse between the day a device is invented and the day it is used universally. On the other hand, in affairs which require the consent of half a city—a municipal kitchen, for example—the foolish do have power to coerce the wise, for the foolish are in the majority. It is the conservatism of this majority which chiefly retards the attenuation of housework, for as to the mere making of the necessary inventions, that could all be done in a year, if the world should wake up and want them. The centralized kitchen will come, not when tubes are invented, but when women will see the merit in some one else's cooking, or the grocer, the teamster, the shopkeeper see the rightfulness in a change which would wither their occupations.

NEW YORK CITY.



A Caryatid to a Telamon

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

"It presses hard—all that I have to bear!

O Telamon, hast not a hand to spare?

Thine is the task that stretches nerve and thigh;

Mine, the wo-weight of being woman, too!

O Telamon, dost thou not know, nor care?

"Why doth thine head down-droop so wearily

Thou wilt not even raise thine eyes to me?

Dear Telamon, thy strength is taxed too sore!

Give me the burden that thy shoulders bore,

For I am woman, and twice strong will be!"

WHITESBORO, N. Y.

Literature

Blok's History of the Dutch Nation *

AMERICANS may well be proud of the work done by Mr. Motley. Under his hands "history is a resurrection." After half a century and with the work done by Dutch archivists and historians, in mass and in detail, in view, one may indeed pick holes in his fellow-countryman's entrancing narrative. One may even refuse to place his decadent work, "John of Barneveldt," in the category of trustworthy history. Nevertheless, even greater than his output of nine volumes was his fertilizing touch upon the Dutch scholarly activities. In the Dutch archives lay masses of buried documents as in a university. The coming of the American was as the miracle in Elisha's time. The grave cast out its dead and the corpse sprang to life. After Motley came Fruin, who raised up a host of investigators from among his pupils, chief of whom is Prof. Dr. P. J. Blok, first of Groningen and then of Leyden University. This is the alma mater of Robinson and Brewster, of the Pilgrim Fathers company, of the sons of John Adams, and of thousands of English-speaking students shut out, for conscience' sake, from the English universities after 1662.

Dr. Blok's labors, now completed, show an indomitable unity of achievement. After years of preparation in the archives of the home land and countries adjoining, he issued his first volume in 1892. Since then, despite his multifarious duties, including the instruction of Queen Wilhelmina, a volume from his pen has dropped from the press biennially, until eight of them in the Dutch text awaited the work of the translators, Miss Ruth Putnam and Mr. Oscar A. Bierstadt, of the Boston Public Library. These now complete their task in the fifth and final volume, and to them the thanks of the reader in English are due.

Much of the original narrative, of high interest to a native and valuable because of manifest accuracy, fresh data and correct perspective, does not appeal to or particularly interest an American reader, and this the translators have wisely condensed. No loss, however, is visible of the excellent equipment of the original maps, discussion of sources and authorities, indexes, etc.

The ripest and latest criticism of Mr. Motley's narrative is this, "Best when unvarnished." If Dr. Blok refrains from the rhetorical embellishments and enlargements of his American predecessor, who taught the world most of what it knows of Dutch history—tho he covered in detail less than fifty years—he is better balanced and excels in trustworthiness. It is certain that Blok has a truer perspective. Naturally his main thesis is political. Within the arcana of the Dutch statesmen, into which Mr. Motley entered by no means very far, being more felicitous and successful in depicting the foreign environment of Holland than her inmost life—Dr. Blok leads us like a master sure of his path. With him we hold firmly to the clue while in the labyrinth of Dutch politics, the Leyden professor's temper being cool and judicial compared to the hot partisanship of Groen van Prinsterer, who was Motley's severest critic. While, too, the author shows slight respect for the overwrought and often fanciful theories of the late Douglas Campbell, who knew no Dutch, yet he shows clearly that in the evolution of the nation the Netherlands was usually a pioneer, and far in the advance as compared with England, and at least in most features of material civilization led her island neighbor. Until the clash with Spain, the southern provinces excelled the northern in population, wealth, industry, art and architecture. Many things then unknown in the British Isles, such as free printing, universal common school education, charters in the vernacular and organized industry, had been in the Low Countries matters of long possession. The march

*HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS. By Petrus Johannes Blok. Vol. V. Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

of Alva in 1567, to enforce the decrees of the Spanish Inquisition and to create financial anarchy, paralyzed industry and helped to depopulate the Belgic Netherlands, to the enrichment of the northern provinces. Soon, from an area of 4,000 square miles and a population of 800,000, the Dutch Republic, reinforced by the fugitive Walloons and Flemings, was able to boast of 2,000,000 souls. Leaping quickly to pre-eminence and invincible on the sea, conquering by the windmills and drainage a fresh domain from the sea, the land of Rembrandt led in art also. Apart from war and politics, Dr. Blok is happiest when he pictures the home and farm, school and church, and tells the story of the artist, the sailor, the merchant and the reclamer of land; in a word, when he becomes a realistic painter in language of genre. His vivid sketches of the stages of civilization, of city and country life, of the castle and town hall, of the activities of the inventor and explorer, are of absorbing interest. He realizes also the dramatic possibilities while presenting the careers of the many eminent women in the Netherlands story.

An American may not unjustly find fault because, having a different perspective, many things that would interest the transatlantic reader are unmentioned in Dr. Blok's pages. Especially is this true if he feels that the history of the United States can never be properly written by any one who has not saturated his mind with the history of this home of municipal progress and of federal government. Bancroft's work of second-hand information can never satisfy one who knows the ins and out of the Dutch Calhoun, Barneveldt, and the union assertor, Maurice, in their titanic struggle.

It is when picturing the colossal duels between Goliath-like Spain and David-like republic, and the struggle of the military chieftain and the far-sighted statesman, that Dr. Blok rises to his best. The Dutch confederacy faced the issues which made the American republic possible and fought them to the finish. When the military and the civil powers, incarnated in Barneveldt and Maurice, are pitted one against the other, the "indescribable pleasure" confessed by the author, as his pen moves, is shared

by the well-informed reader. His thrill is like that of a war correspondent witnessing the grand fight that taxes all personal resources to the utmost. If the final volume, telling of the fall of the republic, the Napoleonic era, the union with and rupture after fifteen years with Belgium, the career of Thorbecke, the constitutional revisions of 1848 and 1887, and descriptions of the land and people at the close of the nineteenth century, be less exciting to the reader, it is because happier Holland has less strenuous struggles than in the heroic days when Spain was humbled. It is clear that the disguised republic now called a kingdom, when the sovereign's crown, so far from being a family possession, is a symbol of law, and the sovereign is merely the first servant of the people, fulfils the hope of the weak federalism of older days.

Ballads of a Cheechako. By Robert W. Service. New York: Barse and Hopkins. \$1.

Bret Harte or his double must have found his way back into life and clapped himself down in the Klondike region, having lost somewhat of his perfect art, but none of his tendency to "talk in direct and virile language" of the "primal instincts and passions." The *Ballads of a Cheechako* certainly have a strength and wild carrot flavor of their own, not in anywise due to anything of Bret Harte's work except his initiative. With the tang of the mountains and the mines, they find a soft spot in the heart for those who have to go down to the "deeps," not in ships, but in shifts, and do business in the underground. We will not follow Mr. Service in the ghastly tales he has to tell of the hardships of such. One stanza from "The Northern Lights" will serve to show what a grasp the poet has on the large canvas of landscape peculiar to the Far North, also what a musical ring he has put into the twenty-one ballads contained in his little book. The scene is near the sources of the Yukon River:

"Oh, the cundra sponge it was golden brown,
and some was a bright blood-red;
And the reindeer moos gleamed here and there
like the tombstones of the dead.
And in and out and around about the little
trail ran clear.

And we hated it with a deadly hate and we
feared it with a deadly fear.
And the skies of night were alive with light,
with a throbbing, thrilling flame;
Amber and rose and violet, opal and gold it
came.
It swept the sky like a giant scythe, it quiv-
ered back to a wedge;
Argently bright, it cleit the night with a wavy
golden edge.
Pennants of silver waved and streamed, lazy
banners unfurled;
Sudden splendors of sabers gleamed, light-
ning javelins were hurled.
There in our awe we crouched and saw with
our wild, uplifted eyes
Charge and retire the hosts of fire in the bat-
tle-field of the skies"

His song is to be welcomed for the beauty of his descriptions, its promise of mastery in verse-painting of a life still new to the East—a wild, harsh, in many respects an ugly life, in which, as a highly civilized Easterner once put it, a man strips off one after another of the integuments to which the world has accustomed him, and comes down to the breech-cloth of the Indian.

The Early Literary Career of Robert Browning. Four Lectures, by Thomas R. Lounsbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.26.

The Brownings. Their Life and Art. By Lilian Whiting. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

Professor Lounsbury's lectures at the University of Virginia on the "Barbour-Page Foundation" make interesting reading for all who are interested in Browning's poetry. He says what he has to say in a clear and vigorous style, without any attempt at polish, to be sure, but graced with humor and occasionally spiced with irony. The irony, indeed the professor's judgments, are stimulating, but will provoke to bitter dissent the Browning enthusiasts and to a reasonable regret for his limitations the true lovers of poetry. He is hard on Browning—a bit too hard, we believe. He has found the poet so "obscure" that he belittles Browning's real achievement and fears for his lasting fame. He passes by, in making up "the main account," elements that are essential to full and fair appraisal, and his animus against the poet, only poorly veiled in his pages, unfortunately lessens the value of his study. In the first lecture he sets forth his thesis that Browning's lack of a university training "will have

in the long run a damaging effect on his reputation. His writings show thruout the lack of that final result of thoro training, the ability of the communicator of ideas to put himself in the position of the recipient." Professor Lounsbury shows that at first Browning's early work (excepting the still-born "Pauline") was exceptionally well received. "Paracelsus" made a deeper impression among the leaders of English thought than any other work of its time. "Strafford" disappointed high hopes. Of "Sordello" the lecturer says: "Perhaps there is no instance in literary history of an author who proceeded to destroy his own reputation with more systematic endeavor. . . . Certainly never were efforts of that sort attended with more overwhelming success"; and he goes on to maintain that the poet's "obscurity" alone blighted for thirty years thereafter a most promising literary career. He holds that Browning, "in the proper sense of the word, is no dramatist at all," attesting the absolute "failure" of his dramas on the stage, and applying ruthlessly to "A Blot i' the 'Scutcheon" critical standards appropriate only to realistic transcripts from everyday life and not to poetic drama. In short, Professor Lounsbury's criticisms are only partly just and only partly true. And this is a pity, for otherwise his little book could be unqualifiedly recommended as an excellent antidote for the gush of some Browning worshipers, which does more than any faults of his own to damage the poet's reputation. Compounded in about equal parts of such gush and of sickly sentimentality is the big octavo in which the authoress who perpetrated a sketch of the life of Mrs. Browning several years ago now essays to present *in extenso* "the most exquisite romance of modern life." In the presence of such a sublimation criticism is superfluous. Why break a butterfly on a wheel? Miss Whiting boasts the friendship of Mr. Robert Barrett Browning, son of the poet, who aided in the selection of the family portraits used to illustrate her book, and she prints several hitherto unpublished letters written by Browning in his later years to his friend, Mrs. Arthur Bronson, of Venice, who was a granddaughter of the American poet, Joseph Rodman Drake.

Literary Notes

....A most thin, disjointed story is May Stranathan's *The Huff Case* (Badger; 75 cents), dealing with a murder, and the eventual freeing of the murderer. The plot is obscure and the characters undecided. The author might do well to study some textbook on narrative structure.

....In the "Author's American and Colonial Edition" we have a reprint of Professor Edward Dowden's *Shakspeare: A Critical Study of His Mind and Art* (Dutton; \$1.50). Much has been written about Shakespeare since the learned Irishman first signed this sane and stimulating study, but the value of the book is not one whit diminished.

....From E. P. Dutton & Co. we have two of the neat thin little volumes of the "Temple Cyclopedic Primers." One is by J. B. Oldham on the art of the *Renaissance* and the other by J. I. Fowler, on *Our Weather*. They are both sufficiently illustrated for the purpose, and are good handbooks. As these are English books, that on meteorology illustrates British conditions, but the principles are the same for our longitude. 35 cents.

....Readers of Mary R. S. Andrews's "The Perfect Tribute" will welcome her new Lincoln story, called *The Counsel Assigned* (Scribner; 50 cents). While not so excellent as the previous tale, it bears the same sentimental touches. Showing the human side of Lincoln's character, in it, the lanky candidate for Congress defends against the charge of murder a boy whose mother had befriended him in earlier days.

....When children grow up they desert the home and shift for themselves. Rupert Hughes's *The Old West* (Century; \$1) tells of the mother and father who remain in a deserted house, while all their children carve their separate way elsewhere, meaning to write, meaning to send presents, yet always delayed. There is a charm in Mr. Hughes's presentment of this domestic tale. There is springtime in it; there is also the scent of rosemary—an hour's sentiment between violet covers.

....Edna Ferber is the Chicago O. Henry. Her short stories called *Buttered Side Down* have the crispness of the genius named, the vividness, the nervousness. Her occasional fault was his only in a slight degree: a certain consciousness that she is telling a story and indulgence in disillusionising references to the magazines and the tricks of the trade. Yet she is always diverting and almost always refreshing. (Stokes; \$1.)

....Evidences of careful and minute observation are found on every page of the modest volume, entitled *Things Seen in Northern India* (Dutton; 75 cents), by T. L. Pennell, M. D. The well-chosen illustrations and detailed descriptions of the actual life of the people, the face of the country and modes of travel give the reader a vivid picture of a land with social customs as foreign to us as its ancient tongues, but slowly changing under the impulse of Western ideas.

....History as written by eye witnesses has always been held in suspicion, especially when dealing with the epoch of the Civil War. The Harpers have issued the true account of *The Monitor and the Merrimac* (50 cents), told by officers Worden and Green, U. S. N., and Engineer Ramsay, C. S. N. They took part in the famous battle, and their personal experiences are given. These accounts will not dispel the varied controversies regarding the famous engagement, but they will be of interest to many readers.

....Leroy Scott has taken a woman lawyer as the heroine of his latest novel, *The Counsel for the Defense* (Doubleday; \$1.20)—we might say, the hero of it, since there are no male characters worth mentioning in that capacity. There would certainly be no question of women's fitness for the legal profession if they were all like this one. Within a few months after her admission to the bar she secures the release of two innocent prisoners; overthrows a political ring; exposes a water-works conspiracy; elects a mayor—and marries him.

....In our issue of May 9 the wording of a sentence in the review of the volume on *Woodrow Wilson* gave the mistaken impression that Governor Wilson followed *immediately* Dr. McCosh in the presidency of Princeton University. We had no intention of slighting the regime of Dr. Francis L. Patton, who for fourteen years so graciously and ably filled the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. McCosh in 1888. It is not often that a university can boast of two such active and vigorous ex-presidents as can Princeton today.

....Miss Nora Archibald Smith is one of the foremost authorities on Kindergarten methods. Therefore her small handbook, *The Home-made Kindergarten* (Houghton; 75 cents) will prove a boon to those particular mothers who are remote from city advantages—"on the rolling prairie, the far-off ranch, the rocky island; in the lonely lighthouse, the frontier settlement, the high-perched mining camp." To such as these her practical

explanation of the Froebel gifts and occupations will be of service, and to the believers in kindergarten training Miss Smith's attitude will prove inspirational.

....The story of the tale, *Love in a Mask*, ascribed to Honoré de Balzac, is rather more interesting than the tale itself. We are informed that its manuscript was presented by the novelist to the Duchesse de Dino and by her preserved unpublished. It is now charged that the story is a plagiarism. We see no reason why Balzac should have stooped to plagiarize if nothing better than *Love in a Mask* was to be the result. An extravagant romance of a type long since outmoded, it deals with mysterious ladies, negro servants who place bandages over the eyes of the hero before admitting him to his lady's presence, and all the paraphernalia of bastard Gothicism. (Rand, McNally; \$1.)

....Many parents and Sunday school teachers will be glad to make extensive use of *A Child's Guide to the Bible* (Baker & Taylor; \$1.20), written by Dean George Hodges, of Cambridge. It is an admirable introduction to a first reading of the Scriptures, combining a knowledge of contemporary history and literary characteristics with some elucidation of the various books, given in simple story form. It emphasizes modern views, and will make acceptable reading for many beyond the childhood age. But why and on what principle does Dean Hodges improve on the traditional number of Biblical books, speaking repeatedly of *sixty-seven*? Where does the extra book come in, and if one extra, why not more? On page 138 Ahab is a misprint for Ahaz.

....A vivid description of the Atlantic ice-field as seen on a recent ocean crossing is given in a letter written by the Breton poet, Anatole le Braz, on the very evening of the "Titanic" tragedy. M. le Braz was at the time a passenger aboard "La Provence" and was seated in the salon:

"a delicious corner, truly French, with its Louis XV furniture of faded shades and its old-rose carpet. Outside, the siren sounds at intervals its lugubrious chant, which, in mythological times, fascinated the heart of mariners; it is changed since. We are crossing a bank of fog which doubtless repeats in the sky the bank of Newfoundland under water, whose 'tail' the captain just announced we were traversing. I give you this nautical metaphor for what it is worth. Up north there, two roving icebergs showed this afternoon their profiles of floating cathedrals. One of them even had three spires: thus 'raising one' the Cathedral of Chartres. It was very mysterious to see them against the distant polar sky."

M. le Braz is the author of "The Night of Fires," a translation of which we discussed in last week's *INDEPENDENT*. We mis-stated, however, the price of the American edition of the work, which is \$1.60.

Pebbles

TEACHER—Haven't you studied your arithmetic lesson?

Scholar—No, 'm. I didn't have no time to learn nothing but me grammar lesson.—*School Sixty-two*.

"How well you are looking!"

"Yes. I am a vegetarian."

"That settles it. I shall never eat meat again. How long have you been one?"

"I begin to-morrow."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter*.

A SMALL Norwegian lad presented himself before a Minnesota school teacher, who first asked him his name.

"Pete Petersen," he replied.

"And how old are you?" the teacher asked next.

"I do not know how old I bane," said the lad.

"Well, when were you born?" continued the teacher.

"I not born at all; I got stepmutter."—*Metropolitan*.

A COMMERCIAL traveler at a railway station in one of our Southern towns included in his order for breakfast two boiled eggs. The old darkey who served him brought him three.

"Uncle," said the traveling man, "why in the world did you bring me three boiled eggs? I only ordered two."

"Yes, sir," said the old darkey, bowing and smiling, "I know you did order two, sir, but I brought three, because I just naturally felt dat one of dem might fail you, sir."—*Harper's Weekly*.

THE MUSE OF PARODY.

To fairer muse the high-browed bard
May lift a lilting song.
But, Muse of Parody, dear pard,
My heart for thee is strong;
Let others twang the golden lyre,
And hit the topmost C—
The second-hand poetic fire
Is good enough for me.

Grim hours there are when nothing swims
Into the rhymster's ken—
When frantic effort merely dims
The thinking powers of men;
'Tis then the bard may turn unto
Something that's made a hit—
"The Raven" is often made to do—
And parodize a bit.

"Maud Muller"—may she always wave
With rake and deathless hay;
Full many a poet may she save
From losing job and pay;
And "Danny Deever" and the rest
On whom so much depends,
Long may they live among the blest—
The parodist's best friends!

—*Denver Republican*.

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Restriction of Immigration

OURS is a big country, big in territory, big in arable land, big in available resources of every kind. It has very little sandy desert where people cannot live. It does support a hundred million people; it could support comfortably three or four times as many at least. There are vast spaces unoccupied, vast spaces only partially or imperfectly cultivated. Ours is a big country in population; but it might well be very much bigger, to the advantage of the country. We are proud of its bigness in land, river, lake, mountain and shore; and we are proud of its rapidly increasing population as proved by every census; and yet we are constantly talking and legislating as to how we can prevent our population becoming greater by immigration. Our legislation is a curious inversion of our plain destiny and desire in that it shuts out immigrants and restricts population and development.

Of course, paupers and criminals should be excluded. They should stay where they are produced. They will not develop our country. But those who will develop our resources and strength

ought to be welcomed. That is a plain principle, but at present it is openly or covertly opposed on grounds that will not stand examination. In its extreme of narrow absurdity it appears in the policy urged and adopted in Australia, where, in the assumed interest of labor, it would discourage even white immigration. The one and only argument back of all these exclusion rules is, confess or unconfess, that a paucity of labor is desired by a class of laborers, so that they may secure larger wages by the resulting competition for it. There then follows for them an increased cost of living by the increased price of products, and the process goes on, more cost of living, more wages.

The Dillingham bill now being considered in Congress is another law intended to unify our laws for restricting population by immigration. The purpose we do not approve. We regard it as unwise in political economy, and ungenerous and indefensible morally. It is of the same ethical type as the action of the titled passengers on the lifeboat only half filled who were unwilling to try to save others that were struggling in the sea. Immigrants come here to improve their condition a great deal; they are told they must not do it for fear we shall be crowded a little.

Senator Dillingham's able defense of the bill brings out some important admissions resulting from the very careful investigation of the conditions of immigration. It appears that immigrants as a body are choice people, the choice of their race, whatever that race may be. They have more than usual enterprise. They are of those who have ambition to improve their condition. They are strong and healthy young people. They are able and willing to work. It appears further that an illiteracy test does not shut out criminals; criminals generally can read. Immigrants are, on the whole, picked people. The children of immigrants attend our public schools more faithfully than do the children of native parents. Further, there is no effort on the part of foreign governments to dump their undesirable citizens on our shores. No evidence of that could be found. Indeed, European countries are

trying to prevent emigration, while Japan refuses to give passports to laborers, as she wants them in Formosa and Korea.

The Dillingham bill has been amended since first presented. We called attention immediately to a provision in it which indirectly excluded Japanese laborers by excluding all who cannot be naturalized. That, which would have been very offensive to Japan has been eliminated. This is done, while retaining the clause which excludes Mongolians who cannot be naturalized, by making an exception of those otherwise excluded by treaty or convention as to passports, etc., there being such an agreement with Japan. The Chinese remain excluded, but there is a certain amelioration in the conditions which secure it. We do not believe in this policy of exclusion. It is bad for us and ungenerous, and, indeed, inhuman, but the present bill makes matters no worse as to Mongolians.

It does make matters worse as to Europeans. Here the main provision is, that those who cannot read are excluded. The argument given for this exclusion is not that the illiterate are not useful laborers, nor that they are more criminal, but that they take the unskilled fields of labor, and that these fields are overcrowded. Evidence of this is that the annual income of such laborers in the coal and steel industries, as compared with their daily wage, shows that there are considerable periods of non-employment. It is not made clear that such cessation from work is due to the failure of work to do. We judge that those who are willing to work steadily can get work, and it would not be bad if those who are less faithful should be crowded into other less toilsome and less remunerative pursuits. The purpose of the bill is to exclude common laborers, such as work in mines or on railroads. It is further the aim to shut out those who do not desire to make their permanent home here, for nearly half of those who come go back to live. If this is the case, one would think it would please these enemies of immigration. The young men come here, enrich the country more by their work than we are impoverished by the money we pay them, and which they

send or carry back to Italy or Hungary, and they do not remain to be further competitors in the labor market; and yet the bill tries to exclude these temporary creators of wealth. The policy and purpose are indefensible.

Nevertheless, the bill will pass substantially as it is. It makes a little improvement in reference to Mongolian immigration, while maintaining exclusion; and it is decidedly worse than our present legislation in its exclusion of European immigrants. It is meant to placate that spirit which says: "We have the jobs and no one shall come in to share them; we want it all, and we want more." It is the spirit which shuts out apprentices, which fears competition, which thinks ours is a small country, a country only big enough for those that are in it. It takes a false and meager view of our possibilities in the future. It thinks money taken out of the country impoverishes us, no matter what products of labor it leaves behind. It is more afraid of illiterate fathers than it is gratified by their educated children. It looks in a near-sighted way very narrowly at the present and is blind to the future. It means well, but it acts without foresight or wisdom.



Princeton and Progress

LAST week Princeton Theological Seminary celebrated the centennial anniversary of its founding, and a notable celebration it was. More than five hundred church dignitaries, representatives of theological and other institutions of learning, teachers and alumni of Princeton, gathered to do honor to the school made famous by such men as Archibald Alexander and Charles Hodge. The seminary was planned and established by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and, tho a dozen other theological schools have since sprung up to meet the growing demands of that great denomination, Princeton has outstripped them all in the number of her students, the fame of her teachers, the extent of her endowments and the favor of the General Assembly. One hundred years ago three students assembled for instruction under a single professor; and last week a graduating class of more than

fifty received diplomas from a faculty numbering seventeen. In the interim nearly six thousand alumni have scattered thruout the world to become preachers of the gospel, leaders in education, and organizers of missionary and philanthropic enterprises. These material signs of Princeton's greatness have been fully equaled by her intellectual leadership and missionary enthusiasm. The names of Alexander, Hodge and Green add luster to the roll of nineteenth century theological scholars; and the zeal and devotion of her hundreds of missionaries have been as striking as the earnestness and eloquence of her preachers.

The past of Princeton is secure, but what of the future? A great history is an inspiration, but it lays corresponding responsibilities on those who inherit its greatness. For a century Princeton has shown unswerving loyalty to the Westminster standards, and in the course of her apologetic she has produced some mighty defenders and exponents of the faith, but has she today a program and a vision that will set on fire the youthful heart and enlist the service of the keenest intellect? How will this venerable institution use the stored energy of historical incentive and accumulated endowments which she holds in trust? Is her face to be toward the future, which bristles with unsolved but urgent problems, or toward the past, where lie the smoldering embers of burned-out controversies? It was noticeable that in the centennial addresses no recognition of present problems or hint of future progress was anywhere given except by one speaker, who frankly acknowledged that he had ceased to be in harmony with Princeton's theological past; but he was no less a man than Dr. Stewart, Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland. It is a serious question whether the over-emphasis of former achievement and the efforts to keep vital a system no longer articulated with present needs are not obscuring the vision of those whose duty it is to guide the destinies of the seminary, and dissipating her tremendous resources for high and noble service to God and humanity into confused and petty struggles over names and forms and spoils. The shadow on the dial goes no more backward as in the days of

Hezekiah, and the issues of half a century ago will awaken no worthy response in the manhood of today. Our sons will no longer seriously battle over the decrees of God or the exact definition of Scripture inspiration; but the burning questions of militarism and social amelioration, of democracy and property rights, of organized justice and the ethics of Jesus, of Christian miracles and the psychology of the soul, of poverty, sin and the kingdom of God—all these and many more of like nature are worthy subjects for the giant mind and heart of an Alexander, a Miller or a Hodge. Will Princeton assume the burdens of the future or drag the dead weight of an empty loyalty to the past?



Unrooted Humanity

It seems that the race is now in the midst of another metamorphosis, similar to that of many thousand years ago, from the nomadic to the agricultural stage of civilization, but in the reverse direction. Mankind is becoming mobile once more. Cheap transportation and universal law have made it no longer necessary to remain in one place, either for the making of a living or the enjoyment of life. In fact, the rolling stone is likely to get the advantage of his moss-grown brother in more than mere polish.

The modern nomad enjoys most of the privileges of civilization and largely escapes the burden of maintaining it. He evades taxation and the more onerous and equally obligatory contributions that a community imposes upon its permanent constituents, such as subscriptions to church, charities and local enterprises. Many of our expatriates count the evasion of these unofficial tax levies as one of the most considerable of the savings they make by residing in Europe instead of in this country. The nomad also loses, it is true, his vote, but he regrets that, if at all, for sentimental rather than practical reasons. If he finds himself in an ill-governed locality, he has only to move on to one better ordered. This is vastly easier than to reform the government, as he would be obliged to do if he were rooted to the spot. The migratory portion of the

population has indeed come to have more influence upon government than the stationary. The inhabitants of a country town may patiently endure typhoid fever as one of the inevitable ills of humanity, but when they find that the summer visitors do not so regard it they bestir themselves to put a new filter into the waterworks. The cleaning of the streets of Naples, the suppression of the Apaches in Paris, the elimination of bubonic plague from San Francisco, the development of indigenous architecture and local crafts in a thousand villages, are due more to external stimulus than to native initiative. The tourist is often better cared for than the residents, and he receives at least as satisfactory legal protection from local courts wherever he may be.

Formerly it was only the man of independent fortune and no particular occupation who had the privilege of free migration, but now it is different. The middle class is still bound to the soil, but the serfs are freed. The land-owning farmer, the shopkeeper, the professional man, cannot change his residence without loss, but the proletarian is becoming as cosmopolitan as the plutocrat. The American gentleman of leisure may spend part of his year in Italy; so does the Italian laborer. The Slovak miner in Pennsylvania or Wyoming finds it cheaper to go back to his native land if he is out of work for a few months. The tide of human migration ebbs and flows across the Atlantic with an annual periodicity, and the coast countries of the Mediterranean are becoming one with Argentina and the United States. Such words as "Italian," "Greek," "Syrian," etc., are becoming like "Jew"—racial, not geographical, terms.

We Americans, bred from selected pioneer stock for successive generations, have always been of a roving disposition. And now there are doubtless some millions who have no settled habitation, who are at home wherever they may sleep. If they happen to have been raised in a country town, they may indeed retain a sort of sentimental attachment for the place, and may show a curious disposition to return to it in the last days of life. But in the second generation affection for the ancestral

home becomes artificial and attenuated. To keep up a permanent home in country or city for occasional use is too expensive and unprofitable a luxury for most. Building a house is giving a hostage to fortune. It is soon felt as a limitation of one's freedom of movement. It puts a man more at the mercy of his employer. Women, traditionally supposed to have, like cats, an attachment to particular places, are showing in this, as they are in many other instances, that qualities assumed to be innately characteristic are in reality imposed upon them by necessity. The women, when circumstances permit, appear to be even fonder than the men of travel for travel's sake.

But we have no mind to blame the disposition in either sex. Mobility distinguishes the higher forms of life from the lower. Minerals are inert. Plants are rooted. Animals are free. The clam should be a warning example to us, for in youth it swims about freely, but later in life settles down and grows a shell. Hence the common injunction, "Don't be a clam!" Rather let us take as our models those adventurous weeds of the West which, when they reach a certain maturity, tear themselves loose from the ground and go gleefully bounding across the plains and soaring high into the air on the wings of the wind. It does our heart good to watch them enjoying their freedom like colts turned out to pasture. Man, having been endowed with legs instead of roots, should use them.



President Hibben

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY and Princeton Theological Seminary are two separate institutions in the same town, and they have separate boards of trustees. In no sense is the seminary a part of the university. The seminary is under strict Presbyterian control; the university is not. The seminary maintains, as far as possible, the theological position of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism which it held under Charles Hodge, followed by other professors of the name; while the university is utterly different from what it was under President McLean. The closest relation between the two is found

in the fact that President Patton, of the university, subsequently became president of the seminary.

We recall the university, or, rather, college, as it was on the day of Dr. McCosh's inauguration. We printed the next week an article giving the impression of the college made upon a visitor at the inauguration. It was not a favorable one. To one who had been familiar with the New England colleges of forty years ago Princeton seemed almost hopelessly belated and outclassed in its in-



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PRESIDENT TAFT AND PRESIDENT HIBBEN
AT PRINCETON.

struction and equipment. But the trustees had themselves learned that fact, and the magnificent Green bequest had made it possible to bring Dr. McCosh from Ireland for the very purpose of rejuvenating the old college. Then followed gift after gift, fresh enterprise and new pride of the trustees, so that the old college would not be recognized in the new university. It has assumed the new name of university, altho it has remained little more than a college, until in these latest years the postgraduate department has been planned with fresh money to erect the buildings.

Under Dr. McCosh great things were done for the university, and this advance continued under Dr. Patten and still further under Woodrow Wilson. Under him, who was not a Presbyterian clergyman, as had been every other president since Jonathan Edwards, the break with definite Presbyterianism seemed complete. The seminary might stand still or advance unwillingly, but the university would move forward. The evidence appeared to the scholarly world in the introduction of the preceptorial system, an entirely new thing in American education and an admirable provision. With no lack of money—for Princeton has been called a rich man's college, and has resented the inference—and abundant enterprise on the part of its able trustees, Princeton has kept in public view and in the van of American schools of learning.

The inauguration of President Hibben, one of the faculty of the institution, ends the somewhat sensational dispute about the graduate school, and the discussion about democracy in the student body, which resulted against President Wilson's urgency in the location of the graduate school at a distance from the college campus and the resignation of President Wilson to be made Governor of New Jersey and candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is noticeable that at the inauguration only one of the two living ex-presidents, Dr. Patton, was present, while Governor Wilson found other engagements which prevented him from adding his congratulations, whether as Governor of the State or as President Hibben's immediate predecessor.

But if the Governor of the State was missed, the President and the Chief Justice of the United States were there, and the representatives of all the leading universities of the country; and the new president was royally welcomed by the alumni. The inaugural address proclaimed the purpose of the university to develop manhood, assured the maintenance of the preceptorial system as a guide to manhood, and the continued guidance of the student after he had past thru the two first years of his required college course and was ready to select his optional studies selected from ordered groups and courses, and not left to be chosen miscellaneously, so as to se-

cure graduation with the minimum of labor. If there was nothing specially new in the inaugural address, it yet indicated the wise teacher who had absorbed the best results of modern instruction. We may be assured that, under such a president and such a progressive body of trustees and friends, Princeton University will maintain the pace of progress it has held under McCosh, Patton and Wilson, and will become a great university in fact, as it is in name.



The Situation in the Two Great Parties

THE contest in the Republican party for the Presidential nomination is between two men. One is now President, and he asks for a second term, to which, in our judgment, he is entitled. The other was President for seven years and a half, and he wants the office again. Let us look at the situation, which is without precedent. If a voter believes what Mr. Taft and his supporters say, he must think not only that Mr. Roosevelt is unfit to be President, but also that his election would place our cherished national institutions in danger. If, on the other hand, he believes the assertions of Mr. Roosevelt, he must hold that Mr. Taft is unfit for the office.

The President, as now described and characterized by Mr. Roosevelt, has been the helpless or consenting tool of greedy bosses, stands for rule by an oligarchy, "approves and encourages fraud," "represents the crookedest kind of a crooked deal," publishes statements which "he knows to be untrue," takes a position which "cannot be reconciled with any standard of honorable conduct," is an ingrate, and is "guilty of the grossest and most astounding hypocrisy."

Mr. Taft, who began to reply after a considerable part of this indictment had been laid before the country, asserts that Mr. Roosevelt has deliberately and intentionally misrepresented him; that the ex-President favored certain Trusts while he was in office; that, if elected, he would seek to establish a "beneficial despotism"; that the movement for his nomination presents a real danger and a great crisis in the country's history, be-

cause it seeks a third term for one who has little regard for constitutional restrictions. The leading advocates of each of these men are even more emphatic in their public assertions. For example, Secretary Knox, who was a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, and whom the latter then called "a great Attorney General," says that the ex-President is a man "prompted by whims," a man of "imperious ambitions," of "vanities," of "mysterious antipathies," whose "new nationalism is as violent an assault upon the autonomy of the States as the new nationalism of 1861 was upon the integrity of the Union," and "who would break the rule of his party and his country to gain the seat of his friend."

Now, the friends of both these men are earnestly loyal. Mr. Roosevelt's supporters believe that the President is unfit for the office which he holds. Those who support Mr. Taft are not less firmly convinced of the unfitness of Mr. Roosevelt. If either of the two should be nominated, what course would the supporters of the unsuccessful one take? Would they vote for the nominee?

The nomination of Mr. Taft may still be predicted with some confidence. His list of delegates is affected by many contests, several of which appear to have little or no justification. Recent reports indicate that a large majority of the members of the national committee are in favor of his nomination. This committee, which begins its sessions on June 6, will prepare the temporary roll of delegates.

There is no compromise candidate in sight, unless Justice Hughes may be called one. He asserts that he is not and will not be a candidate. So far as we can learn he would not depart from this position unless the supporters of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt should ask him to head the ticket. It does not seem probable now that such an appeal to him will be made. We are not sure that he would be acceptable to all the friends of Mr. Roosevelt. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Mr. Taft. He took part in making a memorable Trust decision, on account of which the court has been sharply criticised by Republicans who are called Progressive and who support Mr. Roosevelt. The situation on

the Republican side in this preliminary canvass is an extraordinary one.

There are difficulties on the Democratic side, altho we do not see leading candidates bitterly attacking each other. (Mr. Bryan is not yet a candidate.) Of the four men most prominent in the race—Messrs. Clark, Wilson, Harmon and Underwood—Mr. Clark is the one who now leads. The nominee of the convention must have a two-thirds vote. It must be conceded, we think, that Mr. Bryan and his friends in the party will control more than one-third of the votes to be cast, and that for this reason no one whom they vigorously oppose can be nominated. The vigor of Mr. Bryan's opposition to Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood has repeatedly been exhibited. It is continuously in evidence. The nomination of Speaker Clark is opposed by many Democrats, because they think his judgment is not always sound, and also for the reason that, in their opinion, he would be weak in certain great States without which the party cannot carry the election. It is unfortunate, they say, that he publicly likened President Grover Cleveland to Judas Iscariot, and then begged Judas Iscariot's pardon for having done so. Mr. Clark's foremost supporter appears to be Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who has foes in the party. Governor Wilson, having had no legislative and but brief executive service, is practically an untried man in politics, being known mainly by his historical writings and his recent political addresses.

If neither of these gentlemen should be able to gain two-thirds of the convention, Mr. Bryan would be available. But the action of the Democratic convention will depend in some measure upon that of the Republican convention, which will precede it. Mr. Bryan is on guard. As the candidate of his party in three elections he has a right so to act. If there should be a psychological moment in the course of a deadlock, when need of a harmonizer should be manifest, we presume that he would not decline to serve. And it is quite possible that he may do this with better prospects of success at the polls than he has ever had in the past.

The Meaning of Sore Throat

It is usually considered that the cold weather is responsible for them and that cold air of itself represents a distinct danger. To be out on a windy day, to sit in a draft, to get the feet wet, to sleep at night in a room that is colder than it ought to be, these are what our friends confide to us as the causes of their sore throats when they suffer from them. The whole question of the relation of cold to so-called "colds" and coughs and to the occurrence of various respiratory diseases has been revolutionized in recent years. We know now that while colds occur most frequently during the winter season they bear no definite relations to extremely cold weather. They are most frequent in damp, unsettled weather, more frequent in the temperate than in the frigid zone, occur rarely high up in mountains where the temperature is dry and cold, are seen oftener along the seashore and near lakes than in mountain regions, and nothing seems to be more curative of them than dry cold air. All this in combination with the experience that sufferers from tuberculosis are very much improved by being out in the air in mountain regions, often where the temperature is at zero or below, and with their windows open at night even during the winter time, have made physicians feel that coughs and "colds" must not be attributed simply to cold weather.

This same thing is true of sore throats. Probably the most striking evidence that we have had for this fact in recent years is the epidemic of septic sore throat, which occurred in the neighborhood of Boston last May and June, and the full report of which, from the clinical and pathological standpoints, has been recently published. At the end of May and the beginning of June is not the time when we expect an epidemic of sore throat. Altogether about 1,500 cases occurred near Boston at that time last year, however, beginning about May 15. Of these twenty-seven were fatal and a very large number were followed by rather serious complications. Not long after the beginning of the epidemic it was noted that practically all the patients were being served with the milk

of a certain large dairy. Further investigation made it very clear that this must surely be the cause of the infection. It is to the credit of that dairy company that they at once secured an expert to investigate all the conditions and to report completely just what was the cause and what the predisposing conditions to the infection. This particular dairy company was one of the first to undertake thoroughly the modern hygienic dairying and the occurrence only serves to emphasize how much of care and solicitude is needed to preserve milk from infection, and how even with all that care accidents may happen, infections may take place, contaminations may occur that will produce serious result.

Such epidemics have never been so thoroughly studied in this country before, but have been traced rather frequently abroad. Experts in Great Britain particularly insist that there is not a single year, at least for the last fifteen during which there has not been an epidemic of sore throat due to the drinking of contaminated milk. The symptoms observed over there are very like those noted in the Massachusetts epidemic. The appearance was something like an atypical scarlet fever. The tonsils and the lymphoid tissues of the fauces generally were attacked. The inflammatory symptoms were evidently due to the fact that this lymphoid tissue absorbed the infectious microorganisms so as to save them from doing worse damage perhaps in the lower digestive tract. Unfortunately the virulence of the microorganisms made it difficult for the lymphatic tissues to dispose of them and the consequence was a series of complications usually purulent in character and many of them quite severe. Some of the cervical glands suppurated, certain of the glands of the mouth became affected, the middle ear was attacked, and occasionally complications in connection with the lower digestive tract were noted.

The fatal cases tell the story of the infection very well. In spite of what might be expected at first thought, the deaths did not occur most frequently among very young children, but on the contrary, among old adults. There were only two deaths under the age of ten, one between ten and twenty, one be-

tween twenty and forty, ten between forty and sixty, and thirteen, almost half the total amount, among patients over sixty. The reason for this is not far to seek. Children are much more frequently given boiled milk than are adults and it was the weaklings among those who took milk unboiled that suffered more severely from the disease. On the Continent generally people are prone to be very much surprised to see Americans drinking raw milk. Most of them would as soon think of eating raw meat. There are many who think that the taste of raw milk is much better than after it has been boiled, but there used to be a great many in certain portions of Germany who thought that uncooked ham and uncooked beef tasted ever so much better than the same meats after cooking. They suffered from trichinosis and various forms of animal parasites until the German Government insisted on the most careful meat inspection. We have just two ways of being sure to avoid infection from milk, one by boiling it, the other by the most careful milk inspection or by the pasteurization method, which has just been enforced for all milk sold for consumption in New York City.

It would be surprising to most people to think of an epidemic of sore throat being carried by food material, for it is usually supposed to be a respiratory disease. Investigations with regard to the workmen who are employed in the sewers of London and Paris, and on the sewage farms of Berlin, led physicians to think of this mode of origin for sore throat many years ago. Ordinarily it would be presumed that those who work much in connection with sewage would, because of contamination of their hands and carelessness in various ways, suffer from gastro-intestinal diseases much more frequently than the general average of the population. Carefully prepared statistics, however, show that, on the contrary, owing to the regulations insisted on for them as regards cleanliness, they suffer much less than the average of the population from such affections. What they are prone to are particularly affections of the tonsils, the fauces and the back of the throat. More diphtheria occurs among them. Various forms of putrid or septic sore throat are

seen that are rare among the general population. It is evident that in various ways some of the infectious material gets into their mouths, and the natural guardians of the body in the throat absorb them in order to counteract their influence for ill and suffer as a consequence. Scouts and outposts usually have to bear the brunt of the action if there is an unexpected attack by the enemy in force.

The recent epidemic, then, is an excellent lesson in hygiene. It is not cold air, but infected air or infected material of some kind, and much oftener very probably food material than anything in the air that causes sore throat. Patients suffer from sore throat after having been in crowded cars rebreathing others' air, or in crowded theaters or meeting places. Ordinarily, however, the physician would like to know just what kind of material they have been eating or drinking, for this might throw some light on the etiology of their affection. If the Boston epidemic will serve to emphasize what is now so well recognized, that the best possible protective, as also the best possible remedy against affections of the sore throat is fresh cold air, night and day, it will not have been too costly.

To Lengthen the Presidential Term

Again and again has the proposition been made to lengthen the term of the President of the United States from four to six years, without right to re-election, but nothing has come of it. Now the effort of Mr. Roosevelt to prevent the re-election of Mr. Taft to a second term, and to secure a third term for himself, has called attention to the desirability of such an amendment to the Constitution, and Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, has presented such a resolution. We trust it will be adopted by both Houses of Congress, and we believe it would find little difficulty in being adopted by the State legislatures. The present unhappy contest between the President and the ex-President offends public sentiment, if not decency also; and it calls for a remedy which will prevent such scandal in the future. At the best a Presidential election is a disturbing factor, and a six-year term

would relieve the disturbance by half. Equally the knowledge that a President could enjoy but a single term would save him the indelicacy of suing for re-election, and would remove the possible danger which might come from some popular demagog at some future time fixing himself on the nation as Diaz did in Mexico. It will be remembered that Jefferson, Madison and Andrew Jackson all urged a single six-year term, so that the proposition is nothing new.

President Taft and the Catholic Church

It has been over and over again asserted as against President Taft that he has unduly favored the Catholic Church, and especially it has been declared that he sent Major Butt to Rome as a special messenger for some purpose—it was not exactly clear what—but with the view of getting the Catholic vote. This last has been denied, but still has been believed, and now the President makes a formal denial. He says that Major Butt went for his own pleasure solely, that he wished to be presented to the Pope, and that the President gave him a simple letter of introduction, nothing more. He then explains his suspension of the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs forbidding the wearing of religious garb by teachers of Indian schools, because it was made without waiting for the decision on the question of the Secretary of the Interior, and it was right that the matter should be carefully examined into, as the order would remove over thirty teachers. The President declares that his desire has been to aid all useful religious work, but to show partiality to none. It appears to us that both President Taft and President Roosevelt have been careful not to offend Catholic sensibilities, and to give the Catholic Church all they properly could of favor; but we should be very slow to believe that either of them has meant to do an injustice or to contravene the established principle of our Government, which separates Church and State. Mr. Taft did not send Major Butt to see the Pope; he did not send a wireless message of welcome to the new Apostolic Delegate; and he did not concern himself with the silly question of Cardinal-

ital precedence. These denials are absolute and conclusive.

The Mississippi Flood

Probably many more people have been killed by the breaking of the levees on the Mississippi than died on the "Titanic," but not so many people of distinction, and the conditions, altho terrible, were not so spectacular. The water that broke thru so disastrously is interstate water, and so comes under the purview of Congress under our Constitution. It is the business of the nation as well as of Louisiana to see to it that the levees are high and strong, and it was supposed, until this unprecedented flood, that protection had been amply provided by the Government. Now the levees will have to be repaired and strengthened, and built even higher. The levees are not just at the banks of the river, but sometimes miles back of the river bed. There would have been much more loss of life but for the precautions taken by those who must live within the region of possible overflow. There are marks set to indicate the height of previous floods, and the houses are built on pillars, sometimes so high that a team can be driven under the house, so that they are raised like the old lake dwellings. The river recedes rapidly, leaving a rich sediment, as in the Nile; and before the water is all gone the planters go over their plantations in rafts and pole about, dropping cotton seed, which in a few days springs up. Thus the flood is not wholly a calamity.

Investigating the Disaster

We fear we must admit that the investigation of the "Titanic" disaster made in this country appears to have been carried on along less important lines than in England. Senator Smith's purpose seemed to be to learn why we did not get the news sooner from the "Carpathia," while the English commission is seeking to learn why the ship went down, and why so many lost their lives. Of all the new facts brought out in London, the most astonishing is that after the captain had closed the watertight compartments the chief engineer ordered them opened, so that the men might reach the pumps. That four watertight bulkheads were left open, and

for aught we know but for this terrible blunder the vessel might have floated, at least for some hours until help should come. Why should not this have been learned in the investigation here when all the sailors were at hand to be examined? We can hardly call this horrible disaster the act of God when the vessel was driven at full speed against an iceberg in a known ice-field, and the boats were insufficient, and the sailors had received no drill, and the water-tight compartments were opened wide. There were preventable blunders on every side.

Potash salts are attracting much attention in the United States just now, following the dispute between the German producers and the American consumers last year, which served to call attention to the fact that we are dependent upon Germany for our supply. As a result Congress has made appropriations for the conducting of a search for supplies of potash in America by both the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture and the United States Geological Survey. The resulting competition between the two bureaus to be the first to get results has been unprofitable. To date the drilling in the bed of ancient Lake Lahontan (near Fallon, Nevada) produced nothing, tho not yet completed. A deposit of alunite has been discovered near Marysville, Utah, but information as to how to produce potash salts from alunite on a commercial scale is still absent. To the April number of *Cassier's Magazine*, G. E. Mitchell, of the Geological Survey, contributes an article on the Leucite Hills of Wyoming, which contains nothing new. The Leucite Hills, in the Red Desert of south-central Wyoming, have been extensively studied and their characteristics are well known to geologists. The leucite-bearing rocks do indeed contain about 10 per cent. of potassium suboxid, but unfortunately, so far as chemical technology is at present developed, it is of no more value as a source of potash salts than the alumina of clays is a source of aluminum. But the worst flash in the pan was the recent announcement of Survey officials that they had discovered a lake, containing 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of potassium suboxid in solution, in the northwestern part of San

Bernardino County, California, which would serve as a source of supply for the whole United States for thirty to fifty years to come. The facts of the matter are that, while the lake does contain potash salts of an unknown but presumably large amount, it is completely held by patent or location by the California Trona Company, which had thoroly tested the deposits and discovered their nature some months before. The property is now held under mortgage by the Foreign Mine Development Company, backed by English capital, and negotiations had been under way for the sale of the property as a potash producer months before the Survey "discovered" it. As a matter of fact, the potash apparently occurs in solution as potassium chlorid, associated with larger amounts of sodium chlorid and sodium carbonate, and it is open to grave doubt whether potash salts can here be produced at a profit. The profits of the German producers are large, and, as soon as any serious danger of losing the American market developed, a cut in prices would sweep the infant American industry off its feet.



Delay in Church Union An effort to unite denominations is always a difficult one, because a fighting minority can often delay the movement which the majority desire. For about a dozen years the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists of Canada have been devising union, and a satisfactory plan was presented by the committees in charge. At last it was presented for final adoption to the three denominations. The opposition in the Methodist Church was only 12 per cent., and 20 per cent. with the Congregationalists; but when it came to a vote in the Presbyterian Church 28½ per cent. of the elders voted against it, and of the members and adherents 150,000 voted for union, and 65,000 opposed it. Not only so, but a number of them threatened litigation and schism, so that it was concluded to be better to abandon the plan for the present. It is very much such a case as we had with the Congregationalists, United Brethren and Methodist Protestants in this country a few years ago. The majority favored the plan of union, but a comparatively small majority among the Congre-

gationalists were frightened and hostile, afraid something awful—nobody knew what—might happen if they ventured to trust their brethren of other names. In this Canadian case it is the fear of Wesleyanism—which is Arminianism, which is Socinianism, which is Arianism, which is heresy and antichrist; therefore keep up the schism. What is needed is not so much to give these recalcitrants Christian charity as it is common sense, and to teach the majority to go forward as did the Presbyterians of Scotland, and let the minority do their worst.



The Home Rule Bill The Home Rule bill has past its second reading, and been carried by a majority of 101 in an extraordinarily full House. That is a safe majority and assures its final passage by the House of Commons two months hence. Then it will have to go to the House of Lords, where it is equally sure to be rejected. But that will not be the end of it. The Commons will then re-enact it, and after two years of struggle between the two Houses the bill will become a law without the approval of the Lords. But that will require that the present Liberal Government be not overturned in the meantime and supplanted by a Unionist Parliament. This we do not anticipate. The Liberals have a majority sufficient to hold their own against any attempt of defeat. Meanwhile Mr. Asquith's Government has in hand, simultaneously with the Home Rule bill, the bill to disestablish the Church of England in Wales. This also is sure to pass, altho the Welsh bishops are making a loud complaint and protest. But what is the use? The Welsh people do not want the Established Church. Disestablishment has worked wonders for the Anglican Church in Ireland, and there is no reasonable doubt that it would be in a much better position to seek the favor of the people of Wales if it stood out on even terms with Baptists and Wesleyans. While these important political movements are going on, the Conservatives and their Unionist brethren who left Gladstone and the Whigs have buried their rusty hatchets in the Irish Channel, and are drinking out of the same loving cup, and call themselves National Union-

ists. It is noticeable that while Ulster on the Home Rule bill, and the Church papers on the disestablishment bill, are tearing passions to tatters, the English people as a whole show little interest, and refuse to get excited. Here is an augury of success.



It is a splendid list of works accomplished which President Taft recounts in his telegram to the voters of California, particularly calling attention to policies that interest them. He includes the Panama Pacific Exposition, conservation, the increase of our international and Philippine trade, the Employees' Liability act, the complete regulation of interstate commerce, the Postal Savings Bank bill, the Mining Bureau bill, the Tariff Commission, the change from a \$50,000,000 deficit to a \$40,000,000 surplus, the corporation tax, the Children's Bureau bill, the peace treaties with England and France, emasculated thru the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt, the completing of the Panama Canal, the impartial enforcement of law against corporations and trusts, and, latest, the Workmen's Compensation bill. The simple list makes an effective appeal.



It is not a bad plan organized by the Catholic Colonization Society of Chicago to establish central agencies in Europe for the purpose of directing Catholic immigrants to settle in agricultural colonies where land can be obtained from railroads or companies, and where each colony of five hundred or so will be supplied with a church and a school. In this way they will be more likely to be held to the Church than if they went to Argentina or any other Catholic country of South America. It is claimed that most of the 500,000 Catholic immigrants every year are skilled agriculturists, and it is a great waste of labor that they here settle in cities and become day laborers.



The late decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire leaves the property of Mrs. Eddy to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. It amounts to \$2,000,000, and thus perpetuates the denomination in Boston, and very likely makes it not worth perpetu-

ating. A big property owned by a church, which provides for all expenses, is no advantage for real church purposes, but tends to selfishness and niggardliness. Nor is the financial power and consequent authority of the central church likely to tend to unity elsewhere. Already there are signs of division with resentment of control.



Did Lombroso leave an unpublished paper in which he says that all Americans are neurasthenics? So he is quoted:

"Strenuous work and alcoholic stimulants have in thirty years caused every citizen of the United States to become a neurasthenic, and the same effects are being produced in the more civilized parts of Europe."

But there is less alcohol per man drunk now than a generation ago, and it would be absurd to call the great bulk of the men one meets in business in our cities in any sense neurasthenic.



We do not see how the British court could have been more lenient than it was in sentencing Tom Mann to six months imprisonment without hard labor. His offense was in urging soldiers sent to quell violence at strikes to refuse to obey orders. That was inciting to mutiny in the interest of lawless anarchy. He says that to obey orders would be to shoot our brothers. Not unless the brothers were guilty of crime.



The action of the House of Representatives in refusing an appropriation to carry on the Court of Commerce really abolishes it after a year's existence, because some of its decisions do not please the majority. It is a very unfortunate action, and is aided by the attack on the personal probity of one of its judges.



Not a single vessel flying the stars and stripes entered the port of London last year. The disgrace of that fact rests on Congress, which refuses to allow American merchants to buy a ship where they can buy it cheapest and then carry the flag.



The School Board of Philadelphia have taken action to abolish all high school fraternities. We commend their excellent example to other cities.

FINANCIAL

New York's Bond Sale

The city of New York sold, last week, \$65,000,000 of fifty-year $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. bonds. This was the largest sale of the kind ever made by the municipality. Subscriptions for four times the amount were received, from 372 bidders, and 265 of these were successful. The average price paid by them was 100.747, which makes an income basis of 4.21 per cent. The average price paid at a sale of \$60,000,000 in January of last year was a little higher, 100.904. This time the lowest successful bid was 100.579, while the highest was 102, but for only \$500. A group composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank bid 100.4907 for all or none, and got none. To Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on bids ranging from 100.252 to 100.702, the award was \$11,000,000. Harvey Fisk & Sons and A. B. Leach & Co. received \$10,200,000, and \$6,000,000 went to the Guaranty Trust Company. Awards to savings banks amounted to about \$4,000,000. The interest rate on New York City bonds has risen in recent years from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Prior to 1905 the average income rate realized by buyers was less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average rate on first class securities of this kind has been rising all over the world.

May Crop Report

THE Government's May crop report was not a favorable one. Winter wheat's condition at the beginning of the month was only 79.7, against 86.1 one year ago and a ten years' average of 85.2. But the most depressing part of the report was that which showed that 6,469,000 acres had been winter-killed and abandoned. This is 20 per cent. of the area sown last fall, and the loss of these acres leaves only 25,744,000, the smallest winter wheat area since 1899. A new record is made by this loss, for the largest in preceding years was 4,933,000 acres, in 1904. The States which suffer most, with the percentage abandoned in each, are as follows: Illinois, 53.5; Indiana, 46.5; Ohio, 45.2; Michigan, 26. These States this year will produce 40,000,000

bushels less than they need for home consumption; last year they had enough and 30,000,000 bushels to spare. The crop of winter wheat indicated by the report is 370,714,000 bushels; 430,656,000 bushels were harvested in 1911. It is well known, of course, that the greater part of the winter-killed wheat is plowed under, and that other cereals, generally corn or oats, are planted in place of it. This reduces the farmers' loss. The report shows that rye is in fairly good condition, 87.5, against an average of 89.2. An exceptionally backward season is indicated by the statement that on May 1 only 52.8 per cent. of the spring plowing had been done, against 71 per cent. last year and a ten year's average of 67.6. And for spring planting the figures are 48.9 per cent., against 60 per cent. in 1911. This crop report had no perceptible effect upon general business, which continues to be in healthy condition and characterized by reasonable conservatism.

The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, at its spring meeting, last week, adopted resolutions pledging the association's hearty support to projects and legislation for the promotion of farm development, and urging the passage by Congress of pending bills for field demonstration. In twenty-three States there are now Bankers' Agricultural Committees, and the Executive Council promises that there shall soon be such a committee in every other State.

New Home of the First National Bank of Philadelphia

SINCE January 2, 1865, the First National Bank of Philadelphia has had its home at No. 315 Chestnut street. The old St. Louis Hotel formerly occupied the site. The bank was originally located on the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets. It enjoys the distinction of being the first bank chartered under the national banking act of 1863. Each national bank has a charter number which the Comptroller of the Currency requires it to use upon its stationery. The First National Bank of Philadelphia uses No. 1, as it has charter No. 1. This bank was also the first to issue national



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA
General view of the interior

currency and was appointed the first United States depository. Its original capital was \$150,000, increased four months later to \$500,000, and in January, 1864, to \$1,000,000. In July, 1910, when the Merchants' National Bank was merged, the capital was made \$1,500,000. Among the charter stockholders were such well-known Philadelphians as A. J. Drexel, Jay Cooke, C. H. Clark and Stephen Caldwell. In the forty-nine years of the bank's history there have been but four presidents—C. H. Clark served from 1863 to 1874; George Philler from 1874 to 1904; Morton McMichael from January to March, 1904, and J. Tatnall Lea from 1904 to date.

The original building was planned by John McArthur, Jr., who was the architect for the United States Post Office Building in Philadelphia. The alterations and additions have been made under the supervision of John T. Windrim, the official architect for the Girard estate. The new building is recognized as one of the most complete banking plants in

the United States. Altho an exclusive banking building, it is five floors in high. The old granite front and original banking room have been retained, but all modern conveniences added in the way of equipment, such as fireproof metal furniture, electric elevators, pneumatic tubes, vacuum cleaners, refrigerating plant, and modern heating and ventilating systems, with locker rooms, lavatories, and dining rooms for employees. The gray tones of the interior decoration increase the light in the banking room and harmonize agreeably with the mahogany woodwork and the Italian marble which has been used in the wainscoting, railings and counters.

The last statement issued by the bank gives its total resources as \$30,908,448. The surplus and undivided profits are \$1,620,950 and the deposits \$26,787,501. The present officers are: J. Tatnall Lea, president; William A. Law, first vice-president; Kenton Warne, second vice-president, and Thomas W. Andrew, cashier.

INSURANCE

A Notable Concession

DURING recent years there has been a decided tendency on the part of that factor in our civilization which is designated, "public policy," away from the custom once quite prevalent, of permitting capital to use the system of life insurance as a profit-making enterprise. The individual man who gives the subject any consideration at all, does not know that a properly constituted and capably managed life insurance company, once going, has no need of capital funds; and yet the mass of the population, in some inexplicable and mysterious way, is dumbly conscious of the fact. There was a time in the history of the business when it was not nearly so difficult as it is now to equip and start a company without capital, as our oldest and largest institutions evidence.

It is therefore gratifying to note from time to time the disposition evinced by a few of the most successful stock companies to reduce, as far as reason may require, the tax which the invested or accumulated capital levies on the policyholders. Quite the most distinctive movement of this kind is that which the management of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, whose home office is at Newark, N. J., inaugurated several years ago for distributing among its policyholders some sixteen or eighteen millions of accumulated surplus, and which was vigorously contested in the New Jersey courts by a coterie of minority stockholders. The management of the company very properly contended that the stockholders had in the past received handsome returns on their invested capital; that they would continue to receive a reasonable income on it in the future; and that, as the policyholders, by paying much more than adequate premiums, had made the splendid success the company had achieved possible, it was but just to them that the overplus should now revert to them. The litigation finally got to the Supreme Court of the State, which upheld the views expressed by the management.

As the result of this decision, the

policyholders of the Prudential will get these millions of surplus, which the management for several years past has stood ready voluntarily to surrender to them—an action that becomes notable in the face of the fact that the policy contracts are of the non-participating kind, which means that they provide for the payment of no dividends to policyholders at all.



IF THE INDEPENDENT has frequently considered the problem of policy loans, that is because of the sinister importance of the subject. Today, however, the right view is coming to be the general view: whether or not men will live up to it. The thirty-third annual report of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia devotes two paragraphs to this vital subject:

"When a man takes out a policy of insurance he creates an estate of just that amount. The moment he places a loan against his policy, that moment he takes a step backward. Unfortunately, he is not the greatest sufferer. Often the transaction is unknown to the family until a death claim is entered, and it develops that the policy has been mortgaged.

"The rule adopted by the Fidelity of accepting instalments as low as five dollars has, we are glad to say, encouraged a number of policyholders to repay their loans, \$70,968.39 having been repaid in 1911"



THE frame furniture plant of the Estey Manufacturing Company, at Owosso, Mich., was blown down by a windstorm. The values were protected by \$90,000 of fire insurance, but the proprietor had refused to carry windstorm insurance, and so his loss is heavy. About \$50,000 of values were saved, and the insurance on the stock has been transferred to another location. Public meetings have been held to help out the concern by public subscriptions of new stock. One result should be to make Owosso and vicinity a fertile field for tornado insurance.



THE United States headquarters of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, were removed from Philadelphia to New York on March 31.

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Survey of the World

National Politics In California, on the 14th, Mr. Roosevelt carried the primary elections by a large majority, having about twice as many votes as were given to the President, and three times the number cast for Senator La Follette. Speaker Clark was the choice of the Democrats. Mr. Taft had sent an appeal to the Republican men and women of the State, reviewing the record of his administration. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, was not giving him a square deal, but was appealing to class hatred and forcing sham issues. Women prominent in the suffrage movement in the East sent messages urging the women of California to oppose the President. After the result in California was known, the contest in Ohio excited much interest. In Mr. Taft's own State he and Mr. Roosevelt were making several speeches every day. The President asserted that Mr. Roosevelt was an egotist and a demagog. Mr. Roosevelt used epithets in his replies. All the assertions which had been made by the two in other States were repeated, but with additional emphasis and many bitter words. A new statement about the Harvester Trust was published by Mr. Hilles, the President's secretary, the substance of it being that Mr. Townsend, the attorney who had prepared, as an assistant of Attorney-General Bonaparte, to sue the company, had been restrained on account of the arguments addressed to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Perkins, and that the Attorney-General then appeared to be offended because his own influence with the President had been overcome by the Trust's representatives. Certain utterances of Mr. Roosevelt were regarded as indicating his purpose

to bolt the nomination of Mr. Taft, altho the ex-President repeatedly claimed that he himself had so many delegates that he would surely be nominated on the first ballot. The President, he said, was striving to win by fraud, and if he should so win, honest Republicans could no longer respect the action of the convention. A nomination gained in that way would "mean the ruin of the Republican party." Before the end of the week Mr. Taft claimed 559 votes, or more than a majority, and Mr. Roosevelt claimed 500. On the 20th Mr. Taft published a statement. The certainty of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat, he said, must be a source of profound congratulation to all patriotic citizens, who could see "the utter wreck he would have made of the party if nominated, and the great danger to which the country would have been exposed if there had been any chance of his election for a third term." Mr. Roosevelt asserted, he continued, that he was the Republican party, and that if the convention should ignore his "flimsy contests" he would not abide by its judgment. The inference was that he would bolt:

"With clearly traceable premeditation he projected contests without the slightest reason therefor, in many cases weeks after the regular conventions had been held, merely to make a basis for a campaign of bluff and bluster. Now he threatens that unless this campaign thus carried on is to be recognized as successful and unless honestly elected delegates shall be thrown out in sufficient numbers to give him a majority he will break from the party and try to ruin that which he cannot rule. I appeal to all Republicans to say whether a man who assumes this attitude does not forfeit his claim to any right to become a candidate in a Republican convention. Honored with the nomination to the Presidency by that party, and with the most sacred obligations

resting upon him to be loyal to its organization, to respect the rules governing its national convention, and to recognize the authority of the committees duly appointed under its traditional policy, he flouts in advance the decision of all these and announces that unless he is to be nominated the interest of the party and the interest of its members are to be sacrificed, and only his selfish ambition is to be consulted. It cannot be that Republicans will countenance such a breach of party fealty, such treason to the party's properly constituted government, and such defiance of the will of its majority."

Senator La Follette, who was also making speeches in Ohio, published the list of the contributors to his campaign fund, and demanded that Mr. Roosevelt, to whom he is clearly hostile, should follow this example. We give the figures in our editorial pages. In St. Louis and elsewhere leagues of anti-third term Republicans were formed, the members promising not to vote for Mr. Roosevelt if he should be nominated.—On the Democratic side there was no excitement. Mr. Clark was steadily increasing his lead. Governor Harmon replied at length and with sarcasm to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Bryan. The latter, he said, twitted him with disappointment in the selection of delegates. "I would rather take a disappointment from my party in its nominations than inflict disappointments on it in elections. Tho I have been five times its candidate, I have never disappointed it yet." Mr. Bryan had predicted certain failure if he should be nominated for the Presidency, but he did not think Mr. Bryan had "shown himself qualified to pick a winner."—The Socialist party has nominated Eugene V. Debs for President and Emil Seidel, ex-Mayor of Milwaukee, for Vice-President.

Congress A constitutional amendment providing for direct election of United States Senators now goes to the States for approval or rejection. The House, last week, by a vote of 237 to 39, passed the joint resolution which the Senate had passed. All the negative votes were those of Democrats. The approval of thirty-six of the forty-eight States is now required. Massachusetts has been the first to act. On the 17th the Massachusetts House approved the amendment by acclama-

tion.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has decided to report favorably a resolution for a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years, both the President and the Vice-President to be ineligible for re-election.—The anti-injunction bill, which is approved by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the Federation of Labor, was passed in the House last week by a vote of 244 to 31. It prohibits the granting of injunctions without notice to the persons affected. Injunctions so granted are to be effective for only seven days and to be renewable only when the court is convinced that the action is necessary. Peaceful picketing is protected.—The Democrats of the Senate have decided to insist that action upon the pending House tariff bills be taken before adjournment. A substitute for the House sugar and excise tax bill has been reported by the Republicans of the Finance Committee. It is said that the regular Republicans are inclined to allow the passage of the House bills, expecting that the President will veto them.



Trust Cases The House Banking and Currency Committee, engaged in the Money Trust inquiry, took the testimony on the 16th, of Herman Sielcken, a prominent coffee merchant, with respect to Brazil's valorization plan concerning coffee and the loans made in support of that plan. Two days later, the Government began suit in New York against eight defendants identified with the plan, alleging that the Sherman act had been violated. The court was asked to restrain the defendants from disposing of 950,000 bags of Rio coffee stored in New York, to appoint a receiver, and to order a sale of the coffee. When the State of Sao Paulo and the Brazilian Government decided to buy and hold 10,000,000 bags, because large crops had made the price very low, \$75,000,000 was borrowed—\$65,000,000 from European bankers and \$10,000,000 from a New York syndicate composed of the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank. Seven persons, represent-

ing the lenders and Brazil, were appointed a committee to supervise the gradual sale of the stored coffee. Mr. Sielcken was one of these. He and his foreign associates are defendants in the suit, and the 950,000 bags of coffee are a part of the coffee withheld from the market by Brazil and Sao Paulo. Since the plan was adopted, several years ago, the price of Rio coffee has doubled.—Testimony was taken last week in the suits for the dissolution of the Steel Corporation and the Sugar Trust. Much of it was a repetition of what has been brought out by recent official investigations.—The Government and the Powder Trust have agreed as to the decree which is to cause dissolution.—Suit against the Aluminum Company of America, or Aluminum Trust, was begun on the 16th, but the company had already agreed with the Government as to a reorganization in lawful form.



Labor Controversies The convention of delegates representing the union of anthracite coal miners decided, on the 18th, by a vote of 323 to 64, to accept the agreement made by their officers with the companies. At first there was much opposition, but the convention was urged to accept by President White and ex-President Lewis, the former pointing out that the union's fund was small and that the number of members had fallen to less than 30,000. It was agreed that the men should resume work on the 22d. The wage increase is 10 per cent., but abolition of the sliding scale makes the net gain only 5½ per cent. This decision affects 170,000 men.—A committee representing fifty Eastern railroads is considering the demands recently made by the firemen.—Chicago's striking freight handlers promise that a general strike of such workmen thruout the country shall be ordered.—The printers in Chicago have voted not to go on strike in sympathy with the pressmen, who recently quit work. They decline to break existing contracts. Pressmen in New York have reached a similar decision.—Strikes of waiters in two or three prominent hotels of New York have led to the presentation of a long

list of demands by the union, and these the Association of Hotel Keepers is considering.—At San Diego, Cal., on the 15th, Ben Reitman, an associate of Emma Goldman, who had accompanied her to that city, where both proposed to take part in the controversy excited by the Industrial Workers of the World, was taken from a hotel, carried 20 miles in an automobile, and then tarred, feathered and branded. Miss Goldman was forced to leave the city. By instructions from Washington, the district attorney is making an investigation, and a report as to the situation in San Diego has been submitted to Governor Johnson by a commissioner whom he sent to the place.



Philippine Islands W. Cameron Forbes, Governor-General of the Philippines, was the guest of honor at a dinner in New York, last week, and a letter from the President was read. Mr. Taft said:

"It needs a good many years in which to vindicate the course we have taken to fit the Philippine people to assume the responsibilities of complete self-government. Were we now, or within a short time, to leave the islands, we should leave them under conditions which would rapidly bring about chaos, and the good we have done there would largely be lost."

Governor Forbes spoke of the growing prosperity of the islands, due to our recent tariff legislation. Wages had been increased. It was not true that the Filipino would not work. Formerly he was required to work for almost nothing; under favorable conditions he would work satisfactorily.—The net profits from seignorage in Philippine coinage operations, and from interest on deposits of gold reserve in recent years, exceed \$10,000,000, and out of these profits has been built up a gold standard fund of \$10,308,577, which is 46 per cent. of the insular currency in circulation.



Mexico After the battle at Conejos, on the 12th, when, according to the Federal commander, the rebels lost 2,000 in killed, wounded and desertions, Orozco retreated northward, making his headquarters at Jiminez, 92 miles from Torreon, while his main army held a strong position at Rellano, within 57

miles of that city. He admitted his defeat, but said this was only the beginning of the fight. He relied upon Campa, who with 1,500 men had made a flank movement and was southwest of Torreon. But Campa was checked, and is said to be surrounded at the mining camp of Velardena. The Federals moved northward slowly, as Orozco had burned all the bridges. Marches were made at night, owing to the heat. The country is a desert. It was the Federal commander's purpose to drive Orozco back to Chihuahua and capture Juarez. At the beginning of the present week, little had been done. Orozco was still retreating. It is asserted that Salazar, one of his officers, suffered a great defeat week before last at Cuatro Cienegas, south of Eagle Pass; that his army of 2,000 was trapped in a cañon; that 800 were killed and so many wounded that he took only 500 back to Orozco. Gomez, whose assumption of the Presidency was repudiated by Orozco, has returned to San Antonio. Enrile, Orozco's man of finance, was stabbed thrice in Chihuahua, last week, and his assailants escaped. Dispatches from that city say it was believed that he was the representative of Reyes, Limantour and Terrazas, who were supplying funds for Orozco. But the latter had thrown him aside. In the Senate at Washington, last week, Mr. Fall, of New Mexico, had placed in the *Record* a long statement made by Peter F. Aitken, now in jail at El Paso for smuggling arms across the border. Aitken asserts that he was employed by the Japanese as a spy in the war with Russia; that he was recently so employed by Orozco; that Orozco's support comes from Japan; that he witnessed the signing of agreements at Chihuahua on March 9 by Orozco and agents of Japan, and that Japan is to get valuable concessions if Orozco is successful. Little or no weight is given to this tale by the press. Madero asks the Mexican Congress for a law permitting the execution of persons who attack trains or injure railway tracks or telegraph lines. The transport "Buford" sailed northward from Salina Cruz, on the 19th, with 399 American refugees on board. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-Ameri-

can Union, in an address at New York last week said there was a mighty peril in intervention, which might be caused by the loose talk of speakers and writers. Intervention would be the beginning of an endless war. All the countries of Latin America would become hostile to us and our loss in influence and trade would be great.



South and Central America

At the recent battle in Paraguay, when the Government forces routed the revolutionists, their leader, Colonel Jara, formerly President, was captured, and in a short time he died of his wounds. His death ends the revolt. Eight hundred rebels were killed and two German military instructors. — Our Government has been informed that Cipriano Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, now in the Canary Islands, is so disabled by chronic disease that he can never again take an active part in any political movement. — A revolt in the Brazilian province of Acre has driven out the Prefect, General Araipe. In one battle seventy were killed. The revolutionists proclaimed the independence of the province. — Our Government has urged Ecuador to satisfy the just demands of the American owners of the railroad which extends from Guayaquil to Quito. Payment is due for carrying troops and the subvention has been withheld. Followers of Alfaro, who was killed at the end of the recent revolution, have started a new revolt in the southern part of the country. — The Pearson firm, in which Lord Cowdray is prominent, has won the contract for improving the port of Valparaiso. Seven years will be required and the cost will be \$13,000,000. — Forest fires on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica have destroyed fifteen villages. Twenty lives were lost. — Santo Domingo's customs receipts, collected under American supervision, were \$995,751 in the first quarter of the present year, or \$205,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1911. A large part of the money is deposited in New York to pay the foreign debt. — On May 1, only 26,836,494 cubic yards remained to be excavated on the route of

the Panama Canal; 93 per cent. of the work on the Gatun locks had been done, with 92 per cent. at the Pedro and Miguel locks, and 61 per cent. at Miraflores. The sluice gates at the Gatun dam were closed, and the great lake began to form. The canal expenditures thus far have been \$251,376,491.—There were political riots in Panama last week. One man was killed and several prominent persons were arrested. At the request of both parties, President Taft has appointed Minister Dodge, Colonel Goethals and the commander of our infantry garrison a commission to supervise the registration and the coming election.



The "Titanic" Case At the Board of Trade's inquiry last week the fact was brought out that the Leyland Line steamship "Californian" saw rockets fired upon the night the "Titanic" sank. The captain insists that the vessel in distress, about five miles distant, was not so large as the White Star liner. One witness testified that he took the unknown ship for a "tramp." The third officer of the "Californian," however, testified that he recognized the ship for a passenger vessel, and that his captain knew the "Titanic" to be the only passenger vessel near by. The inquiry has also brought out the fact that Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon's solicitor advised one of the members of the lifeboat crew what testimony he should give about the alleged refusal of certain passengers to take on passengers who were in the sea near the "Titanic."—J. Bruce Ismay has offered to contribute \$50,000 and Mrs. Ismay has offered the same sum to found a pension fund for the widows of those who have lost their lives at sea while serving on British merchant vessels. No pension is to exceed \$100 a year.—The scout cruiser "Birmingham," of the United States navy, has been ordered from Philadelphia to make a comprehensive study of the ice fields in the track of transatlantic navigation. Reports of the position of ice packs and bergs will be made by wireless as frequently as possible. An international patrol of the danger zone may be established.

A New King of Denmark

Frederick VIII, the King of Denmark, returning from Nice to Copenhagen, died in one of the streets of Hamburg on the night of May 14. His body was unrecognized and carried to the morgue, where it was identified by members of his suite. At first it was announced that he had died in bed at his hotel. Frederick VIII was born June 3, 1843. He has ruled since 1906. He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Charles XV, King of Sweden, and had eight children. The Crown Prince Christian,



CHRISTIAN X
The New King of Denmark

who will rule as Christian X, was born in 1870, was brought up with simplicity, and married in 1898 Alexandrina, daughter of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Christian's younger brother, Charles, married his cousin Maud, a daughter of Edward VII of England, and is King of Norway, bearing the title Haakon VII. The late King of Denmark was democratic in his sympathies and manners, and was popular with his subjects, as his son is said to be. Christian X is a well built man and

an athlete, and loves the army. He has two sons.—The body of the late King reached Copenhagen on May 17. The funeral will occur on May 24, in the Cathedral. The late King was related to many royal houses.



Attacks on the Kaiser The German Emperor is reported to have declared at a banquet in Strasburg that he would incorporate Alsace-Lorraine into Prussia, and to have said: "I'll smash your constitution into little pieces!" The Socialist, Philip Scheidemann, criticised this in the Reichstag as "a momentous confession," being a threat of "the most severe punishment that can be inflicted upon a people—a punishment like imprisonment and the forfeiture of civil rights." He added that "it is now a matter of shame to be a Prussian," Prussia being "a German Siberia." Conservatives cried out "Shame!" at this, and the Ministers quitted the chamber. Later the Chancellor tried to explain away the Emperor's Alsatian indiscretion, which was due to his wrath at the conduct of the newly established Parliament. It is the old question of the repression of French patriotism in the "Lost Provinces" which provoked the Kaiser's anger. French sentiment there has been enraged by the recent maneuvers of military aeroplanes under the command of Prince Henry on the frontier.—Kaiser Wilhelm has also come in for severe criticism in the discussions of army duelling. The Socialist Ledebour has declared in the Reichstag that those who recognize duelling not only violate the penal code, but are of a low moral level. The man who rejects duelling for himself and his family, while as a ruler he forces others to fight, is of the very lowest morality. The president of the Reichstag rebuked the speaker for his allusions to His Majesty.—The Reichstag on May 13 adopted the proposals for the naval increase under the estimates of 1912-1913. This means a continuation of the policy of naval extension, and the German navy will soon rank above that of the United States. They are now ranked as equal. The Socialists in the Reichstag voted solidly against the bill.—The new battleship "Goeben" developed on her trial

trips, under forced draft, what is said to be a speed record for great warships: over 30 knots an hour.—Baron von Bieberstein, the new Ambassador of Germany to Great Britain, will receive a salary of \$37,500, the highest amount paid to any official of the German Government, with the exception of the Kaiser. At Constantinople Von Bieberstein received \$30,000, which is the salary of the German Ambassadors at Vienna, Paris and Washington. France is uneasy at the evident intention of Germany to win English friendship.—Count Stuerghk, Austrian Prime Minister since November, 1911, was suddenly stricken with blindness on May 15.



Crime in France The "Villa Bonheur," in Nogent, three miles from Paris, where the two remaining members of the automobile anarchists and robbers were in hiding, was raided by the police on the night of May 14. Dogs were used in the attack, without great effectiveness, and the results attained with high explosives were disappointing. Two soldiers were killed by the outlaws' bullets and four policemen wounded, in spite of the use of "bullet-proof shields." Automobiles and trains brought sightseers to the scene, and after one of the bandits was brought out of the house, dying, he is said to have been trampled and kicked to death by the mob. Octave Garnier, the brains of the organization, and known to his friends as "the pretty eel," had prepared the villa for defense. He and his comrade fired 300 shots thru holes pierced in the walls. The besiegers fired about 2,000 shots. These anarchistic bandits had kept themselves in good physical condition thru regular exercise and practised vegetarianism and teetotalism. Before the end came Garnier and his comrade Vallet turned their revolvers against themselves. Garnier seems to have destroyed all their funds but a few bank notes before he shot himself. In a notebook he recorded the fact that he became an anarchist out of his hatred of work, "one of the forms of capitalistic exploitation." There were revolvers and automatic cartridges in quantities, besides ammunition, in the house at Nogent. The band, all of whose

members now seem to have been exterminated or jailed, has been especially active since April 1. The first notable automobile crime dates from November, 1911. The robbery of a bank messenger of \$1,000 cash and \$25,000 in securities was effected in December, 1911, in the capital. Some blame the glorification of crime in fiction and on the stage for the development of these clever, cruel and melodramatic brigands, who committed some of their exploits in silk hats and frock coats, wearing flowers, and riding in a limousine with a liveried chauffeur. Other persons credit their performances to the international society of anarchists. There are said to be 10,000 anarchists in Paris alone. — Two thousand steel workers have struck at St. Etienne, France, because of the dismissal of three comrades. — The Western Railway, owned and operated by the French Government, will, it is officially estimated, cost the nation a deficit of over \$16,000,000 in 1912 and nearly \$18,000,000 in 1913. — Two suffragets ran for office in the municipal elections of May 5, both as "Unified Socialists." Women are ineligible for election under the French law, and they received only 148 votes against 1,860, and 463 against 2,066.

In Morocco The French are sending to Morocco reinforcements of a mountain battery, Algerian tirailleurs, zouaves, chasseurs d'Afrique and a part of the Foreign Legion, besides warships. At the end of last year the French army of occupation was estimated at 54,000 men. It is agreed that General Lyautey, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, is the proper man to serve as first Resident-General. His experience in Eastern Morocco fits him for the task bequeathed by M. Regnault, who is retired as Minister to Morocco after having contended with the difficulties of European intervention, native anarchy and an unstable Foreign Office. French prestige has suffered eclipse in Northern Morocco during the last year, and the final touches were the massacre at Fez and the desertion of a squadron of Shereefian cavalry at Suk-el-Arba. The Resident-General, who has served as French High Commissioner on the Algero-Moroccan

frontier, was born at Nancy in 1854, and has seven or eight years to serve before reaching the age limit. He has won distinction as a cavalry officer and colonial administrator, is the author of several military treatises, and is regarded as likely to be elected, in the future, a member of the Academy. His task in Morocco is none the less difficult. Paris looks forward to a long military campaign, costly in men and money. The Sultan Mulai Hafid gives anxiety. Alternately he threatens to abdicate and expresses a wish to go to France. His condition is described as neurasthenic. The hillsmen of Morocco have proclaimed Hamid el-Arba Sultan, and offer defiance to France and Spain alike. There has been disorder in the suburbs of Marakesh, where the Caliph was assassinated early in May. The Spaniards defeated the Moors in an engagement near Hajada, in the hinterland of Melilla, on May 13.

Russian Affairs The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, has asked for the recall of M. Louis, French Ambassador. His complaint, thru the Russian Ambassador to France, that his projects concerning the Turko-Italian war and Eastern affairs were not understood in Paris was followed up by the further objection that M. Louis did not mix with St. Petersburg society. M. Poincaré, the French Premier and Foreign Minister, is likely to visit the Russian capital before the summer is over; in the meantime a successor will be found for the St. Petersburg post. French opinion is somewhat offended at the attitude of the ally. — Russia's navy has recently given her trouble: a mutiny having occurred aboard the battleship "Tsarevitch" on May 8, and twenty men from other ships having been taken in irons to St. Petersburg to be tried on the charge of revolutionary propaganda. They projected a requiem mass for the victims of the soldiers in the recent conflict at the Lena gold mine, and with plotting to murder the officers of the fleet and seize some of the ships—as in the Black Sea plot. Demonstrations at St. Petersburg occurred last month against the Lena affair, and the press has expressed its disapproval.

A California Historical Pageant

BY WILLARD HUNTINGTON WRIGHT



J. S. MCGROARTY

rama of California's history under Spanish rule.

This phase of American history embodies those principles of ritual, poetry, dramatic action and scenic romance which form the foundation of pageantry. It combines the Old World civilization with the savagery of the new. Its color contrasts in the gorgeous Spanish costumes, the brilliant uniforms of the King's soldiers, and the blazing garments of the Indians, make possible a rich and picturesque setting. The spiritual struggles of the Franciscan padres form a basis of conflict whose romance is as arresting as the encounters between the Indians and the Catalonian troops. Then there is the climactic crash of Spain's régime—a dénouement which lends itself to play construction. The period of the rise and fall of Spain's power in California forms an isolated segment of American history and contains a sequence of events strikingly in accord with the laws of dramatic technique.

Outside of its unusual theme matter, there are in the pageant masque at San Gabriel important characteristics which distinguish it from all other American spectacles. In the first place, it is performed indoors. This fact may seem to preclude the possibilities of its spectacular importance. On the contrary, it has made possible effects otherwise unobtainable. It is true that in being enclosed it

THE most recent step in the development of the pageant in America is that taken at San Gabriel, Cal., an historic town nine miles from Los Angeles. There, on the night of April 29, not a hundred feet from the mission of San Gabriel, founded in 1771, was performed for the first time John Steven McGroarty's "Mission Play," a dramatic pano-

has lost some of the festal spirit, but the development of the modern pageant leads inevitably away from the mere dumb procession of tableaux. Even if the present housed pageant loses some of its hereditary spirit, this loss is more than compensated by the gain of indoor lighting effects and scenic illusion.

The enormous theater at San Gabriel, designed in careful and minute harmony with the early missions' architecture, preserves also the atmosphere peculiar to the play's theme. The stage, nearly a hundred feet across, is sufficiently large to accommodate three hundred persons without crowding. In the "sets" are natural trees and full-sized tule huts like those inhabited by the early pioneers. With the aid of artistic "drops" and the latest appliances for lighting are obtained effects impossible in any open amphitheater. Also, the dialog is audible to every spectator.

The feature of the "Mission Play" which gives its chief significance is its close adherence to dramatic form. The presenting a chronological record of the principal historic phases of the rise and fall of the Spanish civilization in California, there runs thruout the pageant a story full of dramatic episodes. This story welds the historical portions of the play, gives the spectacle coherence, and interprets the personalities and the ideals which underlie the history it reveals.

There have been several attempts in American pageants to correlate these two dramatic forms. The effort was made in the Gloucester pageant, in which the episodes were chosen from Mr. Percy MacKaye's "The Canterbury Pilgrims." Two other plays of this nature might be mentioned—the St. Gaudens fête at Cornish in 1905, and the annual Redwood play of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, founded on a masque written by one of the members. In these pageant plays there has been an attempt at the reconciliation of the fête and the dramatic idea; but in no instance has the combination been successfully achieved.

because of the disproportionate emphasis on the underlying principles of a community pageant and drama.

In the "Mission Play" at San Gabriel there is a closer alliance of these principles than in any other American presentation, altho dramatic sequence has been necessarily sacrificed at several points to the length of the period treated. From the first scene to the last—that is, from the first Franciscan settlement in California in 1769 to the American invasion, which marked the final disintegration of Spanish rule—sixty-five years elapse. Even so, a consecutive and unified story runs thruout the pageant, having its tragic climax in the last few seconds of the play. This story, tho at times imaginary, adheres closely to historical events, and its principal characters are historical personages. Even the fictitious characters are individualized, so that their appeal is personal as well as symbolic. Furthermore, the community idea predominates, thus preserving the most vital and important element of pageantry. No extraneous appeal or allusion has been introduced. The spirit of the ancient pageant has been crystallized in dramatic form.

The first scene reveals the shores of that portion of San Diego Bay where Point Loma Promontory shoulders out to sea. Here Don Gaspar de Portola estab-

lished the first Christian colony in California, bringing with him Father Junipero Serra, the founder of the California missions. In this act are depicted the early struggles of the expedition against starvation and sickness. At the parting of the curtains Don Gaspar has gone in search of Monterey, where he hopes to find relief; and the first dramatic event of the play is his return from the north with his stricken soldiers. He has failed in his quest. His men urge him to return to Mexico. There is little to eat and sickness is ravaging the colony. Hopeless, he determines to abandon California, and orders preparations to be made. But Father Junipero, already well along in years, cannot bring himself to give up the dream. He pleads with the men to wait a little longer for the relief vessel which Don Galvez has promised to send. The soldiers will not listen to his entreaties. Even the padres who have come with him advise the return. Night is closing down, and the preparations for departure at the turning of the tide are continued. Father Serra ascends Presidio Hill and begins to pray. The scene is an impressive one—the soldiers, busy with the task of packing, and the monotone of Father Serra's prayer falling resonantly upon the turmoil and commotion. Suddenly a shout goes up. Against the



A SAVAGE FESTAL DANCE

Performed by real Indians during the progress of the Mission Play



THE LAST OF THE EARLY FRANCISCAN PADRES HAS DIED OF STARVATION

A body of loyal Indians has brought him to be buried at the Old Mission. His arrival interrupts a love scene and determines the conclusion of Act III

shadowy horizon a ship is seen circling Point Loma. Don Galvez sails slowly into the harbor. The history of California is begun.

In the course of this act many dramatic episodes occur: The report of the discovery of the harbor of St. Francis and the naming of San Francisco Bay; the first encounter with the naked savages; the tragedy attending Don Gaspar's attempt to find Monterey; the impressive service of the first baptism of an Indian in California.

Fifteen years elapse between the first and second acts. The missions have all been built and El Camino Real established. Spanish civilization in California is at its zenith. The scene is the patio of the great mission of San Carlos, at Carmel, near Monterey, which in those days was the social and military headquarters

of California. The Indian converts now number thousands; they have been carefully trained in the trades, and a portion of the act is taken up with the exhibition of their craftsmanship before the padres of the different missions who have come to Father Serra to make the report of their achievements. Father Serra is now in the last year of his life, white and feeble, yet dominating the missions' history. The story moves swiftly forward, centering around the same characters as in the preceding act. But there are many additional historical characters introduced into the plot, chief among them Captain Rivera y Moncada, the commandante of the King's troops in California. A primitive yet typical love story between Anita, a half-breed girl, and Pablo, an Indian neophyte, is brought out when Rivera demands the custody of the girl. A dra-



THE FAREWELL OF FATHER JUNIPERO SERRA

This, the second act of the Mission Play, affords one of the most affecting scenes, combining the actuality of history with intimate dramatic characterization

matic scene follows, in which Father Sitter, the fighting padre of San Antonio, has an encounter with the commandante. In this act the natives give exhibitions of their early folk dances and songs, and the young Spanish people of Monterey perform the famous "Sombrero Dance" and the "Spanish Minuet" as it was in the early days. During the series of olios in which Spanish life in California is being reproduced, the pageant element predominates; but even here a love interest enters, and the personalities of the actors make the interest dramatic as well as historical.

The last act reveals the old mission of San Juan Capistrano, very much as it appears today—the old corridors in ruins, the patio deserted, an air of desolation about it. Secularization has dissipated the Spanish-Catholic rule; the missions are dilapidated and used as stables; the mission grounds have been bought by the Americano to be turned into stock lands. Forty years have passed since the second scene. Only one of the early characters has survived. But if Father Serra is dead, his spirit still moves thruout this act. It is he who fashions the culminating incident of the narrative. The last of the Franciscan monks, dead of hunger, is brought by a band of faithful Indians to be buried near the mission. They are about to be driven away by the new owners, when Señora Dona Josefa de la Cortina de Arguello (a well-known historical character) intercedes; and the tragic love

story which brings the play to a close is fashioned on reality. In this act the plight of the native, as well as the conditions of the new civilization, are brought out. The curtain is drawn on the death of the old régime and the birth of the new.

In the presentation of this pageant play over three hundred people participate. Forty of the characters have speaking parts, and each one is a definite, differentiated element in the unfolding of the story. In the production of the "Mission Play" the essence of pageantry is to be found. Every performer is a Californian, the great majority of them contributing their services without compensation. Eleanor Calhoun, the Princess Lazarovich - Hrebrelanovich, demonstrated her love for her native country and its history by crossing the ocean for the special purpose of playing the rôle of Señora Dona Josefa. The scenery and interior decorations were painted by the best local artists; and the large number of Indians participating are of the same tribes which are depicted in the play. Many of the costumes and the majority of the "properties" are loaned from the treasure vaults of the State. John Steven McGroarty, who wrote the play, is a California writer, the author of a history of California and the editor of a California magazine. The fact that the Mission pageant is to be an annual affair, running two or three months every winter, gives additional significance to the undertaking.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



A Prayer

BY ROSE TRUMBULL

OH, make me strong like some great tree,
 Root-grappled thru the sod—
 My strength in that humility
 Which clasps the feet of God.

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ.

Alaska's Needs

BY WALTER L. FISHER

[Secretary Fisher, of the Interior Department, recently made a careful inspection of Alaska, and later visited Panama, arriving at convictions concerning the needs of Alaska and a ready means of supplying them which deserve wide and careful attention. Secretary Fisher discussed the matter in an address before the American Mining Congress in Chicago, as well as in his annual report and other communications to Congress. The following article contains some of the conclusions presented.—EDITOR.]

IN my recent visit to Alaska I found a country of wonderful scenic beauty, which in itself will, in future years, be one of its greatest financial assets. I believe it to be a country of great mineral and agricultural possibilities—great probabilities—only needing development, ready for development, inviting development, but held back chiefly by inadequate transportation facilities and inadequate laws. Its present roads are almost entirely those which have been built out of the meager appropriations made by Congress for this purpose. Travel by road or trail in Alaska is still generally of the roughest pioneer description. Its present railroads are only incidents to the exploitation of its mineral resources.

The cry in Alaska and among those who are financially interested in Alaska is that development has been stopped by the withdrawal of the coal fields from entry; but I am convinced that the coal withdrawals have exerted only an incidental influence upon the development of railroads in Alaska. The critics of the withdrawals are usually either those who do not realize the prohibitory effect of the coal laws or those who have assumed that these laws could be violated with impunity. We should not repeat in Alaska or elsewhere the mistakes that have been made in the older portions of the United States; but this does not mean that Alaskan coal should not be developed and developed at once. It simply means that the coal should be developed properly, as well as promptly, and that with it all Alaska should benefit by the development.

I wish at the outset to express the high opinion I formed of the remarkably large and fine body of people who have become permanent residents of Alaska. There is unquestionably a con-

siderable floating population of a character that does not add to the real strength or stability of the Territory, but there is a substantial percentage of vigorous, law-abiding, self-respecting men and women of the highest type of American citizenship, possessing what is perhaps the highest form of moral courage. The entire population is about 65,000 persons, of whom a little less than one-half are whites. They are entitled to a Territorial government better adapted to their peculiar local conditions and needs than they now enjoy.

What Alaska needs more than all else is a trunk line railroad from the ocean to the great interior valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana, opening up the country so that its future development may really be possible. The vast interior valleys are covered with luxuriant grasses and can be made to raise cattle and sheep and even grain if proper seed and proper methods are developed by scientific agriculture. But agricultural development cannot go forward where the local markets are small and scattered and exportation impossible.

A railroad to develop the great Matanuska coal fields, perhaps the largest and best in Alaska, and to open up the great interior valley has been started from Seward, by far the best harbor and the best town site in Alaska which I saw or of which I was able to obtain any knowledge. The town of Seward lies at the head of Resurrection Bay, a magnificent and extensive harbor, landlocked and free from ice, and already selected by the Government as a naval coaling station. But this railroad, called the Alaska Central, or Alaska Northern, was only constructed for seventy-one miles, to a point on Turnagain Arm, where it stopped for lack of funds and various other reasons.

To open the great coal fields of Matanuska it must reach about two hundred miles northward from Seward, and to penetrate the valleys of the Tanana and the Yukon it should cover, in all, something like five hundred miles.

I believe that this road should be continued not only to the coal fields, but into the interior, and that if private interests abandon the task it should be performed by the Government.

There are no large financial interests back of this road; no large investments have been made which it will be necessary for private funds to protect. The adoption of an effective conservation policy takes away from the promoters of such a road the lure of great gain from the exploitation of the coal fields. This exploitation clearly should be prevented, in the public interest, but at the same time the Government must recognize that if it withdraws from private capital the incentive for railroad construction, the Government itself must assume the obligation of making possible that kind of development upon which it insists for the general good. It is obvious that the uncertainty of immediate return will prevent the adoption of any proposed plan for the completion of this road, but the imperative need of immediate transportation development calls for the construction of at least one trunk line, from tidewater to the Yukon, which, in my present judgment, can better be constructed from Resurrection Bay, thru the Matanuska coal fields, than anywhere else; serving the double purpose of opening up the great central portion of Alaska and of supplying our naval coaling station.

The conflicting views of public policy as to the Government ownership of railroads can easily be reconciled in this instance, and in undertaking railroad construction there is ample precedent at Panama, and it must be borne in mind that as a principle the Government is not here invading the legitimate domain of private enterprise. Indeed, the most important features of our railroad law are squarely based and depend upon the theory of the relation of railroads to the functions of government. What has really happened with respect to the railroads of the country is simply that the

Government has delegated one of its own functions to private agencies for what, at the time, appear to be controlling considerations of wise expediency. If, for reasons of equal expediency, the Government decides at any given time and place to resume its true function, it cannot be said to be in any sense invading the field of private enterprise. Obviously the financial benefit accruing in return for the expense of a railroad opening great coal fields is to the owners of the coal, not the railroad, and when by wise law we decree that no railroad shall be directly or indirectly interested in the commodity which it transports we lessen the incentive of capital to construct the road, and to this extent deprive the entire community of the developing benefits of transportation. So that, to my mind, it becomes not only permissible, but obligatory upon the Government, in the interest of the common good, to afford the necessary facilities of transportation.

The conditions in Alaska call for immediate action; first, in the construction by the Federal Government of a central trunk line railroad from tidewater, thru the Matanuska coal fields to the Tanana and the Yukon. The official representatives of the owners of the seventy miles of road from Seward north, to which I have referred, have signified their willingness to turn it over to the Government at a fair valuation, to be appropriately determined. The development of Alaska cannot continue without adequate provision for the primary means of transportation. Something must be done.

I earnestly hope that there will be no delay in legislation definitely authorizing the construction by the Government of such a trunk line railroad in Alaska as I have described. Our experience in Panama furnishes the very best precedent for such action. The United States has never carried on any governmental enterprise of which it has greater reason to be proud, or with which it should be better satisfied in every way, than the construction of the Panama Canal, and, incidentally, the operation of the railroad across the Isthmus. This railroad has been extended and used not merely in the work of excavation and construction, but it has carried a very considerable

volume of freight as a common carrier. It has been operated under the Isthmian Canal Commission, under a very simple, brief and effective act of Congress. What is needed in Alaska is the prompt enactment of a statute as simple, brief and effective. But the work in Panama offers still further suggestion.

The canal is nearing completion. We have there an engineering and executive organization which must soon be disbanded unless we seize this opportunity to transfer as much of it as may be needed to Alaska. It is an opportunity which should not be lost. There is, at Panama, a very considerable amount of machinery and tools suitable for railroad construction, and also railway material and equipment which the Isthmian Canal Commission has been using in its work, but the need of which will rapidly diminish during the coming months, and all of which must ultimately be sold, much of it at prices far below its real value for utilization in Alaska. The commission has had to operate and construct much more railroad mileage than will be permanently needed at Panama. The surplus machinery can be transferred from Panama to Alaska by water at comparatively small cost. It will be released at Panama as rapidly as it can be utilized in Alaska if the necessary legislation should be immediately passed by Congress. A very considerable amount of the material listed would probably be suitable for use in Alaska and would obviously have a far greater practical value for such use than can possibly be obtained for it by sale on the Isthmus.

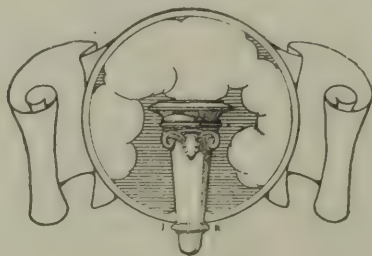
There is 350 miles of 70 pound rails which has been in construction service for three to four years and cost \$31 per ton. Fifty miles of it will be available the last of the year and a hundred miles on the 1st of July following, and the rest later. It has all the necessary

anglebars, bolts, tie plates, etc., and a thousand switches, complete. There can also be furnished by the commission sufficient small hand tools to outfit all the excavating equipment and locomotives that may be transferred, and for track work for approximately a thousand men for six months. There are twenty-four locomotives (American Locomotive Company), which will not be required after the construction work on the canal is completed. They cost about \$11,000 each and will be retired in 1913. There are also thirty-two narrow gauge locomotives, which would be available for certain features of the Alaskan railroad work which will be retired by the end of the present year, with other narrow gauge equipment which would be serviceable in connection with spur tracks and extensions in the coal fields and elsewhere. There are 500 steel flat cars, which cost \$881 each, and 1,600 wooden flat cars, which cost \$1,110 each, which can be converted into box cars, bunking and mess cars, etc. There are 1,800 steel dump cars, which can easily be used in transporting coal, besides excavating machinery, wrecking outfits, steam drills, pile driver outfits and other material probably sufficient to construct and equip the Alaskan railway.

The important point for the development of Alaska is the necessity of the railroad from tidewater to the valley of the Yukon, connecting the great interior waterway system with the coast and thus with the world. The fortunate incident is that we have at our disposal almost without cost so large a part of all that will be necessary for the equipment and construction of such a road.

It is something which ought to be done, and done quickly, and we should avail ourselves of these favorable conditions to do it.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



In the Woods at Eighty

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD," "LIBERTY AND LIFE," "THE COUNTRY HOME," ETC.

HERE I am sitting on my veranda in sunny Florida, quite the other side of fifty, and I want to know what my rights are. What is it that really belongs to old age in these days? Mr. Osler made a huge blunder when he thought we were to be Oslerized at forty; the question is, when are we entitled to social retirement, becoming intimates of the blessed ones and the wise ones, and authoritative translators to the young folk behind us? Just when it will be safest to demit reasoning I dare not say, but one thing is sure, that we are not going to quit the work world at forty, nor even at fifty. Mr. Gladstone showed no symptoms of closing up his active career and his mighty leadership until he was over eighty.

Perhaps that is about the point when we modern folk should make a bow to politics and the pulpit. But when we do go into the woods (that is, the pews), we are confronted by another sort of environment. The gods are no more dead than they were in the days of the Hebrews (these dear old mothers and fathers of ours), but they are non-communicable. Are they? Is spiritism demonstrable? That is the non-downable problem of these present times. No one has lived to be eighty years of age without running across experiences that would make spiritism more plausible than science. But we do not go to the woods, that is, back to the land, to consult shrines. We go in order to consult what nowadays we are calling Nature. We do not build temples, but we plant orchards and gardens.

Some folk think that we are veritable heathen for this worship of facts and things, but we have Jesus as our leader. When they pointed him to the temple he answered with disdain, that those stones would soon be thrown down, so completely that not one would be piled on another. Look, rather, he said, at the lilies in the field or at the wheat that

grows, and let those that have ears to hear, hear, and those who have eyes, let them see. Let those that have hearts understand, now as then. If Jesus were alive today they would call his discourse science, and elect him president of Wisconsin or Cornell, while the churches were debating his orthodoxy.

Then you will notice another great change. The pre-forest life, the preliminary years, are greatly changed. They are no longer given over to warring, that is, of the old sort. Young folk are busy now with football and fourteen-foot ballots, and the problems that brunt them are how to down a new sort of tyrant; and they do down them every four years, for in reality our administrations have been a succession of stages in democratic progress. Really, the problem is the same as of old; it is the assertion of manhood, it is pride for the right, and a higher vision for every generation. This is the one demonstrable truth, that taking the world over and all time thru, we have been making great gains, both morally and intellectually. There was never such a grist of manly men from whom to select the next President as there is today. They are incomparably ahead of the group that took in Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Crawford. I would like to see one history written, strictly to show how, from the first historic data to the present day, manhood has been winning out. Decalogs and Golden Rules and Magna Chartas have been milestones on the road.

Jesus marked the anti-war era. This did not mean a cessation of war only, but that every man's occupation should thereafter be constructive and productive instead of destructive. He should make the fig trees bear and the lilies blossom about his door. Christianity weakened its original power when it forgot the lilies in the fields, and its simplicity began to be theology. The Sermon on the Mount was the most practical every-day

talk the world had heard at that date. It was the gospel of God on this earth, the gospel of certainty—the song of stuff. Well, well! Let us gather a bunch of roses, and now for a plate of strawberries. This forest life, after all, is very endurable, because it has in it Him who is life; and this we are gradually finding out.

When war was normal it was necessary to get rid of the fighters and sweep the quarrels off the stage by short generations, and this made short lives. Fifty was quite old enough for Alexander to have turned the world topsy-turvy. But war has become the most abnormal of conditions. One hundred years ago the problem was between Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte. Jefferson has the world today, and there is nothing left of Bonaparte but his University.

Jesus was the prince of horticulturists; he knew the soul of Nature. God planted a garden eastward in Eden; Jesus walked in it. I wish him to walk with me in my apple orchard, and among my orange trees. Why not? Is not that just what all this revolution and evolution means? Jesus went to the woods at thirty, but he did not stay there. He went back to his life work, with the spirit of the trees and the vines in his voice. His topics were the wheat in the field and the lilies in the garden. He is more alive today than he was two thousand years ago, and he is still talking of the beautiful world.

This shows the change that is going on as I see it; that we bring together the child life and the ripe life, as blossoms cover the oranges before they fall. The best education for young people is out of doors, in the woods. And this is what we are finding out, that there is, after all, no such great difference between youth and age. We go to the woods and lead our forest life, but we take the babes with us, and youth seeks the wisdom of riper years among the trees.

Stay, therefore, with the young folk as long as you can do a young man's work or help others to do it. Seventy is early enough to retire from responsibility; for a well-groomed worker, I am not sure but that eighty is nearer the mark. Edward Everett Hale at eighty-five led the van of American thinkers.

Old age as a helpless bundle of worn-out forces is a blunder. Nature orders nothing of the kind. We are made up for continued activity, and it is a reckless misuse of ourselves that leaves us to spend our later years in decrepitude.

Yet every one should have his garden ready to welcome him as soon as he comes down from the pulpit. Our school life and our home life and our training altogether should anticipate, not fragility and insipidity, but fine ripeness and vigor. It should be with us as it is in the orchard. October, swinging its boughs full of Northern Spys, is fully as normal, and it is more glorious than even May, with its blushing blossoms and its overflow of life. I mean that old age should be educated for quite as much as middle life is educated for; not to pension it, unless this very education be in itself a pension, as I think it is. I would prepare the garden, and for the garden retirement as a final climax of right manhood. The garden itself is a pulpit, and every thing in it is a Bible, inspired before the Epistles were written.

Agassiz said, "You would have me reverent in the church, where you open to me the word of God; I would have you reverent in the fields and by the seashore, where I show you the works of God." So it is this forest life is still a needful thing, for it is the ripening life, and it should be full of fruit instead of blossoms and greenness. I had already met Darwin, in the pulpit before I left it; and I had learned to interpret Jesus by evolution. I had learned to find our heredity not in the fallen man, but in the rising man. Our inheritance from the brute did not seem to be any more important than our heredity from God. I did not worry myself about the animal that I had got away from, so much as about the animal that I had still in me.

Now, in my garden life, for here I am in truth, and not ashamed to know it, I find that my topic is still life and progress, and animation and the beautiful, and that this earth is still the home and homeful. It is not a matter of letting go that concerns me, but a matter of drawing nearer to the vital principle. I do not see why one at eighty should

drool. The trouble is that anyone should begin to die, and that so many should keep at it all their lives. Do not most people fail to live at all, but begin to die as soon as they are born, or sooner? Living is something positive. It involves desire, purpose, will and a conscious process. One is not alive because he moves or breathes; he is alive only when his body is full of wholesomeness and his mind is full of health. So it is that here in my garden life I do not speak of death but of youth.

Yes, yes! He that hath ears! Dear me, how much of the glory of the world escapes us, from not having ears to hear and eyes to see. It is not a matter of dying; the trouble is we have never been born. My amazement is that I have come down thru these years, these eighty rich American years, full of science and full of hope, unconscious of the larger share of my birthright. My surroundings did not constitute a part of my environment, because I neither saw them nor heard them. I lost a large part of all the beautiful and the good and the true that rightfully came within my life range. In some way we must devise a method for opening children's eyes so that they can use them thru life, to their best, and teach the ears of the young to hear. It is the most blessed feature of the coming generation.

Send the children into the woods as soon as they can pick the wild strawberries and hunt the anemones. Classics if you will, but every tree is a classic when seen rightly, and many of them are Iliads. I am glad that I was greatly let loose in early childhood, when I stumbled onto my likings. Wild squirrel corn and Dutchman's pipe and violets and ferns, indeed, I owe as much to them, or more, than to those who taught me the alphabet, with no other object in view than that I should know it. I had read the Bible thru seven times, or was it eight, when one day, and I remember it well, I happened to hear Job in that magnificent song of the thunderstorm.

What, no Latin! No Greek! Yes, more, rather than less, for those old writers heard the winds talk and they saw the wit that was in things. But what do you make of this prelude of

piled up dictionaries, that uses up fifteen years, but never introduces you to a single one of the old masters? It is Homer that you want, as Dante wanted Virgil; it is to be brought into the presence of the great hearers and seers and thinkers. It is so also that I think one needs to study Christ and not Christianity, Jesus and not the creed. They give us too much interpretation, but they leave out the Man.

I like it, too, that now, while I can sit down under the shade of my eighty-year-old tree. There is still so much to be done, and there are so many that are willing to do it. Let them at it. From General Jackson to President Taft is a story of uninterrupted progress. The Temperance Reformation began about 1830 and it swept the sideboard out of American houses; the battle for human freedom made heroes as well as victims up to 1860. This was the cradle that rocked the Lincolns. Industrial education could not wait for the close of the war; the Open Door for world's commerce made McKinley immortal. General Booth declared the abolition of poverty right in the heart of our millionaire making. Then came the Parliament of Religions, and the internationalizing of the world. Indeed, it was a magnificent heritage; and in the woods one may clap his thighs with joy, for really man is more manly than ever and the brave ones are braver. No party dares today to publish a platform that is not surcharged with moral purpose.

I must look over my notebook again to see which party I belong to; for indeed are they not all advocating every reform that can be conceived? And they will work them out, in spite of some feebleness and some lying. Postal banks! Parcels post service! Penny post! So we go; and we in the woods can read the news every morning. Indeed, we are likely to be waked up in the middle of the night by the telephone. I look back as a millionaire. I own eighty full round years, and they are mine forever. No one can take them from me. It was with Old Hickory that I learned my alphabet; it was a whole generation later when I went to school with the Rail Splitter. It is another type of man that dominates in Roosevelt, tempered by all the rest of the candidates for 1912.

It is something to have lived thru twenty administrations, and know that the American type has been true to itself. No one has any right to clip off his life with half a dozen administrations, or twice that. It is this Yankee way of living, from one government to another; this broadening of our vision, this changing of our outlook, that keeps us young. Think of being covered all over by the single reign of Victoria, or at most spanning two or three of the Georges. There is no reason at all why we shall not come to round out our years with Moses, at a hundred and twenty. We must learn to despise half living and quarter living. There must be less whining, and we must learn to comprehend the laws of simple eating and drinking, and full sleeping, and cheerful companionship. Above all, one must not pass his years or his days without knowing just what to do with himself. What a fool's work it is to have all the machinery that makes up a man, and keep it on hand for half a century, having done nothing with it. Have enough on hand to do, and joy in achievement.

Give up greed, which is egregious folly; learn that there is a Providence in the world, and that you have a share in it. Spend no time in learning what is of no use. By all means create the home instinct, and whatever else you fail to do make a garden, plant trees, grow roses, eat apples, and get up early in the morning. Ten acres is a continent to a right soul; a whole continent is nothing to a mean soul. Ten acres will hold no end of sunsets and of good mornings and the noon at midnight. Get ten acres before you die. Eat a plate of your own peaches, and originate a new kind of grape. If God really created all things, they should belong to his children; if He did not create them, you might yourself begin the work of world improvement.

A girl that has been trotted about the earth, and has no home instinct, has a dissipated mind. Going to college does not make a boy over into a man; it may undo what little building has been done. We ought in our schools to have but one object, to make good home builders. Music is good for nothing but to soften and sweeten home life, or for nothing better. Science makes sanitary houses, lays out

beautiful grounds, teaches wholesome social life, helps to destroy insect foes; and the end of art is nothing higher than a beautiful life surrounded with beautiful environments. My little mother could not play even on a jewsharp, but her oven sent out an octave of delightful odors. It is in this way we are lengthening life and making life meaningful.

And we in the woods, we must cheer up the workers. On the sly I tell you these woods of mine contain a grove of oranges, and there are yard-ins of roses, and this is exactly what I intended—for this forest life is in my opinion the best part of life. I advise you by all means to look forward to it, not with weak dread, but with confidence. There are, however, a few things that I look back and hanker for. I would like to see the old-fashioned kitchen once more, or some sort of a whole family room, for a whole family life. Folk have got too much scattered. It is not the old folk so much that pull out at the one end as it is that the young folk pull out too readily at the other. Each one has his own room, and that is all right; but I would like to see a part of each day given over to family life. The business man has no right to live in a store and a clubhouse; and a mother, God bless her, what is she good for if she cannot keep the children about her?

Am I after all a croaker? Give me the huge fireplace heaped with logs, and enough grandfathers and grandmothers to fill the room. Drying beef and strings of apples, and bags of cottage cheese hang from the ceiling. The pantry door is open, and milk pans full of old-fashioned milk cover the shelves. I would give a dozen Morris chairs for the old home-made settee and the squeaking rocker. The mother's busy hands are stirring pies of pumpkin on a home-made table, under a home-made cupboard, filled full of home-made maple sugar and honey and butter, while loaves of bread are rising around the fire.

Yes, yes, one must be allowed just a single backward look, and if one be turned into a pillar of salt for it, why, there are worse things than salt; of that I am sure. Old age has no right, however, to be calling up the past by contrast; a grander life is ahead, and a

sweeter, and there is no time for remorse and to sweep up the dust of wasted years. You cannot smooth out the wrinkles of a petty life with all the moral flatirons in the world. The only way is to be happy in the days that are,

and make better ones. Get up in the morning as the sun gets up; shine down selfishness, shine up goodwill, as the grape vines clamber over the porch and fill your forest world with life and growth and fragrance.

SORRENTO, FLA.



Samples of Modern Evangelism

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., LL.D.

[It is well that one so sane and sound in his thinking, and so sympathetic with the work of Evangelism, should warn the churches against the excesses and travesties of revivalism that sometimes are allowed to rave on church platforms and astonish believers and disgust unbelievers. Dr. Gladden is a distinguished leader in the Congregational Church and was not long ago Moderator of its National Council. He has now been pastor for thirty years of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, and was previously one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

I DESIRE to present to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT for their consideration and judgment certain phases of what is called "evangelism" which are now appearing in different parts of the country, and concerning which there seem to be differences of opinion. Not wishing to incur the censure of either party to this controversy, I shall endeavor to avoid committing myself in approval or in condemnation of these evangelistic methods. Neither shall I mention names or places; let us keep the question wholly free from all personal and local considerations. I am going to submit to my readers for their approval portions of sermons which have been recently preached to large audiences of American Protestants. They are the utterances of more than one preacher; I have not singled out any individual; there are quite a number of evangelists with whom such methods of expression are more or less common. Those from whom I quote are ministers in good and regular standing in one or another of the leading evangelical denominations. The words which I shall quote have been spoken on platforms on which were seated most of the evangelical Protestant ministers of the cities where they were uttered, and they have not, so far as I know, called forth any public protest or disapproval. I have the

best reason for believing that these utterances are accurately reported. Inasmuch, however, as I am mentioning no names, I am doing nobody any injustice. If any words are quoted here that nobody has spoken let it be noted that nobody is charged or credited with speaking them.

I should not venture to report these words if they had not received the approval of a great many good men; surely it cannot be improper to spread before the Christian public, for its information and inspiration, some of the most characteristic portions of an evangel which is being enthusiastically received in a good many of our best American cities.

With this brief explanation I submit the extracts referred to, with only such comments as may throw a little light on the circumstances under which they were spoken.

"A young man or woman who fights against the Christian life cannot measure character with a grizzly ape or a yellow dog."

"It takes a little weazen-headed, jug-headed man to doubt God—I've sure got down to the size of some of the muts of your town this morning."

"Let me say that when you little vile hounds attack me you are a liar and a

coward, for it is at the cause of Jesus Christ and all the churches united in these meetings you are striking over my shoulders. You little bum, I'm calling your bluff."

"Every slap at me is a direct slur at the Christ of these meetings."

[From a prayer, referring to certain editors who had criticised the preacher]: "They're a bad lot, Lord Jesus, a bad lot. Let me give you a tip, Lord Jesus. If you go after those fellows you'd better put on your rubber gloves."

A few young high school girls in front of the platform were giggling. The preacher calls to some boys of about the same age sitting near: "Here, you young bulls—some of you come and take these heifers out on the grass."

"I want to say to you that there is a dirty spot in every preacher and every layman who fights the great evangelistic movements."

"A preacher who says that the right or wrong of card playing is just a matter of conscience should be kicked out of the ministry. He couldn't slop hogs for me."

"The statement has been made here in ——— by some dirty little puppet of the pulpit that there is no harm in the dance, the theater, or cards. To hell with that kind of a minister. I am not swearing, brethren, I am praying. A preacher of that sort is worse than a bull-necked bartender."

[From a sympathetic report in a local paper the following extract is made. The scene described was near the close of the meeting, when the audience, instead of coming forward at the evangelist's call to the penitents' benches, was retiring]: "The preacher was quick to see the turn of events and made no attempt to conceal his disappointment, which, with the moments, grew to anger. He saw full well that in point of conversions the meeting was a failure, and that he had in reality wasted one of his strongest efforts, and, climbing to the raised plat-

form from where he had delivered his address, he thundered forth the sensation of the campaign. . . . Holding his hand aloft to get attention, he said: 'I have spoken for more than two hours. If you rot and go to hell, stumbling over the message of Almighty God, it is not my fault. I have no apology for any utterances I have made. If you people who have not cleaned up have no inclination to do so now, you can sink as far in hell as the devil can put you. This meeting is closed.'"

A clergyman sends me this report: "I heard him [the evangelist] say that 'if any minister believes and teaches evolution he is a stinking skunk, a fraud, a hypocrite and a liar.' The night he said this I privately remonstrated with him. A short time after this, in another service, he again attacked believers in the evolutionary theory, and turning to where I sat he clenched his fist and, shaking it in my direction, he exclaimed with fearful venom: 'Stand up, you bastard evolutionist; stand up with the infidels and atheists, the whoremongers and adulterers, and go to hell.' The last words were shrieked with every possible violence of gesture. I did not stand up. . . . Some of his other expressions were as follows: 'Spewing your dirty vomit.' 'Stand on your hind legs, you stinking polecat!' 'If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.'"

Another entirely sympathetic reporter gives in this picture. There had been a large attendance of men representing certain secret orders, and there was but little response to the evangelist's appeal. "The preacher asked that all heads be bowed in prayer, and he launched into an entreaty to the Divine Giver of all things the like of which was never heard by a local audience. He was feeling keenly the indifference on the part of the congregation he most desired to reach, and in his prayer asked God to visit death, if necessary, on the heads of those who were standing in the way of the progress of the meeting. He said that he was sure that the reason more spirit was not manifest was that men in league with the devil were doing their utmost to bring

defeat upon the meetings, and in a burst of impassioned oratory, more in the nature of a command than a supplication, asked that crape be made to adorn the doors of all in the city who were not fighting on the right side in the battle for souls."

It was the same day or the next day that the authorized stenographic report in the daily paper represented the same evangelist as saying: "If this hardness of heart continues until the end of this meeting, I say to you that God's wrath will fall upon this community. There will be more funerals following this revival than

you have had in your town for ten years. Mark that prophecy."

I have many similar samples of this modern evangelism, but these will suffice to indicate the type. It must not be supposed that these things have been said in a corner: they have been listened to by audiences numbering many thousands; the evangelists who utter them carry with them, from city to city, the unqualified commendation of large numbers of Protestant ministers.

It is a phase of modern religious life which deserves the careful consideration of intelligent Christians.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.



The Dream

BY CHARLES F. LUMMIS

DEAR God are you certain?
Can it—is all of it meant for *me*?
Did you not pass the right one by?
What can those bottomless eyes of her see
Back of this dull gray curtain?
Grizzled, ingrown and grim am I;
She is fair as the world began—
Radiant, tender and wonder-souled;
She, that would queen the proudest throne,
She, that should better its gems and gold,
Bending rosy to me alone,
Whispering: "*My old Man!*"

Hers! can she fathom so deep
Down to the heart of my heart,
Where the very I, apart,
My ultimate altar keep?
Hard is the shell, and thick—
Of a thousand scars it grew—
But at its core and forevermore
The quenchless flame is quick
And faith stands tall and true.

Let her come in!
Here all is free for her,
All is to see for her—
No corner hid.
Here she shall find the Me;
The boy that I used to be,
Boy I will be for her—
And man as she would bid.

I cannot go astray,
With that slim hand in mine;
There is no heavenlier way
Than where her true eyes shine
There is no melody like her,
No star so high, no dawn so pure,
No joy so dear nor hope so sure.

Thou that hast loaned me such a spur,
Watch me, God, if I earn it not!
Help me unsaddle the heavy years,
Turn young-eyed to the trail again!
All that hardened shall be forgot,
All the treacheries, all the tears.
Now, in step! And the past, goodbye!
Up and away on the open plain
Flower of my heart and I!

.. . . .

"Poor my old man! 'Twas a girl's mistake!
I was sorry for you, you see;
God forgive me, I did not mean—
You were so tender a knight to me
Truly, I thought we could make—
But now I know it was not to be:
Love must be more than pity may.
He came, whom I did not guess, between;
But came—and he goes my way!"

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Jack in the "Doghole"

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[Once more our sailor correspondent presents the demands of the most neglected and often abused of all our industrial workers. He knows from experience and careful thought what he is talking about.—EDITOR.]

FROM time immemorial it has been the almost invariable custom in merchant ships of all nations to locate the "forecastle," or "sailors' house," in the "eyes," or extreme forward part of every ship.

Originally, perhaps this was done as a matter of necessity, for in olden times small ships were obliged to carry large crews in order to manipulate the primitive nautical appliances then in vogue, as well as to fight ship in case of attack by pirates, etc.

It was therefore necessary to house the crews where the most available room could be found for them, which was, obviously, between decks; precisely as men-of-war crews are berthed in the gun decks today.

Out of this ancient practice grew a most pernicious and dangerous custom, which still prevails in all merchant marines, and is rendered doubly dangerous and even more inhuman since the introduction of great ocean steamers.

Mr. Dana, in his famous story, "Two Years Before the Mast," which has come down to us as a sort of marine classic, relates that in the full rigged brig "Pilgrim," on which he made his memorable voyage 'round the Horn and back, he found the "forecastle" in the fore peak, or "steerage," as he terms it. That is right in the stem, or extreme forward part of the vessel and below decks, where the narrowing of the bows naturally narrowed the breathing space, while the want of light, heat, ventilation and drainage and the nauseating effluvium from the agitated bilge water all tended to render the sailors' quarters insufferably hideous and loathsome and unwholesome to a degree.

That was probably some time prior to 1830.

On February 28, 1876, I sailed from Boston on my first sea voyage in the full rigged brig "Nicanor" (one of the last of her race; there is not a single ship of her

class under the American flag today), and I found everything on board, including the forecastle, exactly as Mr. Dana had described it. In fact, in all essential details the two vessels might have been sister ships, altho the voyages were made nearly fifty years apart.

This shows how slowly reforms come about. As a rule they are the result of some great catastrophe—an earthquake, a mighty conflagration, a pestilence or a revolution, or perchance a great shipwreck in which the king and royal family are drowned.

In 1890 the organized seamen of the United States petitioned Congress for certain reforms in the existing maritime laws relating to American ships and seamen and for better rules and regulations for the protection of life, limb and health on shipboard.

Two of the most important features of the bills, which were seven in number, were these:

A scale of provisions in kind, quantity and quality as good as our convicts received in the State and Federal penitentiaries.

A forecastle space as large as that allotted a steerage passenger on a liner—i. e., 120 cubic feet.

In regard to the first: The seamen set forth in their memorial to Congress that thousands of seamen were rotting and dying in all parts of the world annually from the ravages of scurvy and other scorbutic diseases, which were easily preventable; that their constitutions were so weakened by malnutrition that they were peculiarly liable to the epidemic diseases infecting tropical ports; that the then existing food scale had been in vogue for at least 150 years and was in general use in the British navy in Lord Nelson's time, and had been copied verbatim from the British statutes long before the Revolutionary War and preserved intact to disgrace our own maritime code.

Furthermore, the seamen submitted

food schedules obtained from various prisons thruout the country as showing the comparatively sumptuous and eminently wholesome fare served out to public malefactors.

Verily, "no man would go to sea who had brains enough to get into jail."

In regard to the next item:

Prior to the general enactment of 1898 there was no statutory provision as to the size, location or appointments of the sailors' quarters.

The only mention made of the subject in the old admiralty law was a passing phrase: "There shall be on all ships of commerce a fore-castle, or sailors' house." All else was left to be regulated at the discretion of individual owners.

In the larger class of ships the fore-castle was in a separate house built on deck; while a very few shipowners, moved no doubt by considerations of humanity, had their forecastles built amid-ships. Otherwise the old conditions remained unchanged.

Memorializing Congress on this subject, the seamen respectfully represented:

That under existing conditions they were being herded like cattle in pens; fed like swine in sties and treated like dogs in general. That they had no heat in winter, were smothered in the tropics and "washed out" in bad weather at sea.

That their quarters were usually swarming with noisome vermin, and that owing to the lack of light, space and ventilation, thousands of seamen died annually from tubercular affections.

In all of these representations we were warmly and heartily supported and endorsed by the entire staff of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Yet Congress hesitated for years in deference to the united antagonism of the shipowners and the specious pleadings of their paid attorneys and lobbyists.

In 1897, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Navigation, the tonnage tax on ships of commerce was changed from gross to net tonnage only. Thereafter no tax was levied except on space actually used for cargo.

All living quarters and spaces certified for the carrying of ships' stores, provisions, anchor gear, etc., were therefore exempt from taxation. Thereupon Congress enacted: That each seaman should

be allowed 72 cubic feet of breathing space, or "*not less than 12 superficial feet measured on the deck or floor section thereof.*"

That is a space 6 feet long, 6 feet high and 2 feet wide, in which a seaman must live, keep his clothing, eat, sleep, move and have his being.

A space which, it must be admitted, was rather large for a coffin, but too small for a grave!

The same year Congress was impelled by the appalling reports of the United States Marine Hospital staff as to the great number of advanced cases of consumption and tuberculosis existing among seamen, to establish a Government sanitarium on the reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, for the benefit of consumptive seamen. A very wise and worthy act, no doubt, but how much wiser and worthier it would have been to enact a statute *compelling all ship-owners to provide commodious and more sanitary living quarters for their crews!*

There have been some further improvements since then, and, altho our quarters are still far from luxurious, they are much better than they used to be, and our food is, in most respects, all that any reasonable man could demand.

The arrival of the scurvy ship "T. F. Oakes," in March, 1897, with one-third of her crew dead and the remainder rotten with scurvy, convinced the world that the seamen had been telling the truth. Then Congress set to work at once to remedy the evil. All the pleadings of "vested interests" were swept brusquely aside, and the long suffering sailor was granted some measure of consideration.

In British ships, however, there has never been any real reform in regard to the sailors' fore-castle. It remains where it always has been—both in sail and steam vessels—right in the fore peak among the windlass gear. A diagram of the "Titanic" shows that, with all her modern improvements and gorgeous appointments, her fore-castle was in the usual place in ocean liners—right forward and beneath several decks.

Now the danger of this system of construction must be obvious to any one who studies the subject at all. In the first place, in case of a head-on collision the watch below has not one chance in one

hundred to escape sudden death, either by drowning like rats in a hole or being crushed by the wreck of impact.

But it is not altogether for the sake of the doomed seamen that I speak. In case of emergency on shipboard, the seamen are the ones most to be depended upon for the saving of life.

Imagine now, if you can, fifty seamen down in a deep pit with only one means of egress, all fighting desperately for possession of the narrow gangways up which they must ascend to reach the upper deck, with water pouring into their narrow quarters with the force and volume of a small Niagara.

Now suppose they all succeed in escaping from their gravelike pit and reach the deck. Their first impulse would be to reach the boats.

In order to do this they would be obliged to fight their way thru a struggling mass of frantic, panicstricken steerage passengers, assembled in hysterical confusion on the main deck, before they could reach the bridge ladders and ascend to their stations on the main deck.

Under many circumstances it is quite

conceivable that such a feat would be impossible. Whether these conditions prevailed on board the "Titanic" I am unable to say. In that particular instance the collision with the iceberg was not head on; it was a glancing blow forward of the beam which caused her destruction. Therefore the forward collision bulkhead, which protects the sailors' quarters, may not have been ruptured, thereby allowing them a chance to escape. In any case, this awful calamity should be a warning.

In all cases the crews of passenger boats should be quartered abaft of amidships, where they will be out of danger and have at all times immediate and unobstructed access to all boats and life-saving gear.

I can mention first-class American passenger ships of recent date that have been so designed and built. The plan proves successful both from humanitarian and utilitarian standpoints, while for the general safety of all concerned it is a most important and necessary provision. Make them all do it!

NEW YORK CITY.



The Moon Harp

BY SUI SIN FAR

[Our readers are already familiar with some of Sui Sin Far's contributions to our columns. They will be interested to know that she now has a volume, "Mrs. Spring Fragrance," in press.—EDITOR.]

THERE was a fascination about that Moon Harp—a fascination far transcending that which invests any ordinary musical instrument. He who held it, a Chinese Harvard student, sat back of the stage, while the conjurer, another Chinese student, delightfully mystified the audience with his clever tricks. But, for me, there was more magic and enchantment in that ancient Moon Harp than in any wizardry.

As the musician, a slender, delicately formed youth, with a velvety, ivory skin, long Oriental eyes, willow eyebrows and long, tapering Chinese fingers, bent over it, apparently dreamily musing, I conjured in my mind the visions his strains would evoke. In the glowing imagery

of music I heard depicted some fair scene of nature, some moonrise, some sad, sweet parting of lovers; some triumphant meeting of found souls; a maiden making her own vows to the stars and a yellow-eyed owl, the Phantom of Love; the Dove of Peace. I breathed the fragrance of myrrh; I saw sorrows vanish and virtues proved. My imagination was imprest; my heart melted.

The conjurer gathered together his magic balls, cards and handkerchiefs, and departed amid much applause.

The man with the Moon Harp stepped forward, raised his instrument upon his bosom, passed his fingers over its strings, and played "YANKEE DOODLE."

BOSTON, MASS.

False Weights and Measures

BY J. OLIN HOWE

ONE of the sturdiest blows yet struck at the high cost of living is the statute which has been enacted by several States requiring that on all packages of foodstuffs must be marked in plain figures the accurate weight, measure or numerical count of the contents. During the last five or six years—since the enactment by Congress and most of the State legislatures of the Federal pure food and drugs act—there has been a steady shrinking of the quantities in package foodstuffs, but the prices have been maintained—until it was possible to buy in fancy packages at the rate of 70 cents a pound crackers sold in bulk at 15 cents a pound!

We have been taught not to buy in bulk; successful campaigns have been waged against the cat-in-the-crackers grocery and mothers' associations and others not composed wholly of women have worked busily to rid us of unsanitary methods of selling articles destined for the table; so that the purchaser has given himself into the hands of the man who packed the goods he insisted on having in packages and unhandled between manufacturer and consumer. Nor has he realized that the contents were growing less. There seldom was so much contrast between this package and the last he bought as to attract attention; this one was similarly labeled and looked about the same; and this is a heedless, and thus extravagant, nation.

Along comes this new law to protect the thoughtless householder—and his wife, who orders by telephone what her folks eat. In one form and another Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Florida and Connecticut have passed it, usually as an amendment to their pure food laws, and it will be the subject of discussion in most of the States whose legislatures meet in 1912. The list of these includes Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and New York.

For four or five sessions past there have been introduced into the New York Legislature net weight bills of the general tenor of those passed in other States, but none has gone through. Pennsylvania's lower house passed a rather drastic measure of this kind last year, but it failed of passage in the Senate. The Mann bill before the last Congress aimed to make mandatory, instead of optional, the net weight provisions of the Federal pure food law, and tho the somewhat exhaustive hearings on it before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee were followed by no action, it has been succeeded in this Congress by the Stevens bill, of similar import.

The States in the first list have got well ahead of the National Government, however, and at last one city, Seattle, has established an ordinance of this nature for the protection of its people. The sale of any package, box or similar receptacle not bearing a statement of the true net weight of the contents has been prohibited in Seattle and the ordinance went into immediate enforcement.

This is possibly paternalistic, all of it, but it offsets the tendency of modern business to get all it can. Nor will it cure the evil. It will check it and business competition can be looked to to help out a lot. With the exact net quantity of the contents marked on a package the purchaser can readily determine how much he is really paying per pound or other quantity and it is no trick at all to get a good general idea of about how much he ought to pay. In brief, quantity—which has been lost sight of in the effort for quality and purity—will again come into its own as a determinative factor in the sale of eatables and the buyer will benefit.

Perhaps this gradual shrinkage in the contents of sealed packages dates from the time, somewhere about the time of the passage of the Federal pure food law, when a manufacturer of package goods for table use, one whose words

are listened to in the trade, remarked how little need there was to care for the restrictions of that law because of the ease with which the contents of the bottle, box or can could be reduced gradually, imperceptibly to the customer, until his package was much smaller—or, if the same size or weight, contained glass, pasteboard or air space where had been things to eat.

At all events, he said it—and the developments of the last five or six years along this line have been startling. Wooden nutmegs and sawdust hams are primitive in comparison. Packages of cereals which once weighed 21 ounces now weigh as little as 11 ounces and 2-pound packages of buckwheat flour have lost a half-pound. In regard to all these goods which fill the shelves of grocery stores and markets the prices are about the same as when this reduction in quantity began, it ought to be said. Tho sometimes they're higher.

When crackers—the ordinary household crackers—began to be packed in sealed pound packages the packages weighed 16 ounces—perhaps box and all, but still the 16 ounces were there; they have dwindled to 7 in some cases.

One kind of canned meat which sold at \$1.90 a dozen to the retail grocer three years ago he now pays \$3.50 a dozen for and in those days the individual cans weighed 2 pounds; they now weigh 1½ pounds—their sides depressed to bring this about. And lard. Time was when the usual family size of lard bought was the three-pound pail and there was three pounds of lard in it. They don't mark the pails in pounds now, they are "small," "medium" and "large" and the one which sells at the same price as the old three-pound pail contains 2 pounds, 5 ounces of lard.

Packages of rolled oats used to be marked with their weight, but they are no more. Now we have the "family size" package and when the net weight comes to be marked on it the surprise will be that it is possible to fill so large a space with so little cereal. Some dried or cured meats are packed in glass. It has been the easiest trick of all to have glass jars made so that there is twice the amount of glass that there used to be and, of course, just that much less

meat inside. The gross weight is the same and the package is the same size—and certainly costs no less.

Many things put up in glass are handled likewise. There used to be 32 ounces of syrup in the standard bottle; now there are 21, tho the outside of the bottle is the same size and looks as much like a quart bottle as ever. Ten-cent jars of honey have shrunk from 8 ounces to 5, and in the flavoring extracts some bottles of the 2-ounce size actually hold less than an ounce.

Chili sauce which costs the retailer \$2.40 a dozen bottles and sells at 25 cents each can be found in bottles less than half as large as it used to be sold in. An interesting sidelight on this is the fact that in the case of imported pickles, of which we use a great many, the bottles hold a full pint just as always, while in American pickles one gets about two-thirds of this quantity.

Coffee is consumed in about every family and much of it is purchased in sealed cans, ground ready for use. The retail grocer who would could show a series of cans in which the contents have shrunk from 16 ounces thru intermediate amounts to 12 ounces—but not marked "one pound" any more, of course. This would violate Federal and State pure food laws. If weight or measure is stated on the outside of the package and the contents do not live up to this statement, that breaks the law we have had right along.

Disturbed by Dr. Wiley in many of their practices, makers of canned jams and jellies have found it easy to even up by reducing the quantities in their jars perhaps one-half—but not the price at all. This soft cheese which is sold in jars has also been the subject of this quantitative reduction—to a matter of, say, two-thirds of the former amount packed, while the price has gone up.

No article furnishes a better illustration than baked beans, canned in many styles and sold to an almost incredible total. The contents of baked bean cans have gone down just about twenty-five per cent. The 3-pound can now weighs 2 pounds, 7 ounces, gross; the 2-pound can has a gross weight of 24½ ounces and, can and all, the one-pound can weighs 12 ounces.

It must not be thought that all this reduction in quantities is confined to the small package goods, where it started. Others have been quick to see the advantages of it and now a bag of oats doesn't contain the 96 pounds it is supposed to—about 82 to 90 is its gross weight. A bag of corn is expected to weigh 110, but this has become a scant 100 pounds. Even barrels of flour are short weight and much of the fruit shipped to the jobber or retailer is short count.

Now as to what this all means—in a concrete instance. Previous to 1909 the State of Connecticut had no law requiring that creamery butter should be sold in packages marked with its net weight, and a Vermont creamery salesman is authority for the statement that in those halcyon years there was a clear profit of \$10,000 in the short weight alone on every \$100,000 worth of print butter shipped to Connecticut!

The Connecticut householder paid \$110,000 for every \$100,000 worth of butter that went onto his table. Small wonder he complained of the high cost of living—only very likely he laid it to the political party then in power.

There is a side to this situation more cheerful to look at. Not all of the packers of package goods have been up to these tricks. Those who haven't, most of them, belong to the American Specialty Manufacturers Association, which is on record in favor of the legislation to stop them and is desirous of Federal legislation on the subject. Not all the members are particularly enthusiastic over such regulation of their business, by any means, and some only favor it because they see the handwriting on the wall—and some don't favor it at all—but as an association it is supporting these measures and some of its members have done mighty good work in that way.

Some of these manufacturers were putting up their goods in honest packages before there was any agitation of this subject, have always, indeed—and without taking special credit to themselves for it, either; and the head of the association's legislative committee in his annual report urged all to get into line and anticipate the passage of net weight laws by States which had not passed

them. The chief thing the association is working for is uniformity.

There is a considerable difference in the laws already passed, tho the basic idea of requiring the net weight, measure or count to be stated on the label is uniform in all. Not all of the laws use the words, numerical count. In North Dakota and Nebraska the laws include beverages among those articles which must be labelled with their true net measure and it is possible some of the commissioners will construe the laws in other States to do this. In South Dakota even boxes of berries must be stamped with the net weight of the fruit.

The penalties for the misdemeanor of non-compliance with these laws ranges from a five-dollar minimum fine in Connecticut to a \$500 maximum in Nebraska, and for each offense, Nevada, which has a comprehensive and stringent act quite outside its pure food act, adds the possible penalty of sixty days in jail as alternative or addition and also provides that the offender must reimburse the person injured by his law-breaking to three times the amount of his damage and \$20 besides. The Connecticut law exempts from the operation of the law packages of confectionery or shelled nuts sold for 10 cents or less—the result of a hard fight of confectionery manufacturers.

For it must not be supposed that these laws have been passed without opposition of the most powerful lobbies obtainable by manufacturers of package foods—some manufacturers—and wholesale grocers. Even some retail grocers have been induced to use such political strength as they had, in one State or another, against this remedy for an outrageous state of affairs, and the prompt and efficient support given by the manufacturers spoken of, who favor such legislation, has been of all the more value because of this.

Connecticut was the first State in the conservative East to pass this law and there the fight over it was especially energetic on both sides. The bill was the ewe lamb of Aaron Johnson, representative in the lower house from Manchester and a retail grocer, who had not been able to get it passed during his first

term in 1909. One of its earnest opponents was Representative Miner of New Britain, another grocer, and the fight was taken right onto the floor of the House. Johnson brought samples of all sorts of package goods, samples of those he was selling now and of the sizes and packages sold five or six years ago and saved for just this purpose.

Probably the object lesson thus afforded, well nigh unique in an Eastern State, had more to do with the result than any other factor except his own untiring preaching of the doctrine to anyone who would listen. Anyway, he won.

The Connecticut law has one poor feature, though. In addition to providing for slight variations and incidental tolerances to be determined by those in whose hands the law's enforcement lies, as most of the States which have passed this law do, Connecticut gives the foodstuffs prepared within eighteen months after the passage of the act, which was approved July 11, 1911, immunity from its provisions.

The Stevens bill now before Congress does the same thing and includes articles imported within this eighteen months as well as the domestic product. None of the other States which have passed this law extend any such sunshine period for haymaking. In some the date of enforcement of the law rests with the food commissioners and in all the idea is to set a date after which all goods coming into the State must be labeled with the net quantity in the package, all goods in the State at that time being immune. In South Dakota and Wyoming this date is fixed in the laws as July 1, 1911.

The net weight law in Florida was prepared and put through in a hurry on June 5, 1911. The State Commissioner of Agriculture was empowered to enforce it and made August 3 the date of such enforcement. He agreed to let stickers protect the goods then in the State until the following January 1; all

goods received after August 3 must be labeled in accordance with the law. He was finally induced to defer the initial enforcement until January 1 and at length altered that to August 1, 1912.

The city of Seattle has come down hardest on the packer of foodstuffs who skimps his package. Its ordinance requiring labeling with the true net weight was passed last fall and went into effect immediately, despite frantic efforts in opposition.

The movement for open-faced packages has gained a great headway and in connection with it cognizance has been taken of other articles of food which would not exactly come under the net weight law. For instance, several States now have bread laws. Kansas enacted one in 1909 and Massachusetts has had one since before that. Nevada's comprehensive law has a provision governing the size of bread loaves. The first two States make a legal loaf of bread 32 ounces and provide for three-quarter, half and quarter loaves. Nevada's legal loaf is one pound in weight.

This gets somewhat into another phase of the short weight and slim measure practices in this country, to be sure. It has to do with the work of weight and measure inspectors in various cities over the country. That work is local, however, and bound to be; this matter of net weight on sealed packages is not; but of course both have to do with that tremendous drain on the pocket-book of the American people from the fact that the eatables we buy do not hold out as they used to.

Merchant and manufacturer have thoroly grasped the notion that price is not the only variable factor which can be looked to for an increase of profit in articles sold by weight or measure and the consumer is entitled by the very fact of his American citizenship to all possible protection against methods which so affect the high cost of living.

WATERBURY, CONN.



The Tabulated College Woman

BY MARION FLORENCE LANSING, M.A.

[In view of the approaching seventy-fifth anniversary of Mt. Holyoke College in October the following article giving the results of the recent census taken of the Alumnae of Mt. Holyoke College is of much interest. The author wishes to acknowledge her indebtedness to the college officers for access to the records and to Miss Amy Hewes, professor of sociology, for the use of certain tables compiled by her.—EDITOR.]

THERE are four thousand of us living graduates of Mount Holyoke.

Half of us are from the seminary in the years when there were no colleges and the "higher education" which we were receiving was looked upon as a startling and perilous innovation. The other half of us have Bachelors' degrees. Last year the college undertook a census of its graduates, asking us, beyond the bare facts of name and address, to give an account of ourselves for the years since graduation. Our responses, gathered in this informal way, prove to be of interest not only to our Alma Mater as justifying to her the years which she spent in training us, but also to the outside world, which has still a habit of speculating about the "educated woman" as if she were a strange species. At least they answer some of the questions that are always being asked about us, and answer them with figures which are not only fairly representative in point of numbers, but have also the distinction of covering the longest period possible to any such records, for Mount Holyoke will celebrate in October the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

The first question always put to us is, "Do you marry?" We do, almost half of us (44.79 per cent. of our total 4,076, to be exact), and this altho a large proportion of us live in New England, where all statistics give a low marriage rate, and altho these records ignore completely the whole body of non-graduates, among whom in the earlier years the number of marriages was much greater. Even more interesting, perhaps, we stay married. In all this number there has not been a single divorce, and only three legal separations.

Whom do we marry? College graduates, in a steadily increasing ratio. Of the seminary graduates responding to

this inquiry, just half had married college men; among the college alumnae the per cent. begins at 55 and goes up in the last decade to 60. We marry rather late, most of us in our twenty-eighth year, and, strange to say, our third generation (of the last twenty years) has married fully as young if not younger than our first and second. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that the age of graduation has steadily lowered, and partly that the first two generations lived thru periods of great economic depression. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 the average age of marriage went up to thirty and one-half years.

Do we have children? We do, and here again it is interesting to note that the youngest generation seems likely to have the most. The number of answers from which we must draw our conclusions on this point is small; but 535 living seminary mothers had 1,425 children, or 2.66 to each woman, while in the last twenty years the college graduates have already had an average of 2.47 children apiece, and two-thirds of those are young women who may reasonably be expected to have more. (This average is rather above the usual proportion of women of this class of society.)

Half of us, however, do not marry, and most girls who do marry engage previously for a shorter or longer time in some remunerative occupation. Of all the college graduates of Mount Holyoke 82 per cent. have done something to earn a living, and of the unmarried Bachelors of Arts, 83 per cent. are now at work. It is a striking commentary on the enterprise of the college woman that one-third of this, our youngest generation, has gone on to take more advanced training. We point with pride to one-fifth of this little group who have already received higher degrees. That a great deal of this

post-graduate work, both academic and vocational, has been done within a year or two of graduation seems to indicate that the lowering of the age of graduation to twenty-one years and eight or ten months makes possible in many cases an extra year of specific professional training for the ambitious girl. This additional education, and indeed college education in general, does not seem from the meager reports received to have found as yet an adequate economic return. The salaries are all comparatively low considering the length of training; the salaries of the teachers, who make up from 75 to 82 per cent. of the working women, have a low maximum. In view of the present movement, represented by the appointment bureaus in New York and Boston, to guide college women into occupations other than teaching, it is worth while to notice that the girls in such occupations seem to be receiving slightly more than the teachers, and that in these outside employments are found our few best-paid women.

These non-teaching wage earners are the most interesting of us all. Their number is rapidly increasing, and during the last twenty years their employments are coming to lend themselves to regular classification, with a respectable showing of persons in each group—in nursing, 15; in journalism, 25; library, 50; business, 42; social work, 16; secretary, 54; research, 6; Y. W. C. A., 23, etc., etc. But the center of interest is already shifting—so soon do we become accustomed to new fields—from these occupations which were so new in the 90's, to the vocations which appear on our lists with a single pioneer. We pass over even the reporters, the social workers, and the pastors' assistants to read about our violet grower, our florist, our orange grower, our three managers or proprietors of tearooms, our two chemists, our bridge designer, our lawyer, our mercantile inspector, our bank officers, our real estate broker, our hotel manager, our mosaic window designer, our partner in a dry goods shop, our manager of a jewelry business, our two house furnishers and decorators, and our farmer. These are the women who

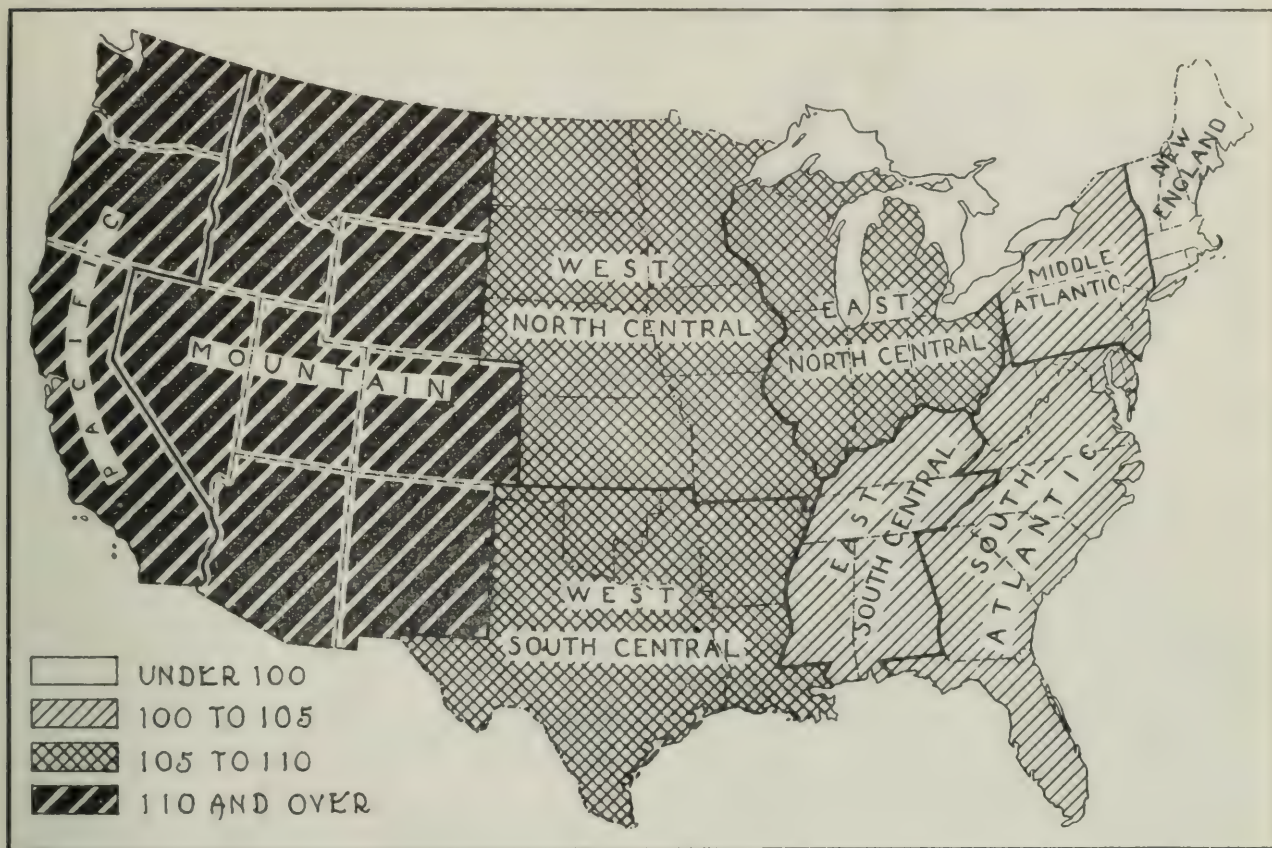
catch our fancy and tempt us to prophesy about the future of the trained woman. When we have read of these adventurous persons and wondered about the money returns from their undertakings, we pick up our table of dates and find that many of them are not recent graduates, who might be supposed to have indulgent fathers to finance their schemes. Of the 400 who report themselves as engaged in occupations other than teaching, 100 belong to classes from 1859 to 1889, which would make them from forty-five to seventy-five years old. It is with these *alumnæ* that we can meet the criticism that all such statistics cover too short a period to be of economic importance. Here are 100 women who undertook these vocations twenty, thirty, forty years ago, and have found in them a means of livelihood and a life work. Fifteen of them are physicians—a noticeably large percentage—three are college officers, ten nurses, fourteen are in libraries. The unusual, as well as the specialized, callings are well represented in this group. Here are found the orange grower, here the druggist, the real estate broker, the bridge designer, and a dozen more. Nor would any record of past or present be complete without a mention of those women who are in danger of slipping out of sight in our tables under the modest heading of "married" or "teacher," who have chosen that most hazardous calling of all, the career of foreign missionary. Mount Holyoke's missionary tablet of the first fifty years of her history has on it the names of 178 women who gave themselves to this service. Among living graduates the first two generations have still twenty-two on the foreign field, and the third generation has thirty-eight.

With them our record closes. No one claims that it is a remarkable one. It is the more valuable that it is not. We are always suspicious of statistics gathered to prove this point or that. The analysis of this census makes simply one more chapter in the story of the trained woman, and shows how as grandmother, mother and daughter she finds her place in the community and makes use of the education that has been given her.

The Proportion Between the Sexes

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



THE returns for the last census showed that in this country the males outnumbered the females by about 2.7 millions, giving a proportion of 106 males for every 100 females. In the diagram at the top of the page the shaded surfaces represent the number of males to 100 females. In the New England States we find that the females outnumber the males, while the proportion of males to females increases westward.

Division.	Males per 100 females.
United States	106.0
New England	99.3
Middle Atlantic	103.3
East North Central	106.0
West North Central	109.9
South Atlantic	101.2
East South Central	101.9
West South Central	107.2
Mountain	127.9
Pacific	129.5

There are only six States, including the District of Columbia, in which the females outnumber the males. These are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina,

South Carolina. All of these States had an excess of females in 1900, and in addition there were five other States—New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Georgia—which at that time had an excess of females, but now have an excess of males.

Among the native whites of foreign parents and the negroes the females outnumber the males, altho the excess is very small. Almost all of the excess of males can be credited to the foreign born, among whom there are 129.2 males to 100 females. In 1900 there were 104.4 males to 100 females in the total population, so that the proportion of males in this country is evidently on the increase. This increase may be attributed to immigration.

Among the births the males are generally a little more numerous than females, but the higher mortality to which males are exposed as a rule leaves the females in excess after the fifteenth year. Were it not for immigration it is possible that the females in this country would slightly outnumber the males.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Literature

The Everlasting Mercy

JOHN MASEFIELD'S volume, *The Everlasting Mercy*,* contains two long narrative poems, "The Widow in the Bye Street" and the title piece, the shorter of the two. With its publication, one is conscious of a new life in British verse, and a new freedom.

"The Everlasting Mercy" tells the story of a young ne'er-do-well's regeneration from unthinking lawlessness and vice. The state of soul is carried swiftly from sodden degradation thru satiety to the revolt and sudden revulsion which leads to final serenity and service. The pulsating octosyllabic verse well fits such a story. This, and the unflinching detail with which the background is picked out, make it much more than a preachment cluttered with "realism." Whole pictures are painted with a few lines:

"I've marked the May Hill ploughman stay
There on his hill, day after day
Driving his team against the sky,
While men and women live and die.
And now and then he seems to stoop
To clear the coulter with his scoop,
Or touch an ox to haw or gee
While Severn stream goes out to sea."

The most drab details of the poem only emphasize the final exultation of spirit. Unlike some of Mr. Masefield's other work, "The Everlasting Mercy" leaves no loose threads. It has all the modern "uplift" note, but at the same time it is less a stereotyped tract than an inversion of "The Rake's Progress."

If "The Widow in the Bye Street" does not attain the instant popularity of such a poem as Tennyson's "Maud," it may be because the times have changed as much as the poets. The very mass of contemporary verse buries beneath it the slender treasure of real poetry. The public is today indifferent, or perhaps it would rather see tragedy disguised as meandering melodrama, with sentimental interludes. In the

tragedy of "The Widow in the Bye Street"—for it is tragedy—there is neither meandering nor mawkishness. Four characters are sufficient to fill its swift story: a brutal and bestial shepherd; a light woman; a boy, eager and impulsive; and his mother, infinitely patient, infinitely wise in her own way, infinitely loving. The torrent of events and surge of passions cannot make the reader forget her. She leaves a memory of uplifting beauty over the whole poem, just as her own song touches the hearts of the reaping peasants:

"Dully they watch her, then they turn to go
To that high Shropshire upland of late hay;
Her singing lingers with them as they mow,
And many times they try it, now grave, now
gay,
Till, with full throat, over the hills away,
They lift it clear; oh, very clear it towers
Mixed with the swish of many falling flowers."

The free stanzaic form of this poem gives it greater breadth and nuance than "The Everlasting Mercy." Stanzas, and images represented in several lines, rather than individual lines, are, however, what stand out after we have read either narrative all thru. Many readers will feel that Mr. Masefield employs realism which not only calls a spade a spade, but insists on calling a shovel a spade also. But the poems are not pivoted on degradation; they escape the hopelessness of slum studies. In both the environment is the countryside; one feels that beauty and hope lie just around the corner for those who wish to make the step.

Stover at Yale

OWEN JOHNSON deserves the gratitude of all Yale men, but he will not get it—at least not now. Tho he has given us probably the best story of college life yet written—certainly the best since "Tom Brown at Oxford"—he has dared to criticise his Alma Mater, and that does not "go" at Yale. We fear, therefore, that Mr. Johnson has "queered" himself "for keeps." Already the familiar charge

*THE EVERLASTING MERCY. By John Masefield.
New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

of "sorehead" and "knocker" is being raised by the vested beneficiaries of privilege and "things as they are," and Mr. Johnson, be it remembered, did not make a senior society.

*Stover at Yale** is a study in adolescent psychology. The author has caught the swift action and serio-comic flavor of college life and woven it into a well-wrought novel such as any writer could be proud of. Stover is the "real stuff" at bottom. He instantly becomes a "hero" by making the eleven in freshman year. This puts him in line for all the college honors. He has latent democratic instincts, however, and does not hesitate to mingle at times with the "wrong crowd." This "queers" him with the "right crowd." But he holds fast to what he believes right and "Bones" finally rises to the occasion and "taps" him last, thus conferring upon him the most enviable honor that can be given to a Yale man. Last, but not least, the judge's daughter graciously accepts him.

The career of Stover is therefore that of the "successful man." To be a success at Yale one must "make" a senior society. To make a senior society, one must have at least two qualifications—first, he must be a gentleman; second, he must have done something for Yale. To do something for Yale usually means to take some prominent part in the extra-curriculum activities which now absorb so great an amount of the undergraduates' thought and time—athletics, journalism, dramatics, and even Y. M. C. A. work.

In olden times what hours the Yale undergraduates had over and beyond those given to studies—and they were not a few—were devoted to smoking pipes and singing glees. It was a jolly life they led. Undergraduate life today, however, is a serious business. Work, work, work is the rule—and almost any kind counts toward society honors except "grinding." Dean Jones, for instance, has recently had to exact a promise from all "heelers" of *The News* that they will not, on their honor, work nights before 7 p. m., or after 12 p. m.

It is this over-organization of college life and the mumbo-jumbo of the secret societies that Mr. Johnson attacks in his

novel. As to the "working for Yale" idea, this is the way he expresses himself thru the character of Brockhurst:

"Work for Yale! Work for Princeton! Work for Harvard! Bah! Sublime poppycock! Of all drivels preached to young Americans that is the worst. I came to Yale for an education. I pay for it—good pay. I ask, first and last, what is Yale going to do for me? Work for Yale, go out and slave. Give up my leisure and my independence—to do what for Yale? To keep turning the wheels of some purely inconsequential machine, to strive like a gladiator. Is that doing anything for Yale, a seat of learning? If I'm true to myself, make the most of myself, go out and be something, stand for something *after* college, then ask the question if you want. Ridiculous! Hocus-pocus and flap-doodle! Lord. I don't know anything that enrages me more."

Mr. Johnson's views on the senior societies, likewise exprest thru Brockhurst, are as follows:

"The harm is that this mumbo-jumbo, fee-fi-fo-fum, high cockalorum business is taken seriously. It is the effect on the young imagination that comes here that is harmful. Dink, I tell you, and I mean it solemnly, that when a boy comes here to Yale, or any other American college, and gets the flummery in his system, believes in it—surrenders to it—so that he trembles in the shadow of a tomb-like building, doesn't dare to look at a pin that stares him in the face, is afraid to pronounce the holy sacred names; when he's got to that point he has ceased to *think* and no amount of college life is going to revive him. That's the worst thing about it all, this mental subjection which the average man undergoes here when he comes up against all this rigmarole of Tap Day, gloomy society halls, marching home at night, etc., etc. . . ." "Curious," said Brockhurst, turning away, "the architecture of these sacred tombs is almost invariably the suggestion of the dungeon—the prison of the human mind."

Perhaps the most delicious irony of the whole book is the fact that Mr. Johnson does not think it important to refer to studies or the faculty at all except in one single instance, where he makes Le Baron give this advice to Stover:

"Now you've got to do a certain amount of studying here. Better do it the first year and get in with the faculty."

The truth is the faculties in some of our educational institutions today have to a censurable degree allowed the students to "get away" from them, and they do not seem to have the wit or courage to regain their proper ascendancy. When they make the attempt they run the risk,

*STOVER AT YALE. By Owen Johnson. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. \$1.35.

of being kicked upstairs into politics, like Woodrow Wilson.

What the students most need today at Yale and elsewhere in a closer and more continuous personal association with the faculty *in working hours*. However much a man may learn from his classmates in the way of manliness, courage, the square deal and the capacity to take hard knocks cheerfully, he needs even more the mellowing influence and noble inspiration that come only from the close friendship of older men. If now at last the consciences of faculties and students have been pricked, as seems to be the case, Owen Johnson deserves credit for it, and *Stover at Yale* may become known hereafter as the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the sane academic life.

History and Heresy

THE reading of such studies as those contained in these able and accurate volumes* will do much to clarify the religious thinking of our own time, and will no doubt shatter some traditional notions founded on legends rather than on fact; but we must attribute the results to the radical and unyielding demands of history rather than to the heretical tendencies of the writers. Their work maintains the high standard of excellence reached by the best of their predecessors in the series of "Studies in Theology," and presents unusually clear and concise surveys of their respective fields of thought, without losing the valuable quality of being readable. The task of Principal Workman was undoubtedly the most difficult because of the long period of time and the diversity of materials to be covered in so modest a volume, but his work, with rare exceptions, has been well performed. In the discussion of the Athanasian controversies the author's consciousness of his own point of view seems to have led to some obscurity as to the real forces at work and the issues involved, and one could have wished for

more adequate treatment of the fourteenth century preparation for the Reformation. The fine chapters, however, on the influence of Hellas and the genius of Rome as related to Christian thought are more characteristic of his book as a whole.

Theological students who have learned to expect much from the pen of Professor M'Giffert will not be disappointed in reading his volume on *Protestant Thought Before Kant*, so admirable in the selection and arrangement of its materials, in its emphasis on essentials, its just estimates of men and movements, and its scholarly grasp of the development of religious thought. Dr. M'Giffert is an investigator in the sources and a master of the literature of his subject, but the traces of the specialist are largely obliterated by the positive and lively style and the omission of unnecessary references. The gradual growth of the modern spirit and its final clash with the medieval system which Protestantism inherited from the past is effectively described.

It is altogether likely that the attacks beting made on Professor Brown because of the views exprest in this volume on *The Christian Hope* will perceptibly increase the sales of the book, but its contents in no wise deserve the opprobrium attached to heresy, nor should its interesting and instructive pages require the notoriety of being stamped as unorthodox to secure a wide circulation. Professor Brown gives a short but careful history of the origin and development of the belief in immortality so far as it can be traced in Christianity and in other religions that have in any way contributed to the Christian doctrine. Special emphasis and prominence are given to the contribution made by the teaching, character and resurrection of Christ. The various forms which the Christian hope has assumed are compared, and objections to faith are criticised and answered. The author always writes with sympathetic insight, with full knowledge of the difficulties to be met, and with the consciousness that he is handling a subject of supreme significance for religion. It would be hard to find a more persuasive apology for the Christian hope of immortality or a book in which the elements and grounds of that hope are so clearly defined.

*CHRISTIAN THOUGHT TO THE REFORMATION. By Herbert B. Workman, M.A., D.Litt., Principal of the Westminster Training College. PROTESTANT THOUGHT BEFORE KANT. By Arthur Cushman M'Giffert, Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, New York. THE CHRISTIAN HOPE: A Study in the Doctrine of Immortality. By William Adams Brown, Ph.D., D.D., Roosevelt Professor of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents each.

The Story of the Soil from the basis of absolute science and real life. By Cyril G. Hopkins. 16mo, pp. 302. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

This is an odd book. It has a love story running thru it, and it has an index, not a usual appendix to a novel. And yet it is not really a novel, but a scientific book on agriculture by the head of one of the agricultural departments connected with the University of Illinois. Professor Hopkins is the author of this excellent textbook, "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture," and much of the data in that work is embodied in this story. There is just enough story to entice the less willing reader to absorb some of the latest results of soil analysis and commercial fertilizers. The young man of the story sells a farm in the corn belt of Illinois, visits Virginia and New England, with a view to purchasing a worn-out farm and building it up. He finally buys such a farm in the Egypt of Illinois, and by the methods, carefully explained, restores it to fertility and profit. This requires impossible dialogs and letters on scientific husbandry, even in the love-making, and one who reads and digests it will make a better farmer. The substance of it is, analyze your soil; see what element it lacks, nitrogen, potash fosforus, lime, and add it with proper rotation of crops. We should mention that he got his girl.

When Neighbors Were Neighbors. By Galusha Anderson. Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd Company. \$1.20.

When Neighbors Were Neighbors takes us back to a time when, in the Eastern tier of our States, the farmer was accustomed to guide the plow and strengthen his legs in following the team; when, early in the day, he turned the new-mown, dewy grass with a pitchfork and got a good pair of muscular shoulders and a reasonably sure back thereby, without having a bill to pay at the gymnasium; when he ate his own wheat and corn without a chemical analysis of each kernel and a separation of the elements into social castes—"rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief"—for the benefit of the health-food middleman. Mr. Galusha Anderson thinks that time was a good old time, worthy of reconstruction in a novel, and he selects a very

honest tho somewhat humdrum couple, puts them thru their old-time courses, with knapsacks on their backs filled with the dear old practices that prevailed in the country districts before the Lawrence operatives arrived *en masse*, and pleases himself, and probably will please all the lovable old folks who survive from that kind of life. The knapsack and its contents are more important to the author than the love story, that is plain. The story would not find favor with the magazine reader of today, not one little bit. Not even his heroine and hero, John Erskine and his wife Lucy, one imagines, would care to be tied down to the tale of love, if they could get a real "Nick Carter" or a "Sherlock Holmes" sensation easily.

The Philanthropic Work of Josephine Shaw Lowell, Containing a Biographical Sketch of Her Life together with a Selection of Her Public Papers and Private Letters. Collected and Arranged by William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the New York State Board of Charities. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

One of the many noble women of New York whose efficient activities have for many years past been behind great and salutary reforms, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell had many advantages of birth, social status, leisure and executive ability to fix her place in the front ranks with the leaders. Tho the silent workers were many of them equally efficient and equally constant in their devotion to the cause of social betterment among both women and men of the under strata of life, she became notably prominent as a leader—prominent, yet withal modest, unassuming and productive. Her biographer presents a pleasing record of her early enthusiasms of the war period, of her association with noble names and glorious action, but devotes the main part of the volume just published to the story of her public usefulness in regard to practical reforms. It is a story of inspiring advocacy, with tongue and pen, of organized charity. A fine soul was hers, a stirring mental temperament, a never-tiring hand. It should not detract from the honor due to her that the biographer, in his enthusiasms, sometimes forgets that there were many sweet and

abundant springs, many bright streams flowing to the same sea, not as affluents to the one wide flood of which he makes himself the historian, but as independent tributaries to the great main, draining wholly different areas of the mighty plateau of difficult action. Biography surely need not drop into the habit of those railroad mapmakers who so lay out a continent that all roads but their own become a confused tangle of spectral and vanishing lines. The reader of this appreciation of a fine life may well wish that a larger instalment of her letters had been left to tell us more of the modest, kindly, large-minded woman Mrs. Lowell really was.

Vistas of New York. By Brander Matthews. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

A dozen brief sketches and stories make up Prof. Brander Matthews's *Vistas of New York*. "Snapshots or flashlights of one or another of the shifting aspects of this huge and sprawling metropolis of ours," he calls them, and they are good, realistic studies, all of them, of simple life, and most of them sweeter and more lifting than present-day tales greatly favor. Whether the magazine missionaries say so or not, it is good for the average honest man or woman, who has done no wrong, to have a holiday now and then from a too attentive search into the seamy side of life—a Sunday, perhaps, when he may "loaf and invite his soul." There is a seamy side, to be sure, in two or three of Professor Matthews's more serious tales, into which the reader may plunge a little, but the sun and moon and stars shine even there a little at midday or midnight. Pat McCann, for instance, throws light on Tammany methods. A bit of real human nature is shown up in salesladies, who are all "Sisters Under Their Skins." "Under an April Sky" shows us what shopping in the matrimonial market means. Then there is a young doctor, who finds that he must have either a bald spot or a wife to insure himself a profitable clientele. An eager first wife writes a tender post-mortem letter to wife number two all about "John." This is about as far as the author chooses to go in the direction of the "slums." There isn't a

single downright villain anywhere, nor any very uttermost and altogether immitigable leach, shirk or grafter—for which thanks to the author, who has altogether a saving and healthy humor. We commend the twelve skits and stories to the restless scribes of the day, and urge them to hunt for the key to Professor Matthews's method of writing what is interesting but not sensational.

History of German Civilization. A General Survey. By Ernst Richard. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

This is an unusually comprehensive work both in time and topic. It begins with the neolithic age and it extends well into the twentieth century. It traces thru the ages not only the political changes, but the religious, industrial, literary and scientific development, and is therefore more valuable and more interesting than the chronicle of kings and courts that used to pass for history. The author is particularly successful in his interpretation of the present day tendencies in art and life, and we wish he had devoted more chapters to this, for there are few things we Americans need more than a better comprehension of the real significance of this civilization now becoming a dominant influence thruout the world. We still see Germany thru British spectacles, notwithstanding the large Teutonic element in our population.

British Trees: Including the Finer Shrubs for Garden and Woodland. By the late Rev. C. A. Johns, edited by E. T. Cook. 12mo, pp. xvi, 285. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.

The present is an old book which is very properly furbished up in a new edition, illustrated with some twenty-five colored pictures and more engravings of trees and shrubs. Since the book first appeared there has been a great change in British gardens by the introduction of new shrubs especially, and the editor has added chapters about them. Mr. Johns was a collector of literary data on trees, stories and myths, and has adorned his accounts with them, while the additions by the present editor are more botanical and horticultural. It is an attractive and instructive book, rather for the general reader than for the gardener, altho we are sometimes surprised, as in the pic-

ture of the pine, to see one scant of leafage, which has lost its leader and sends up two twin stems.

Surgery and Society. A Tribute to Listerism. By C. W. Saleeby. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$2.50.

This is a very useful book and much needed now when unjust attacks are being made upon modern surgery by people who are well intentioned but ignorant of scientific ideals and methods. Dr. Saleeby, fortunately for our nerves, does not dwell upon the horrors of "surgery as it was" before the discovery of anesthesia and antiseptics, but turns quickly to the more encouraging picture of the present day, when knowledge based upon experiment is taking the place of tradition and blind benevolence. The chapter on "Motherhood and Listerism" is an effective sermon from the text "Faith without works is dead," for in it he shows how much is actually being done to make effective the petitions of the Litany for safety of mothers and young children, tho Dr. Saleeby fails to realize that these praying millions have been the motive power for the development of medical science, in which he justly takes such pride.

Napoleon the First. A Biography. By August Fournier. New York: Henry Holt & Co. (2 vols.). \$8.

In the maze of Napoleonic literature augmenting day by day, Dr. Fournier's life of the Emperor continues to hold that position which it attained shortly after the first edition in 1885, and English-speaking students will be happy to have this new translation, based upon the author's revision of 1904-1906. The merits of Fournier's work cannot be enumerated within the limits of a brief review. His work is artistically and thoughtfully balanced, and he carries the Great Adventurer from his cradle in Corsica to his grave in St. Helena. The author has had always in mind the general reader, who is perhaps as deeply interested in the battle of Jena as in the Code Napoleon. In the popular mind the military career of Napoleon will overshadow his legislative and administrative work, altho in fact the brazen glories of war were transitory, while the

legal work of the imperial regime abides with us today. In addition to being a well-balanced biography, Dr. Fournier's work is as straight-visioned as the frailties of man will allow, for amid the jangling of much controversy he has tried to discover and relate the truth, instead of confirming ancient prejudices. In seeking this truth he has spared no pains, for one who has dipped rather deeply into the life of Napoleon here and there will be surprised to find in these modest pages traces of "the latest word" from distinguished searchers in Napoleonic sources. Finally, there are in these volumes the advantages of clarity and readableness which are enhanced rather than obscured by the obviously careful work of the translator. Whoever would know the authorities for any statement or any conclusion in the text may satisfy his thirst for "die Quellen" by referring to the ample biographies at the end of each volume. If the reader can have but one work on Napoleon, by all means make it August Fournier's.

The True Daniel Webster. By Sydney George Fisher. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

Mr. Fisher has been for several years the devoted writer of "true" history and biography. His works on Penn, Franklin and the American Revolution dealt with a period in which he was familiar with the sources and general literature, and afforded more than once a wholesome corrective to the point of view of more orthodox historians. His new volume on Daniel Webster reveals more of the author's personality and less learning than its predecessors. He does not appear to have brought to light any new sources or to have consulted more than the printed collections that are available everywhere. The book is readable, but contains few of those startling judgments that we are in the habit of associating with Mr. Fisher's "truth." It might, indeed, have been written by a historian, and contains no attacks upon historians as a class. It falls in line with the present trend of criticism which rescues Webster from the unfair obloquy thrown upon him by the despondent abolitionists after the seventh of March speech.

Literary Notes

....The new volume by Prof. Henry A. White is a repository of information concerning *Southern Presbyterian Leaders* (Neale; \$3), and their work from the days of Francis Makemie, who organized the first American Presbytery, down to the present time.

....A number of real life stories, disclosed thru mission work in New York, are told in *The Underworld and the Upper* (Eaton & Mains; \$1) by Charles A. Starr. The subject matter is similar to that used by Harold Begbie, but the narratives are less vivid and dramatic.

....Don C. Seitz has given us in *Surface Japan* a sympathetic and intimate "swift survey" of a trip to the Land of the Rising Sun. The volume is beautifully illustrated with original decorations and colored photogravures and is a handsome gift book. (Harpers; \$1.10.)

....The *Lyric Year* contest for a first prize of \$500 and two second prizes of \$250 each will close on June 1st, and the *Lyric Year* for 1912 will be published November 1st. There is still time for the submission of poems by American authors. Details of the contest may be learned from the editor, *The Lyric Year*, c/o Mitchell Kennerley, Publisher, New York.

....*The History of America* is sketched in a series of sonnets by Henry Frank (Sherman, French & Co., Boston; \$1.35), a hundred and twenty-three pages of sonnets explained in a hundred and thirty-four pages of historical notes. Those who love their history that way, and who find the sonnet a passport to historical exploitation are recommended to try this easy path to enrich the brain.

....Jack London has taken Hawaii as the scene for his new volume of short stories, *The House of Pride* (Macmillan; \$1.20). With his customary love for the physical, he has presented the romantic tragedies of the leprous, on the other hand depicting in one story "Chun Ah Chun," the minute features of a wily old Chinaman who gets the better of his family. The tales are too fragmentary for power or vividness.

....The second series of the Humanist's Library, edited by Lewis Einstein, will include the *Correspondence* of Hubert Languet and Sir Philip Sidney, edited, with an introduction, by W. A. Bradley; Durer's *Letters* describing journeys to Venice and the Low Countries; the *Platonick Discussions upon Love* of Pico della Mirandola, and the *Galateo* (of manners and behavior) of Giovanni della Casa. The

books in this library are printed in a form which respects the great traditions of the art in its earliest days, and it will be a pleasure to read the works just named in the beautiful form provided by the Merrymount Press of Boston.

....In his *Brushwood Boy* Mr. Kipling handled the subject of an impressionable young Englishman's sentimental visions too well for it to be attempted again by a less practised hand. Mr. Richard Pryce's *Christopher* (Houghton; \$1.35) is too femininely self-conscious and subjective to hold our interest while the hero pursues his pure white vision lady who, for the sake of climax, turns out to be the scarlet one of the scriptures.

....*American-Japanese Relations*, by Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, is the best account of Japan in Korea and Manchuria and the Japanese attitude toward the United States available in English. While the author's facts as given are entirely trustworthy, the tone of his volume is decidedly pro-Japanese. The book, however, is an invaluable contribution to the discussion of the Far Eastern problem and is to be heartily recommended. (Revell; \$2.)

....The title aptly chosen for the volume containing the Noble Lectures delivered last year by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, is *The Adventure of Life* (Houghton Mifflin Co.; \$1.10). In his usual straightforward style, enlivened by personal anecdotes and illustrations, Dr. Grenfell defends with convincing force the reasonableness and value of the Christian faith on the basis of his own physical, mental and spiritual experiences. The candor of the book is equal to its sincerity and devotion.

....The first number of a new monthly periodical, *The New Drama*, comes to us from Richard G. Badger & Co., of Boston (20 cents). A noticeable feature is the absence of advertising. Notes on the Boston Toy Theater, on the Drama League, the American Drama Society, the Trend Toward the Civic Theater, the Playgoer, the performance of *Pelléas et Mélisande* in Boston, and the Irish players in Philadelphia, fill the sixteen pages of this little publication.

....From G. Schirmer, the New York music publishers (Boston: The Boston Music Co.), we receive the seventeenth volume in the Golden Treasury of Music, *An Anthology of Modern French Song* (cloth, \$2). The volume is most attractive in every respect, and the contents are no less enticing than the physical properties of the anthology. The fact that the compositions of the twenty-one musicians represented do not appear consecutively

but are sprinkled thru the book without rime or reason is at times exasperating, and one remarks the fact that Chaminade and Hahn are passed over, while Bizet and Massenet have but one song apiece. These are our only objections: we could have spared enough Fauré and Debussy to admit work of the composers named. Otherwise the anthology admirably represents the orientation of French music during the second half of the nineteenth century, from César Franck to Guillaume Lekeu.

...Mr. Clarence Meily uses the title of his little book on *Puritanism* (Kerr; 50 cents) as a catchword to cover the whole "bourgeois economy" and the moral and religious sanctions that go with it. This "Puritan system" he declares is now decadent and should be torn down that a system favorable to the proletariat may be erected in its place. To this end Mr. Meily's sharp criticisms, often ill-founded and unfair, are largely directed. The volume illustrates well the tendency of an absorbing idea to distort one's whole intellectual outlook.

....A book *About Algeria* is particularly interesting to the world at a time when the French government is adding to its territory and influence in North Africa. The book by Charles Thomas-Stanford, F. S. A., which comes to us from the John Lane Co. (pp. 306; \$1.50) is furnished, too, with a map and thirty-two illustrations from drawings by F. Dorrien Thornton, and from photographs. Both kinds of illustrations are excellent, and the account of motor travel thru France-in-Africa is gracefully written and informing.

....Gouverneur Morris probably has a different idea regarding the poor sales which usually befall any collection of short stories. It is his third volume of that character (Scribner; \$1.25), containing the usual assortment of slight love tale, with flimsy situations and now and then darts of social cynicism. The title story of the book is a trivial conceit apropos of a singing voice. In a versified dedication, Mr. Morris calls his efforts "Bread-and-Butter stories." Can we say more?

....Abdul Hamid, last of the old time Sultans of Turkey, went into retirement before the "Young Turks"—we all remember how and why. Abdul is the "Red Sultan" of Mr. S. V. Bedickian's new book of verse—*The Red Sultan's Soliloquy* (Sherman, French & Co., Boston; \$2). In rather Lombardic rhymes the Sultan in his enforced retirement gives vent to his emotions. The author takes his camera round with him and the reader is not sorry

to let his eye dwell on the pictures of Turkish dignitaries and revolutionists while the Sultan chants.

...Miss Anna Chapin Ray's new novel, *The Brentons* (Little; \$1.25), deserves a high place in spring fiction. She has achieved a dramatic psychology in the development of her characters which proves extremely interesting in spite of the men in her book, who more than often speak with the tongues and feel with the emotions of women. A young rector who takes his theological doubts too seriously and his wife who takes herself too seriously are the chief figures in a group of highly specialized personalities.

...The supreme value of Paul as an interpreter of Christian experience and formulator of Christian thought is emphasized by Principal Alfred E. Garvie in his *Studies of Paul and His Gospel* (Doran; \$1.50). So fully and effectively did Paul enter into the mind of Christ that, according to Principal Garvie, his life work might rightly be regarded as "a continuation of the ministry of Jesus," and Paul's Gospel was not a development, but in all essentials a constant factor in the apostle's experience and thought.

....In issuing the twelfth and concluding volume of the *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, the Funk & Wagnalls Company have concluded one of their great undertakings, and have conferred a great benefit on the religious public. The editors, Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson and Prof. George W. Gilmore, are to be congratulated on their success in gathering an enormous mass of doctrinal, historical, ecclesiastical and biographical material provided by a multitude of most competent scholars, American and foreign. The present volume does not lack important titles, such as "Tribal Mysteries," "Trinity," "Union," "Unitarians," "Universalists," "United Brethren," "Vatican Council," "Virgin Bath," "Waldenses," "Westminster Standards," "Women's Work," "Wyclif," "Young People's Societies," "Yahweh," "Zoroaster" and "Zwingli." The work should be in the reach of every biblical and religious scholar. We add that it attempts to be perfectly impartial, and gives equally the more conservative and the more radical views on disputed questions.

...*The Sentence of Silence* (Moffat; \$1.35) is another of Reginald Wright Kauffman's novels of the moment. As its title implies, it deals with that reticence which keeps children from being taught the important truths of life, and the consequences which must follow mistaken innocence. There is in it sentiment,

a goodly amount of philosophy, and a considerable show of seriousness. The novel is commonplace, tho this journalist must be given credit for having a sincere social vision. "The House of Bondage" possessed commendable fervor. The scope of *The Sentence of Silence* is seen in the biblical quotation on the title page, "They peradventure are seeking God"; its intention is measured by the introductory note and the dedication, "To my wife . . . and to all other women"; its attitude is fairly exprest by the closing words of the hero's wife, in answer to his "What have you *been*?" "I thought you knew," she was saying; "I told you; I thought you understood. What have I been? Nothing that you've not been. What right have *you* to ask?" In handling his social problems, Mr. Kauffman is old-fashioned and melodramatic; he has none of the force of Brieux.

....Portolan Charts, their origin and characteristics, with a descriptive list of those belonging to the Hispanic Society of America, by Edward Luther Stevenson, Ph.D., New York, Publications of the Hispanic Society of America, Number 92, 1911. \$1.75. The portolan charts illustrate the fact that the "practical" man, working by rule of thumb, may be a scientist without knowing it. In the later Middle Ages, when scientific geographers were elaborating cosmographies uncontaminated by observation and founded upon the statements of the Old Testament, crude seamen were sailing the Mediterranean, and marking on parchment sheets the facts of use to them in their voyages. They were indicating ports, shoals, harbors, and distances with an accuracy remarkable in a day when instruments for astronomical observation were lacking. But their work forced accuracy upon them, for the inaccurate chart might lead to shipwreck. For the collector, these charts have had a fascination in their beauty of drawing and their artistic coloring. The largest group in America numbers thirty-two, which belong to the Hispanic Society, and are here described in detail. Dr. Stevenson's text is clear and scholarly.

....The first number of a monthly review published in French (soon there will be an edition in English), bears the title *La Vie Internationale* and as its sub-title "A Monthly Review of International Ideas, Facts and Organisms." There exist, say the editors, national reviews which devote articles and editorial sections to the great facts of international development, economic, social and political, as well as international reviews devoted to the study of the world in such limited fields as international law, the peace movement, the

multiple products of the sciences, commerce, industry, statistics and sociology.

"No review has till now envisaged in its totality the movements in international ideas, facts and organisms; no review has disengaged from this movement what there is in international society of the organic and the constructive. It is to this task that the new review will be entirely consecrated. . . . To universalize ideas, methods, technics and to cause the peoples to profit by the progress accomplished in all places, to facilitate relations between individuals and collectivities, to dissipate the misunderstandings and errors which breed hatreds and rancours."

Here is a part of the program of *La Vie Internationale*. In its first issue we find articles by Senator Lafontaine and M. Otlet on international life and its effort for organization, a study of the national characteristics of Great Britain and Germany by Viscount Haldane, an essay by M. Lange on co-ordination and co-operation in the domain of the international peace movement, various book reviews, editorial notes, reports of international meetings, etc. The price of subscription to the review for one year is four dollars and the address of the publishers, 3 bis, rue de la Régence, Brussels.

Pebbles

PRESIDENTIAL motto: One prexy in the White House is worth a thousand on the railway.—*New York Evening Mail*.

DOCTOR (to his colleague)—We arrived just in time, my friend. In a few hours more he would have got better by himself.—*Pele Mele*.

THE familiar question was reopened—How Sunday School children are to be attached to the Church, and once more the use of adhesive stamps was recommended.—*New Zealand Church News*.

MRS. COMMUTER—But how do you know what kind of people the Browns are if you have never met them?

Mrs. Mutler—I have heard their phonograph selections.—*Puck*.

A SETTLEMENT worker in one of the congested negro quarters of Washington in distributing flower-seeds for the little house-plots gave in one house some poppy seeds. The next day a little girl came to her and said, "I want some puppy dogs planted in my garden, too."

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Margaret was the guest at dinner at a neighbor's one day, and before beginning to eat the family one by one said grace.

Margaret looked on in wonder and finally asked:

"What are you doing?"

"We are thanking the Lord for giving us this bread to eat," said Mrs. Wilder. "Don't you give thanks?"

"Why, no," answered Margaret; "we buy our bread at the store."—*Harper's Monthly*.

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How a King Died

KING FREDERICK CHRISTIAN of Denmark lived the simple, unostentatious life of a private gentleman, and he died unknown, unrecognized, by a stroke of apoplexy, in a public square of Hamburg, as a beggar might die, and his body was taken to the morgue to await recognition. So in life and in death he allied himself to the common people, putting on no claim of dignity or show. The story is told that when he was yet Crown Prince, and the Czar of Russia was visiting Copenhagen, the three—the old King, his son Frederick, and the Czar—took a walk together some miles into the country, and on their return were picked up by a farmer in his wagon, who did not suspect their rank and with whom they talked most familiarly. After awhile said the old King, "Do you know who I am? I am King Christian. And do you know who this is?" pointing to his son; "this is Prince Frederick. And do you know who this is? This is the Czar of Russia." The countryman grunted out, "And do you know who I am? I am the Emperor of China." The royalties who married into

the house of Denmark, in their visits to its simple court loved the chance to throw off the pomps and restraint of formal style and live for a while a plain, natural life.

So the family life of the palace at Copenhagen was the happiest enjoyed by any of the royal families of Europe. Frederick and his father Christian loved to walk about alone or with a companion unrecognized. His sister Alexandra, Queen of England and Empress of India, made her own frocks when a girl. She did not really need to, but she was trained to economy, for the King has a yearly civil list allowed him of less than \$300,000, which has to carry the cost of support and grants and pensions, and would be a bagatelle in the courts to which King Frederick's sisters went as Empresses, at London and St. Petersburg.

Denmark is a small but happy and prosperous country, with a population of less than two and a half millions, about that of Chicago, less than that of New Jersey. The King of Denmark has less real power than the Governor of New Jersey or the Mayor of Chicago, but he has vastly more social prestige, as things go in this ridiculous world of ours. Greece could not choose a king from among American mayors or governors, nor could it even choose the son of a President, but it could crown a younger son of the King of Denmark. The King of England could not marry his son or daughter into the family of the President of France, but he could into that of the pettiest realm of Europe. So much difference does heredity make. King Frederick had a lineage. He was son of King Christian, and he successor, by marriage, of Frederick, and he of Christian, and he of Frederick again, and so alternately back to 1448, when the House of Oldenburg began with Christian I. Age gives honor to the line. To be sure, kingship is obsolescent, but conservatism still gilds it with glory even after its value is past. Such kings as Christian and Frederick give it lease of life, even as Leopold of Belgium endangered the institution.

Men wonder why Denmark and the two Scandinavian kingdoms do not unite in a military league for their own pro-

tection. They have suffered from strong, greedy neighbors. Norway has lost Finland and Denmark has lost Schleswig-Holstein. But they probably do better to remain apart, and save the expense of heavy armaments. The day of such rapacity among kindred peoples is passing by, and the economies of peace can probably be trusted for the safety and welfare of the people in these better days.

So the King of Denmark, brother of the Queen of England, and of the Czarina of Russia, and the King of Greece, fell dead all alone in a public square, and the police took his body to the public morgue and laid it beside those of strangers and beggars. And why not? Death strips off all false dignities. Under our clothes we are one common humanity. The democratic King of Denmark knew it, and lived it, and died it. It is no dishonor to have lived and died just a common man, if a good man, such as was he.



Bishops

THE old self-abnegation, "*Nolo episcopari*," does not seem to have much vogue in the episcopal elections just now going on in the various Methodist denominations. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, has the good sense to repeat the Latin phrase above quoted, and has always refused to stand for the office of bishop; and so for forty-four years he has attended the quadrennial General Conferences, free of ambition except to lead and serve in the ranks. The other day, at the General Conference in Minneapolis, a member moved that the election of secretaries and editors take place before those of bishops, and the proposition was laughed off the floor; for everybody knew that to elect these officials first would exclude them from being made bishops, and it is to these secretaries and editors that one looks to first in seeking for bishop timber. You can't choose men for these offices until the bishops have been chosen and the vacancies thus created are noted. Bishops serve for life or incapacity because of age, while editors and secretaries hold office for only a term of four years. They are quite willing to go

higher. It is perfectly well understood that this rivalry for the office of bishop is the one thing that makes Methodist ears to tingle. Many are the stories told of logrolling and canvassing, of ambitions satisfied or thwarted, of disappointment and tears. It seems to be understood that he that getteth the office of a bishop getteth a good thing. But the scheming ambition for it is not a good thing for the Church.

The evil of ecclesiastical politics in pursuit of the bishopric is magnified because it is a national and not a local office. The bishop is elected by the General Conference of the whole Church, just as the President of the United States is elected by the whole nation. The nation-wide canvass and nation-wide authority multiplies the evil and scandal, where scandal there is, just as the nation-wide political contest now going on to select our President kindles flame in the language of the rival combatants. There is less of such evil of office-seeking in the Protestant Episcopal Church when it chooses its bishops than there is among the Methodists, for its election of bishops is local; the choice of bishops being made in each local diocese and for its limited territory; and yet even so an election to a vacant see is often deadlocked for weeks by the difficulty of finding a man on whom the clergy and laity can both agree. Were there archbishops or a Patriarch to be chosen, the struggle for the honor might create such soreness of heart as comes after every election of bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An illustration of the unrestrained bitterness which is apt to be aroused by the election of bishops is seen in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, whose General Conference is now in session. These brethren are not as restrained as their white brethren, but they are quite as ready to show their desire to get "a good thing." They met in a church that might contain eight hundred, and two thousand squeezed in. But the excitement over the election of bishops grew so hot that it created a riot, and they had to call in the secular arm in the person of a white policeman, and he brought quiet and told them they had

better adjourn to the biggest public hall in the city, which they did; and they will probably elect twice as many bishops as they need, so as to satisfy the claimants and their friends. Probably there is as much partisanship and heat in the white as in the negro canvass, but the participants have learned better to conceal or control their righteous zeal. Just now those denominations may congratulate themselves that do not have bishops to elect, and that can convene with no life-long prizes to distribute. Why should not bishops be chosen, if chosen at all, for only four years, as we choose our President, and as the United Brethren choose their bishops? We suppose because such bishops would lack in dignity if serving no longer than presiding elders; but what is dignity worth anyhow?



Primary Campaign Funds

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE published last week the contributions which had been made to his campaign fund. They were as follows:

Charles R. Crane, of Chicago.....	\$20,000
Gifford Pinchot, of Washington.....	10,000
Amos R. E. Pinchot, of New York....	10,000
William Kent, of California.....	10,000
Alfred B. Baker, of Chicago.....	2,000
William Flinn, of Pittsburgh.....	1,000
Rudolph Spreckels, of California.....	500

\$53,500

These sums were given in the early stages of the Senator's canvass and before Mr. Roosevelt announced his own candidacy. After that announcement all, we think, of these contributors became supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. How much they have contributed to the latter's fund we do not know, but Mr. Flinn gave \$22,700 in Pittsburgh alone, and the Pinchot brothers were generous in their gifts for the primaries in New York County. Mr. Crane, it may be remembered, was appointed Ambassador to China and recalled before he could sail from San Francisco. He dislikes the Taft Administration. When he published his short list, Mr. La Follette was campaigning in Ohio, where he expressed his belief, according to newspaper reports, that a fund of not less than \$1,000,000 had been contributed for Mr. Roosevelt's primary canvass by George W. Perkins, of the Harvester Trust;

Judge Gary, of the Steel Corporation; Daniel R. Hanna, of Ohio, and others. He said:

"I call upon Col. Roosevelt to publish a complete list of contributors to his campaign fund before I leave this State. I make affidavit to the accounts of and the donors to my campaign fund. I ask that Col. Roosevelt be equally frank with the people."

Such list should be published, not only by Mr. Roosevelt, but also by Mr. Taft and every other candidate, Republican or Democrat, now seeking delegates. Already there has been a scandalous expenditure of money for the primaries, and much more will be used. There is legal evidence as to a small part of the sum contributed. For example, we know that about \$71,000 was given by Mr. Perkins, the Messrs. Pinchot and others to promote the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt in New York County, or nearly \$5 for every vote cast for him there; also that \$98,627 was given by friends of Mr. Roosevelt and supporters of Mr. Taft for use in Allegheny County, Pa., which includes the city of Pittsburgh. In this last named county the Roosevelt contributions were \$31,344, of which, as we have said, \$22,700 came from Mr. Flinn, who is called a municipal contractor boss, and the Taft contributions were \$67,283, Senator Oliver leading, with \$7,000, and several of the steel manufacturers being not far behind. If Mr. Roosevelt's votes in New York County cost \$5 apiece, the average cost of Mr. Taft's in Allegheny County was a little less than \$4.

These examples, and the known expenditures of the candidates' campaign bureaus, prove that the sums expended thruout the country have been very large. We find in several newspapers an estimate that about \$2,000,000 was spent in Pennsylvania for Taft and Roosevelt. Probably this is excessive. It is asserted that great sums were used in Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland, and that the cost of campaigning in Ohio this year is without precedent. It is reported in newspapers of excellent character that money was used very freely in Baltimore, and that the pay of "workers" there rose from \$10 to \$75 per day. Bureau expenses are known to be heavy. We refer to some figures recently published, concerning Mr. Roosevelt's Washington bureau, because they are the

only ones now available. It is asserted that the postage expenses have exceeded \$70,000, and that as much more has been paid for what is called "plate" service in weekly papers. Thousands are added for express and telegraph charges, campaign speakers and a large office force. Many of these charges should be duplicated, we presume, for the Taft headquarters. And there are Democratic aspirants by whom or in whose interest much money has been spent. Neither the Clark canvass nor the Wilson canvass has been inexpensive. These gentlemen are not rich. Who supplies the money? It is used, we should remember, not in a campaign for a national election, but only in seeking nominations. And all this expenditure, all these appeals and advertisements, do not bring to the primary polls a convincing proportion of the voters. In some States the number has been about half of those who were qualified, and the average for all, we think, has not been much more than this. In Pennsylvania less than 30 per cent. of the Democrats voted.

If we are to have Presidential preference primaries thruout the land they must be safeguarded by severe legislation. Otherwise we shall see a considerable part of the electorate corrupted in the contest for nominations long before the elections. This would be no better than what are called boss-ruled conventions. The lavish expenditure of money in the interest of those who seek nominations must be subjected to restraint, and the first step should be compulsory and early publicity for contributors, contributions and expenditures. The people should know, while the contest is going on, who gives the money and how it is used. Presidential nominations must not be bought. Mr. Roosevelt should answer Mr. La Follette's demand by publishing his list. And the lists of Mr. Taft, Speaker Clark, Governor Wilson, Mr. Underwood and Governor Harmon should follow.



Referendum: Not Recall

MR. J. G. MCGUFFEY, of Cody, Wyo., in a thoughtful and good-tempered letter to the editor of THE INDEPENDENT, intimates that he cannot understand how a journal that has upheld such democratic

principles as the initiative and the referendum can support the Presidential candidacy of Mr. Taft. Mr. McGuffey says:

Did Taft not disregard the progressives in Congress and ally himself with the machine? In the Ballinger case, he again united himself with the reactionaries, and so opposed a principle, the carrying out of which is of inestimable value to the people, and which was avowedly a progressive policy. You acknowledge that his support of the tariff, when he allied himself with Aldrich, Payne and Cannon, was a blunder. New York, in its platform, denounced the initiative, referendum and recall, and supported Taft. His followers as well as opponents seem to class him as a conservative or standpatter, and I believe they are right. Mr. Taft has been untrue to those who elected him. He was certainly elected by people who believed in the Roosevelt program, independent and progressive voters.

Looking over recent issues of THE INDEPENDENT Mr. McGuffey finds that on May 18, 1911, we published an editorial on "Checks and Balances."

In this editorial you clearly and ably support the initiative, referendum and recall. You say, "It is significant that any man mixed in gutter politics . . . is invariably against the initiative, referendum and recall, not because he does not understand them, but because he does." You seem yet to support these principles, though rather indifferently compared to the warmth of your support of Taft. To advocate these ideas and support Mr. Taft seems inconsistent.

THE INDEPENDENT is opposed to some of the principles that Mr. Taft represents, and is in sympathy with others. It is heartily in accord with some of the policies of Mr. Roosevelt's "progressive" scheme and to others it is antagonistic. In this dilemma it takes the liberty to support the candidacy of Mr. Taft for various reasons, including a due recognition of Mr. Taft's personal qualities and of the many important achievements of his administration.

It is better worth while, however, to restate our position on the initiative, referendum and recall than to discuss the not very important issue of journalistic consistency. For reasons which we are glad to set down explicitly, we believe with Mr. Roosevelt in the initiative and the referendum, while, with Mr. Taft, we are opposed to the judicial recall, whether applied to the judges or to their decisions.

It is still reputable, we suppose, to maintain that ours is a government by

and for the people. If these words have any meaning, it is that the people are the ultimate law-making power, and that representative bodies are, at the best, only agents of the people. Granting that the people collectively cannot well deal with every question of legislative detail, and may wisely delegate most of their statute-making business to Congress and the State legislatures, the people assuredly are competent to determine the broad questions of general policy and to insist that any particular legislative measure in which they are at any given time greatly interested shall "go thru." This is an all-sufficient reason for the initiative and the referendum used within the limits of good sense, by which we mean within the limits of what is practical and efficient. To employ these devices for minor legislative business, as has sometimes been done in one or more Western States, is to make them ridiculous and to provoke reaction.

Statute making, however, is only one part of government. The making and revising of constitutional provisions is another part, while yet other and very different parts are administrative business and the adjudication of disputes. For administration and adjudication, the people collectively, in their capacity as voters at the polls, have little ability. These functions call for expert knowledge and training, and the people collectively are usually not good judges of expert qualifications. On this point the record of experience is so clear and convincing that if a popular vote could be taken on the question whether the generals of the army, the admirals of the navy, the Director of the Census and the Directors of the Bureau of Ethnology, the Coast Survey, and so on, should be elected by popular vote, the verdict would probably be an overwhelming negative.

It is true that most States elect judges, and with what result? With the notorious result that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, made by appointive judges, are on the whole progressive, often to the point of radicalism, while the decisions of elective judges are on the whole unprogressive, or even, as in the great States of

New York and Pennsylvania, obstructive and reactionary.

On grounds of actual experience, then, we do not believe that the people collectively are sufficiently good judges of expert qualifications to choose wisely, by the direct method of election, or wisely to exercise the power of recall of experts of any kind, administrative or judicial. We believe that they are competent to choose good executives, few in number, voted for on a short ballot, in the understanding that these executives will be held accountable for the wise and upright selection of all subordinate administrative officers and of judges. If the principle of the recall is to be recognized and made use of at all, it should be as applied to chief and responsible executives.

For the constitution making and constitution revising function of government the people collectively are, in our view, the only competent body. The Constitution should not be made or altered by any class, clique or interest, nor should amendment be rendered practically impossible by cumbersomeness or costliness of method. On the other hand, amendment should not be hasty, and, above all, it should not follow, as a matter of course, upon every changing mood of popular feeling. Amendment by the so called "recall of judicial decisions" would, we believe, in less than a generation create such a tangle of inconsistencies and absurdities that it would be necessary to sweep the whole jumble away and start over. We should like to see our present cumbrous methods of constitutional amendment replaced by a simple process, the essential feature of which should be the repetition of a popular vote after a reasonable interval—say two years—of consideration, discussion and criticism.

The Later "Titanic" Disclosure

THE investigation by the British Commission is bringing out some remarkable disclosures which the American Senatorial committee failed to discover. The latter rediscovered very patent facts, which the newspapers found and could not help finding at the very beginning, such as the sad lack of lifeboats, the ab-

sence of any drill in their use, and the amazing temerity with which the vessel was driven at full speed against an iceberg in the night, and in an ice field of which the captain had full information. These facts were on the very surface of the story. Senator Smith also found out something about the enterprise of a daily newspaper in getting exclusive stories of two wireless operators, and learned that the captain of the "Carpathia" did not send by wireless any full story of the tragedy.

The English investigation has brought out some other extraordinary facts quite slighted here. One of these, the condition of the watertight compartments, we referred to last week. They were not shut. They had been opened by order of the engineer an hour after the boat struck. This amazing blunder was itself very probably responsible for the terrible loss of life. We are further told that the carpenters were at work on them till the last moment before sailing, and that they did not work well. There might as well be no watertight compartments as to have those that would not shut, or that were not shut.

Another extraordinary revelation brought out at the English investigation is the failure, the criminal failure, of the captain and officers of the "Californian" to pay attention to the signals of distress, the rockets sent up calling for help. They were seen, but no attention was paid to them. The captain of the "Californian" was informed and he went to sleep again and left nearly two thousand human beings to die. The men on watch even saw the lights on the "Titanic" and saw them disappear when she sunk, and they showed no concern. The mysterious lights reported by survivors in the boats were those of this heedless vessel, one of whose officers thought that what he saw was a tramp vessel. But are lives on a tramp vessel of no value? The rockets could have meant nothing but danger and help wanted. People don't send off fireworks just for fun on the ocean. This was no time to look for a Fourth of July. Probably the "Californian" was only about five miles away, and if its officers had done their duty every soul would have been saved.

Then there is the Sir Cosmo Edmund Duff-Gordon episode; that of the man who was saved with his wife in a boat not half full, which boat did not return, as it might, to pick up some of the people struggling and crying for help in the water when the vessel went down. One of the sailors testifies that Duff-Gordon and his wife objected to the sailors going back to rescue the drowning when they could, and the cross-examination of the others and of Duff-Gordon himself does not seem to support his denial. At any rate, it is proved and admitted that he gave them each \$25, and the sailors say they did not go back for fear their boat would be swamped. As against all the grandeur and courage on the part of passengers and officers, we have here what appears to have been the most despicable heartlessness, unworthy of a brute, not to say of an Englishman.

Of one other matter we may speak with a certain hesitation and great regret. The captain of the "Titanic" died nobly, as a British seaman should, and yet we are obliged to ask questions about his conduct which we do not like to answer. One such question is asked by Bernard Shaw and answered by him very positively. It is, Why should unbounded praise be given and no word of censure to the captain who drove the steamer pell-mell at full speed right against the iceberg when he had been warned of the proximity of ice? He would condemn very sharply the British public for its praise of the man who more than any other was responsible for this fearful disaster. Possibly the public is too tender of the man who accepted the penalty of his rashness and did not save himself; but perhaps the public will believe that he was under orders. We do not doubt he was under orders to make the utmost speed; and the head of the White Star Company was at his side and did not warn him of the danger. He was silent and gave his consent to the captain's recklessness. The captain doubtless knew what he was expected to do, and did it, and died for it.

One other question we would like to have answered. Mr. Ismay says he entered the last boat only when there was no woman to be seen on deck. But how can that be when it was well known that

Mrs. Straus remained because her husband could not go? If any man was to be saved, why should not Mrs. Straus have been put on board with her husband even before the head of the White Star Company? Here is another of the sad incidents that call for explanation.



Our Swamp Lands

THE area of the United States includes eighty millions of acres of swamp land and ten millions more that are swamp part of the year. That one-third of this territory at least can be drained and made cultivatable by the middle of the century is of deep import to a rapidly increasing population. Every large swamp contributes no small amount to the death rate of the United States, and large or small swamps and swampy places are disease breeding, being from the first pre-empted by mosquitoes. The work of reclamation would go on a great deal more rapidly if the problem were more simple, that is if it could be rid of insects and malaria.

The largest enterprise in the way of reclamation now under way is that of the Everglades in South Florida. Here are four millions of acres of land of a quality unsurpassed when you can get at it. The muck is of a depth almost unfathomable, and after drainage and aeration it will need only lime in large quantities to make it productive of all sorts of truck and fruit. Already along the edge of the Everglades there are settlements of a modest sort, conducting vegetable gardens and making tolerable headway against adverse conditions. Cabbages, beans and tomatoes are among the most successful products in these gardens, while sugar cane and corn and cotton are tested with decided success. The land is almost absolutely level, but where there is a slight rise oranges and grapefruit can be planted with good results.

This tremendous swamp, spanning two or three degrees of latitude, cannot be drained without preliminary canals that will carry the water of Lake Okechobee into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. This lake is second only to Lake Michigan in size, among all the inland lakes of the United States. To pre-

vent its overflow the water of the lake must be lowered not less than four feet. The two main canals for doing this work have been dug; and they are arranged with proper locks for holding the water at five feet depth thruout the whole year, the intention being to make a sort of Venetian highway of the canals, to carry truck to market and for light travel. Other canals are eight miles apart, and being navigable for light boats they also will be of use in carrying truck.

This, however, is purely preliminary. The swamp remains just as large as ever and as defiant of farming. The real drainage must be secured either by companies or by ultimate owners on their own account. It is estimated that this will cost not less than two dollars per acre. Meanwhile the opportunity for malarial diseases is extremely good. The fight with the mosquito will be a long one, and it cannot be assumed by town authorities or by the State. The farmer cannot live in the swamp while he is doing his work, nor can he sustain his family in the neighborhood. It is still swamp, covered with water and with mud, and peopled more or less with alligators and snakes. If he has been beguiled into the purchase of a homestead the buyer will be able in many cases to reach his property only by boat. Even the engineers have not yet been able to survey the properties into which the swamp is divided, on paper. But the farmer must get there, and he must dig the lateral ditches in some way. Many months, and in some cases years, must elapse before this preliminary work can be accomplished. The man with a farm, and a family waiting to build a house, and anxious to get crops out of his land, has the consolation that at least it cannot get away from him.

This matter would hardly be worth discussing in its particularity if already there were not thousands of acres sold to inexperienced homeseekers by land development companies—some of which at least are utterly irresponsible. It is estimated that fifty years will be taken up by preliminary work; that is, at the end of fifty years there is some prospect for these headlong purchasers entering into competition with malaria and mos-

quitoes, on thoroly drained soil. It is all well enough to advise people never to buy without seeing their purchase beforehand. This is the advice that should always be given, and should always be taken. It is incomprehensible, however, how many will not take this advice, and will throw all the savings of a whole life into a venture among strangers. A large part of humanity is still the slave of smooth words. The Florida Legislature promises to provide a law that shall to some extent hinder this befooling of the innocent. Congress also has taken up the matter, to find out if the speculators have been aided at all by suppressed reports of engineers. At any rate it is high time that this leading of caravans into swamps, both in Florida and Texas and elsewhere, should be stopped. It is impossible to apprehend the meanness, not to say the criminality, of corporations, that by suppression of facts, as well as by impossible proffers, are willing to take the meager investments of hundreds of poor people, who will have nothing returned to show but canal-drained swamps.

The National Drainage Congress, which is very soon to meet in New Orleans, will take this matter up from the proper viewpoint. It is intended to put the whole matter of swamp drainage and restoration of swamp lands under the control of a commission, of which Col. William C. Gorgas, who made the construction of the Panama Canal possible by conquering the mosquito, shall be leader. He will be asked to direct the attack on the deadly insects as a national affair. It is to be a fight between man and mosquitoes, absurd on the face of it, but deeply true, that we are no longer afraid of huge beasts, but we are desperately afraid of the smallest existing forms of life. The mosquito is leader, or one of the leaders, of an army of fungoid and insect foes of mankind. Who is to be owner and occupier of the globe? It is estimated that 250,000 persons die each year in the United States alone as the result of diseases carried by the mosquito. We have got to drain our swamps, whether we want the land or not; but the land we do need, every acre of it. It is the most fertile inheritance when we can enter into possession.

The Socialist Convention

The first of the Presidential conventions, that of the Socialists, has put in nomination Eugene V. Debs, whose persistent renomination makes him the Bryan of his party. The determined effort of the anarchistic Industrial Workers of the World to capture the party has fortunately been resisted, and the convention adopted a conservative resolution which refused to take part in any conflict between the Industrial Workers of the World and the Federation of Labor. The Socialists claim to have a million men ready to vote with them at the coming election, but this is, we think, an exaggerated number. Their total vote in 1908 was 420,000. Socialists propose in their platform to bring Heaven down to earth so as to abolish poverty, insanity, crime and child labor by abolishing personal property. They do not propose to abolish governments, but to have possession of the governments and to give the government power over a multitude of things in which men are now free to do as they please. They regard anti-trust laws, with their prosecutions, indictments and investigations, as "futile and ridiculous." Fortunately, while waiting to carry out their full principles, they are willing to join with other citizens to reduce current wrongs and evils by the current forces of courts and legislatures, and their suggestions are well worth considering, whether in Milwaukee or elsewhere.



The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference, which held its eighteenth session last week, was not a pessimistic gathering, despite the mournful war in progress between Italy and Turkey, and the mutilation of the great and righteous arbitration treaties with England and France by the United States Senate. On the contrary, a spirit of optimism prevailed, for evidences were manifest on all sides of the great growth of the sentiment for international peace during the past year. In the personnel of the delegates and the high quality of the addresses delivered the conference equaled any of its predecessors. It was especially fortunate in having present an unusually large number of distinguished

foreign delegates, whose chief message was to the effect that if Germany could be made to espouse the peace cause the turning point in the history of the movement would be realized. Of course, in a conference of half a hundred addresses the individual papers varied greatly in importance. We call special attention to President Butler's admirable and witty analysis of the international mind, Admiral Chadwick's discussion of peace and commerce, and Commissioner of Labor Neill's plea for a closer alliance between the peace advocates and the Socialists and labor unionists. Mr. Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, who, tho a comparatively recent recruit, has already made himself a leader in the peace movement, took issue with Mr. William C. Dennis, formerly of the State Department, by maintaining that the arbitration treaties with England and France as amended by the Senate are still of great value and should be consummated by the President. The preamble, he argued, which binds two great moral nations to settle all their differences peaceably, the commission of inquiry with its provision for a year's delay, the fact that questions of "honor" are not excluded, and that only certain "vital interests" are excluded instead of vital interests as a category, all make the treaties a great step forward. Perhaps the most important incident of the conference was the announcement of Mr. Charles Henry Butler, the clerk of the United States Supreme Court, that the Supreme Court has just handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Dingley bill, which empowered the President to enter into certain agreements with foreign nations without a further sanction by Congress. Its constitutionality was questioned on the ground that it was a delegation of the law making power to the President. The present decision evidently confirms the right of the Senate, which was challenged in the recent debates over the peace treaties, to delegate to the President general powers to enter into agreements to arbitrate prescribed kinds of disputes whenever they arise. Mr. Albert K. Smiley, the beloved host of the conference, is now a very old man. All things considered, he has probably done more for international peace than any other Amer-

ican. We again urge, as we have done more than once before, that measures forthwith be taken to nominate him as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.



The Methodists and Secretary Wilson

A very questionable action was taken by the Methodist General Conference on the subject of the honorary chairmanship of the Brewers' Congress accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The long preambles and resolution stated that "the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of State" were petitioned by millions of Christian people to abstain from endorsement of the Brewers' Congress, and yet Secretary Wilson did accept the chairmanship; therefore "those in authority have forfeited all claim to the future franchise of the Christian and sober manhood of the nation." That language, fairly interpreted, instructs all Methodists not to vote for Mr. Taft because of Mr. Wilson's act. We hold that it was a most unwise act of his to give his active endorsement of the brewer's business, and it is proper that he should be rebuked for it; but while those who engineered the resolution knew what it meant, we cannot believe that those who adopted it understood that the language at the end of the lengthy document was an injunction against voting for the President of the United States mentioned at the very beginning of it. There is no known evidence that President Taft was active in this matter, or that he is any more a defender of the use of alcoholic beverages than is any other one of the Presidential candidates. It looks like political action against a candidate such as should not have been allowed to pass thru the Conference. We observe that the action is highly commended by certain agricultural papers that have condemned reciprocity with Canada.



Unusual Lynchings

We are used, too used, to the lynchings of negroes in certain States of the Union; and they have been so numerous that we do not even notice them. We almost think that the negroes are taking them as a normal condition, even as the eels get used to being skinned. But two other

sorts of lynching deserve mention. When the French brigands, Garnier and Vallot, were captured the other day near Paris, after an all night siege, and the culprits were taken out wounded, the mob fell upon them and tore off their clothes and kicked and pounded them to death. We do not like to see the American variety of justice introduced into France, and the officers of justice looking on helpless. Even prisoners surely guilty should be punished under law and not against law. Another shameful case, but not murderous, occurred the other day in San Diego, Cal. An undesirable citizen, Emma Goldman, a preacher of violence and anarchy, one of the kind who by law should not be admitted to the country, was advertised to visit and speak in San Diego, at a time when the city had been excited by feeling against the Industrial Workers of the World, the preachers of industrial violence. She was not allowed to speak, even on a subject announced as innocent enough, and her agent who accompanied her was seized, stripped and tarred and feathered, and the letters "I. W. W." were burnt, or tried to be burnt, with a lighted cigar on his back. It was illegal, unjustifiable violence; and whatever the people thought of her and him it was a disgrace to the city of San Diego.

Dr. Gladden's Appeal

It is not in the style of Dr. Washington Gladden's protest against tainted money, that in our issue this week he exposes the wild antics of certain wild preachers. In the former case he felt that he needed to smite hard blows to secure condemnation of the policy which seeks money for religious purposes from those whom he regarded as evildoers. In the case then in hand we did not agree with Dr. Gladden and thought that even supposed criminals, or those charged with financial criminality, might properly give their money for a good cause and have it accepted. In the present case Dr. Gladden very gently presents the facts and does not think it necessary to express a judgment on them. Neither do we. It would seem incredible that an evangelist, listened to by thousands, in the presence of a company of sedate

clergymen sitting mutely and stupidly and apparently in approval on the stage, could use such language. Dr. Gladden has not told us who the evangelists are who have spoken in so brutal and profane a way, and we do not care to guess. We observe that one evangelist noted for his unconventionality preached in the presence of the Methodist General Conference, but "Billy" Sunday could hardly be guilty of such ranting in the presence of such a body of men, and we trust he would not do so anywhere.

A professional baseball player, resenting taunts from a spectator, leaps the grandstand rail and punishes the offender. He is indefinitely suspended by the president of the baseball league, who points out that his action was unjustified, and that the umpire is given authority to deal with such a case. His fellow players thereupon strike, and the Senators and Representatives from the State which produced the pugnacious player send him their congratulations upon his record "as a leader of the profession." Those who have seen Ty Cobb, formerly of Georgia, but playing ball for Detroit, must admire his talent in handling the bat. Yet we wish that our Senators could find a worthier way of testifying that baseball is the national sport. Strikes may do in commerce and industry; the seamen in the British navy may "organize"; but baseball players should in no circumstances deprive this people of its favorite spectacle. And discipline is as needful on the diamond as in the classroom itself.

That three students in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in this city should have joined in withdrawing from the Episcopal Church to study for the Catholic priesthood is another illustration of the fact that ritualistic High Churchism is closely allied to Catholicism and easily slides over into it. It makes much of the ecclesiastical side of religion, of the authority of its organization, the mystical power of its sacraments and the spiritual authority of its clergy. It highly values unbroken Episcopal succession, and is concerned to prove that no such break has occurred as the

Roman Pontiff asserts. Accordingly if the evidence for a true succession seems imperfect, the enquirer naturally turns to a Church of whose tactual continuity there can be no doubt, and in which one can find authority and need not be disturbed by doubts. Their secession need indicate no further drift than this, of which there is always danger; for the Low Church and Broad Church sections care nothing for these questions, and only the highest of the High are likely to cross the line.

The London *Nation* discusses the rivalry between Taft and Roosevelt for the next Presidency, calls it a "squalid" row, asserts the "comparative hollowness and make-believe of American politics," and concludes:

"The over-elaborating of the mere machinery of politics is of itself one of the most formidable obstacles to efficiency in American statesmanship."

That statement gives pause. Just what does it mean? Is American statesmanship inefficient? Is the machinery over-elaborated? If so, in what respect is it elaborated over that of Great Britain? Has anything occurred in this campaign, squalid as it is, worse than the speeches about Ulster heard in Parliament and on the platform by accepted leaders, which threaten sedition and war, or by bishops and clerical papers charging robbery and sacrilege, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer replies that his opponents are enriched by the robberies and sacrilege of their ancestors? There are glass houses over the sea.

Some thirty-five years ago Wesleyan University admitted women into its classes. Some twenty years ago the senior boys—we can hardly call them men—refused to admit women to their class day exercises, and this boycott of the women has been kept up since. Overcome by the opposition of the unruly boys to the admission of women, the trustees three years ago weakly yielded and consented to admit no more women, while allowing those already admitted to remain. The last of these relics of a broader policy graduate this year, and the boys, as a parting goodby, have invited them to join in the class day exercises to which they have an equal right.

We wish we were sure this belated courtesy indicates a change of heart.

Announcement is made this week of the selection of another man to an important college presidency. Professor Meiklejohn, dean of Brown University, and a graduate of it, has accepted the presidency of Amherst College. He is only forty years old, and yet has been dean of the Brown faculty for ten years,



ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

The newly elected president of Amherst College

and has the highest admiration of all who have known him there. His teaching has been in logic and philosophy, and he will be a teaching president as well as an administrator. The very happy and successful administration of President Harris leaves the college in the best condition to inspire hope of a long and notable career for President Meiklejohn. He is a layman, member of a Congregational church, and has shown the power to inspire young men with confidence in him and earnestness in their views of life.

In an address at the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference last week President Butler, of Columbia University, told the story of a French revolutionary who, hearing the noise and roar of a passing crowd, cried out: "There go the people. I must follow them, for I am their leader." We may quote the following:

"As was to be expected, while the treaties were under discussion the boisterous elements of our population, those that love to talk of war and to threaten it as well as to decry peace and to poke fun at it, were heard from under *not incompetent leadership*."

His description of political discussion on the platform just now was severe but just, for it has, he says, too often "the manners of the prize-ring and the language of a lunatic asylum." And yet we are being told that the advisers of the two leaders are telling them to cease restraining themselves!

Perhaps one profit derivable from the use of the educational films which Mr. Edison plans to produce, with a view to their adoption in the classroom, will be the circumstance that the novelty and attractiveness of moving picture shows will be somewhat reduced thereby. THE INDEPENDENT has not failed to point out the many advantages of the "movies," but one of their evils is their exaggerated fascination for the child, who cannot afford to give them as much time and money as he very often does today. After seeing moving pictures of the Roman Forum and the Baths of Caracalla in his Latin class, and a representation of the surrender at Yorktown in his American history class, and pictures of cotton picking and the life of various insects and mammals in "geography" and "biology," the child will be at once more critical and less hungry for the flickering films.

At the late meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association action was taken in favor of liberal appropriations for agricultural education in public schools. That is well, but the following statement, made in its support, as reported, is, however, extreme:

"The school system of today is bringing up another generation of educated loafers. More than ninety-six per cent. of all the school chil-

dren never get beyond the primary grades and yet they are taught only what is expected to aid them in preparing for higher education in our universities."


If by primary education is here meant the grades before the high school, the main subjects are reading, writing and arithmetic, which have no more relation to universities than to common life.

In a number of our States there are laws much more severe against marriages between whites and negroes than against illegitimate unions. But the German Reichstag, after several days' discussion, voted that the marriage of Germans in their African colonies with native women is valid, as against a recent government rule prohibiting mixt marriages. It was said in defense of such marriages that it was in the interest of the poorer settlers who could not import wives from Germany, whereas native women often bring a big dowry in the shape of cattle.


We cannot object to the bill past by an overwhelming vote by the House of Representatives limiting the use of injunctions by judges. The bill seems to do justice to those enjoined and to those for whose protection injunction is sought. It gives opportunity to protest against an injunction, and yet in cases of immediate danger it allows a temporary injunction, with damages, if wrongfully secured.

Think of it: in Virginia one of the mountain men has been tried and convicted of the murder of the court officers at Hillsville, while in Pennsylvania not one of the mob who burnt a negro to death can be convicted of the crime, and the prosecuting attorney has been forced to give over the attempt to secure justice. Honor to Virginia; shame to Pennsylvania!

The heaviest part of the construction of the Panama Canal is now done, and the gates to the Gatun Dam have been shut and the lake begins to fill. All that is left is to do some finishing touches, and we shall open the canal for traffic sooner than was expected. But we have not yet settled the question of tolls.



Insurance



New President of the Manhattan Life

AT the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Morris W. Torrey, formerly vice-president of the company, was elected president. Mr. Torrey was born in New York City on November 20, 1870, of Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the office of David Parks Fackler, the actuary, and in 1891 became his managing clerk. He resigned in 1893 to enter the actuarial department of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, of which company he became assistant actuary in 1895. In 1898 he resigned to become actuary of the Manhattan Life, and in 1905 was elected secretary as well as actuary. In 1910 he was elected vice-president. Mr. Henry B. Stokes, for twenty-two years president of the company, declined re-election. This decision of his was prompted by his desire to retire from active business and have the opportunity and time for rest and travel. Mr. Stokes will remain with the company as chairman of the board and also as a member of the executive committee. The entire business career of Mr. Stokes has been spent in the service of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, having first entered its employ as a clerk in 1863. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary, in 1881 second vice-president, and in 1890 he was elected president. His term of office has been notable for the successful progress of the company's business. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company was founded in 1850.

The sixty-first annual statement, published on January 1, 1912, showed total admitted assets of \$21,983,104. The total policy reserve as computed by the New York Insurance Department was \$19,156,577, while the excess of assets over all liabilities was \$2,339,237. The amount paid to policyholders during 1911 was \$2,187,363, while the total insurance in force was \$68,630,595. Dur-

ing the sixty-one years of its existence the Manhattan Life has paid to policyholders or holds for their benefit more than \$90,000,000.

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YOUNG men are for more reasons than one worth especial attention from the insurance canvasser. In the first place, the young man who is persuaded to take out a small policy is, thenceforth, a "prospect" for increased insurance. He who takes out a thousand dollar policy today is he who tomorrow (that is, next year) may very well take out a larger policy, and day after tomorrow (say, in five years' time) a ten thousand dollar policy. From the young man's standpoint, the present is the time for insuring. Let him profit by his youth and by his single state, if he is single. The habit of saving (and insurance is only a long word for that, plus more saving) is a good one to form in early life, even tho cigar smoking is a habit more easily formed.

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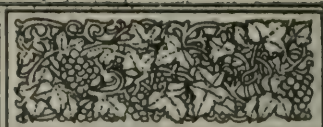
FROM the annual report of Fire Commissioner Johnson it is found that during 1911 the number of fires in New York City to which the Fire Department responded was 13,865, as against 14,105 during 1910. London, with a third more population, had 4,450 fires last year. The difference in favor of London is due mainly to better building construction.

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SAN FRANCISCO plans for a World's Insurance Congress in 1915, the year of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Already the East-bound mails are heavily freighted with advertising matter and invitations to insurance men to come and enjoy themselves in the Pacific metropolis.

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THE Royal Indemnity Company has withdrawn its membership in the Workmen's Compensation Service and Information Bureau because the new rule of the bureau governing special ratings obstructs its free competition with older companies for liability business.



The Coffee Case

THE appeal of the Government to the courts concerning what is called the Coffee Trust appears to have been precipitated by the inquiries of the Money Trust Committee in the House, altho the work of preparation for such a suit was begun some months ago. There is no Coffee Trust in this country, but the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo, and the Brazilian Government, have for several years been striving to control the price and the output of Brazilian coffee by what is called the valorization plan. This action was due to what was regarded as overproduction in that country. Great quantities of coffee were bought and held by the Government. Money was needed, and \$75,000,000 was borrowed, the greater part of it in Europe, but \$10,000,000 of this sum was loaned by a New York syndicate composed of the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and the First National Bank. An international committee of seven, representing the lenders and the Brazilian Government, was appointed to dispose of the coffee, and parts of the accumulated stock have been sold from time to time. The price of Rio coffee is now higher by about 100 per cent. than it was when the valorization plan was adopted. It appears to be the purpose of the Money Trust Committee to show that the loaning syndicate here was unpatriotic and hostile to the interests of American consumers of Rio coffee. The lenders will say, we presume, that they merely loaned money to a foreign government on satisfactory security, bankers in London, Paris, Berlin and Belgium loaning six times as much in the same way. As for the Government's suit, it may be observed that nearly all the defendants (the members of the supervising committee) are residents of foreign countries, two of them being Baron Bleichroder and the Vicomte des Touches, and that the 950,000 bags of coffee in New York, the sale of which by a receiver the court is asked to order, are the property of a foreign government. The suit raises some novel ques-

tions, and it will be interesting to see whether violation of the Sherman act can be shown to the satisfaction of the court.



Cost of Living

THE index number of *Bradstreet's* for May 1, designed to show the cost of living by an average of the wholesale prices of many commodities, is 9.2746, the highest reached since the averages were first computed, in 1892. Since May of last year the increase has been 9.7 per cent. Since 1896 it has been 56¾ per cent. The prices of 106 commodities are considered, and these are classified as follows: Breadstuffs, live stock, provisions and groceries, fresh and dried fruits, hides and leather, raw and manufactured textiles, metals, coal and coke, mineral and vegetable oils, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs, miscellaneous. Sauerbeck's (London) index number for the same date is the highest since 1881, and the increase since 1896 has been about 40 per cent. That index number relates to 45 representative commodities.

In the House last week, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably a bill authorizing the President to invite foreign governments to participate in a conference for the consideration of plans for an international investigation concerning the high cost of living, "its extent, causes, effects and possible remedies." The bill carries an appropriation of \$20,000, and one like it has been past in the Senate.



....The Laetare medal was conferred last week upon Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, by the University of Notre Dame, in recognition of his humanitarian work. Cardinal Farley was chairman of the meeting, and among those who made addresses of congratulation were Robert W. DeForest, of the Charity Organization Society, and Edward Lauterbach, the latter representing the Jewish Charities of New York.

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Survey of the World

National Politics The closing speeches of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt in the Ohio canvass were full of bitterness. To the President's assertion that Mr. Roosevelt's leading supporter in that State was a man who had been indicted for rebating, the ex-President replied that among Mr. Taft's prominent supporters were men who had not only been indicted, but also had served terms of imprisonment. Those who had closely studied the situation expected that the result would be slightly in favor of Mr. Roosevelt, but the count showed that he had won 34 of the 42 district delegates. The 6 delegates at large have not yet been chosen, and they are claimed by each side. It is probable, however, that Mr. Roosevelt will have them, and that the President will have only 8 out of 48. Mr. Roosevelt's popular vote exceeded Mr. Taft's by about 25,000. On the Democratic side Governor Harmon had 31 district delegates and Governor Wilson 11. The 6 delegates at large will be Harmon men. Mr. Roosevelt remarked that the contest had been settled by the vote of Ohio. The President gave to the public the following statement:

"Our opponents quote from a statement of mine, made in Cleveland, that the fight in Ohio, my home State, much to my gratification, would be the decisive one and would settle the question of my nomination. This is true. I shall have at least seventeen votes from Ohio, including the delegates-at-large, for we have every assurance that we shall control the State Convention. This will constitute a clear majority in the National Convention. Indeed, in addition to the votes from Ohio, delegates elected for me from other States, of which I have been advised since my Cleveland statement, give me, at the most

conservative estimate, 570 out of the 1,078 votes in the National Convention, thirty more than the number necessary to nominate. I am going to New Jersey to take part in the coming campaign there for the same reason I went to Ohio, and such delegates as we may receive from New Jersey will thus make assurance doubly sure."

Both of the leading candidates promptly began a canvass in New Jersey. Senator La Follette made speeches there, attacking them. The condition of the country, he said, presented a problem which could not be solved by a Rough Rider or "an easy-going, amiable fat man." He had refused to be a stalking horse in this campaign, and had given his refusal to those who had offered to support him for the Presidency in 1916.

—The Republican national committee some time ago offered to Senator Root the temporary chairmanship of the convention. It was reported last week that he had decided to decline the invitation, owing to Mr. Roosevelt's opposition. On the 26th, however, he said that there was no foundation for this report; he intended to serve. Mr. Roosevelt's friends give notice that this selection will be opposed at the outset. Their candidate for the place is Senator Clapp. The rules for the committee's procedure that were in force four years ago have been adopted for this year's convention. They were used for the settlement of contests in 1908. Mr. Roosevelt continues to promise much trouble if the committee rejects those contestants who, in his judgment, are entitled to seats.

—William H. Hatfield, Jr., a lawyer of New York, wrote to Mr. Roosevelt, directing his attention to a current report, "told from coast to coast by political enemies," that he was intemperate in

the use of liquors. Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"As for that intemperance story, I hardly know whether to notice it or not. It happens that I am, as regards liquor, an exceedingly temperate man. I drink about as much as Dr. Lyman Abbott—and I say this with his permission. I never touch whiskey at all, and I have never drunk a highball or a cocktail in my life. I doubt if I drink a dozen teaspoonsful of brandy a year. It is such an infamous lie that it is a little doubtful to know what to do regarding it."

At the same time there was published an interview with Dr. Abbott, who said:

"I usually take a glass or two of light wines with my luncheon or my dinner. I never drink whiskey or brandy except at the direction of a physician, and then only for medicinal purposes. Beer I never drink in this country, but I drink it when I am in Germany. The beer in this country is inferior and does not agree with me. When Col. Roosevelt is in town he takes luncheon with me at least once a week, and he frequently has been my guest at my home. I have visited him at Oyster Bay, and also at the White House, and have had every opportunity to know and study his personal habits. The only thing which Col. Roosevelt drinks to excess is milk. He sometimes takes as many as four or five glasses of milk at a single meal. The story of his intemperance is a peculiarly preposterous and malicious slander, and I would be glad to have you say so on my authority."

—Mr. Bryan, on the 22d, addressing the Methodist Conference in Minneapolis, said that while he expected to devote the remainder of his life to politics, he did not want his audience to believe that he was now, or ever expected to be, a candidate. "I can do more," he added, "by remaining in politics as a private citizen."—The canvass on the Democratic side has been going on quietly, with Mr. Clark and Governor Wilson leading.

Congress Majority and minority reports in the Lorimer case were submitted last week in the Senate by the special committee which has made an investigation. Five Senators—Messrs. Dillingham, Gamble and Jones, Republicans, and Fletcher and Johnston, Democrats, say that "all the rules of law, judicial procedure and justice require that the Senate's former judgment in Senator Lorimer's favor be regarded as final and conclusive"; and that in this additional investigation no new and substantial evidence has been produced.

The minority, composed of Messrs. Kern and Lea, Democrats, and Kenyon, Republican, assert that the new evidence is "broader and more far-reaching" than that which preceded it, and that it proves that at least ten of the votes cast for Lorimer were procured by corruption, making his election invalid. It is understood that a majority of the Senators are in favor of ousting him. Vice-President Sherman visited him in Chicago last week and urged him, it is said, to resign.—It is still predicted that the passage of the House tariff bills in the Senate will be permitted by Republicans, who expect that they will be vetoed.—The Dillingham immigration bill has been tabled by the House committee, and friends of it say that no final action will be taken at this session.—The naval appropriation bill pending in the House makes no provision for new battleships. It is expected that provision for two will be made in the Senate, and some predict that in conference there will be an agreement for one, in accordance with the decision of another Democratic caucus soon to be held.—A conference agreement on the army bill approves an amendment providing that, after March 5, 1913, no one shall be eligible for the office of Chief of Staff who has not served ten years in the line below the grade of brigadier-general. It is understood that this is aimed at Gen. Leonard Wood. The adoption of it will be opposed.—The Louisiana Legislature has elected two Senators. Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell will succeed Senator Foster in 1913, and Congressman Robert F. Broussard will take the seat of Senator Thornton two years later.—The Massachusetts Senate (by unanimous vote) has followed the House in approving the constitutional amendment for direct election of Senators.

The House last week ignored the recommendations of its committee and; by a vote of 147 to 26, amended the committee's Panama Canal bill by providing that United States vessels in the coastwise trade should pay no tolls. By a vote of 91 to 24 it refused even to require such vessels to pay the

actual cost of locking. The provision forbidding railroad companies to own or control steamship lines on routes naturally competing with the railroad lines was retained, a large majority supporting it. This prohibition affects other waterways as well as the canal, and is applicable to steamships moving between New York and Boston. Mr. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says it affects steamships owned by the Canadian railroad companies and in service on the great lakes, as well as any so owned that may seek to use the canal. The chairman of the committee which reported the bill is not in agreement with him about this. The general charge for passage (coastwise ships excepted) must not exceed \$1.25 per ton. As amended, the bill was passed by a vote of 206 to 61. It is said that a majority of the members of the Senate committee desire to exempt coastwise ships. But many Senators hold that such exemption would be a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Labor Questions Daniel Willard and P. H. Morrissey, the two arbitrators chosen to consider the railroad engineers' demand, have not been able to agree upon the five additional arbitrators, and it may be that these will be appointed (according to the provisions of the agreement) by Chief Justice White, Judge Knapp, and Labor Commissioner Neill.—P. J. Flannery, of Chicago, president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers, has ordered a general strike, in support of the strike at Chicago.—On the 22d, 170,000 anthracite coal miners resumed work under the new agreement, after they had been idle for 44 working days. Because of the wage increase, 25 cents a ton was added to the price of coal.—Unless the landlords of the large hotels and restaurants in New York City satisfy the demands of the waiters' union, a strike will be ordered on the 29th.—At San Diego, Cal., the prosecutor who is submitting evidence to a Federal grand jury asserts that he has proof of a conspiracy of Industrial Workers of the World to destroy the city's water works and electric lighting plant by dynamite.

Trust Cases At the end of the trial, in Cleveland last week, of the Government's suit against what is called the Wall Paper Trust, for violation of the Sherman act, the eight defendants were acquitted by the jury. They are manufacturers or wholesale merchants. One of them, Winfield A. Huppuch, has been associated in business with Governor Dix, of New York.—Arguments were made last week in the Coffee Trust suit, with respect to the temporary injunction, which the Government asks the court to make permanent. Decision was reserved. A report having been published that Secretary Knox and the Attorney General were not in agreement as to this suit, a denial has been made by the State Department. Brazil is interested, as the seized coffee is the property of the Government of Brazil or of Sao Paulo. Secretary Knox has told Brazil that he must await the decision of the court.—The Senate's committee on interstate commerce is considering pending bills for adding something to the Sherman act or for the appointment of a Trade Commission.

Revolt of Negroes in Cuba There were rumors on the 19th of a negro uprising in Cuba. Several arrests were made, and the Government sought in vain to find General Estenoz and General Ivonnet, negro leaders. Two or three days later it was known that there was an uprising of an alarming character, especially in the eastern provinces. The negroes have protested against the law which forbids the making of a political party on a race or color basis. They also complained that, altho they had been a majority of the fighters in Cuba's wars for independence, a fair share of the offices had not been given to them. Some think their aim is to provoke intervention. At the end of last week it was said that 8,000 were in the field, that arms had been shipped to them from Hayti, and that negroes from Hayti had urged them to set up a negro republic in Eastern Cuba. As the wires were cut and railroad tracks had been torn up, there was little news from the eastern provinces, to which President Gomez had sent 1,200 soldiers. It was known, however, that the negroes were

looting the shops and burning canefields. The stores in El Caney were sacked. Estenoz threatened to burn the property on sugar plantations if the owners continued to grind cane. In Oriente province there was a panic, and the whites sought safety in towns. The disturbance was aggravated by the stevedores' strike, which was renewed at Havana on Saturday night, after a truce of several days. Our Government, on the 22d, sent a transport with 700 marines to Guantanamo, and a gunboat to Nipe Bay, in the vicinity of which \$30,000,000 of American capital has been invested in plantations and other property. Two days later orders were given for the assembling of nine battleships at Key West and 5,000 troops were held in readiness. Intervention was not proposed, unless Gomez should fail to subdue the rebellion. He was striving to enlarge his army by means of volunteers. On the 26th he sent a long dispatch to President Taft, protesting against intervention and expressing confidence in his ability to overcome the revolutionists. On Monday it was reported that American marines had been landed at Guantanamo. —The revolutionists in Santo Domingo were victorious last week in two battles with the Government troops. —France has protested against the new law in Hayti which forbids Syrians to do business without a license. It is aimed at the Syrians' retail shops, and will go into effect on the 31st. The Government is determined to enforce it. —Both houses of the Danish Parliament have passed the bill authorizing a company to make improvements on a large scale in the harbor of St. Thomas. The harbor is to be deepened, and there will be new wharves, docks, warehouses and shipyards. —The House at Washington has passed a bill forbidding the sale of more than 2,500 acres of the friars' lands (which were bought from the religious orders) to one corporation, or of more than 40 acres to one person. But in special cases the Legislature may change these limits, with the consent of the President.

Orozco Beaten in Mexico

At the beginning of last week Orozco was retreating to Rellano, where he had a strong position, and

General Huerta, commander of the Federal troops, was pursuing him slowly, repairing the bridges which the rebels had burned. On the 22d Huerta began an attack upon Orozco at Rellano. The battle continued for twenty-five hours, and at the end of it Orozco's army fled northward. In this battle about 10,000 men were engaged. The Federal artillery was used effectively. Huerta reported that Orozco lost 1,000 in killed and wounded. Orozco fell back to Corralitos. He still profest to expect victory, but many of his men were deserting. Huerta was then 114 miles north of Torreon. It was thought that the revolutionists' last stand would be made in or near the city of Chihuahua, from which they had set out for the city of Mexico. The men whom Orozco had sent with General Campa to turn Huerta's flank have not been successful. They were whipped twice last week by General Blanquet, southwest of Torreon. It is reported that in Velardena they destroyed property of the American Smelting and Refining Company, worth \$1,000,000. In the south there was a sharp engagement with Zapata's bandit army, within 20 miles of the capital. Two days later Zapata sent warning that he would take the city if Madero should not resign within eight days. A report in Chihuahua that Madero had been asked by Congress to resign was ridiculed by the President's friends. In Orozco's army are two Supreme Court judges of Chihuahua, fighting as common soldiers. These men, with twelve associates, were recently condemned to death because there was evidence that they had plotted against Orozco. They offered to join his army and thus to prove their loyalty to his cause. He put them in the ranks. —Mexico has paid \$100,000 to the relatives of four Germans who were killed last year in a riot at Puebla. —The correspondence relating to Magdalena Bay was sent to Congress last week by President Taft. It shows that an American syndicate desired to sell a large tract to a Japanese company and sought the approval of our Government. Disapproval was expressed by Secretary Knox. By direction of the President, Mr. Knox has been in communication with many officers of our railroads, seeking employment for the

American engineers and conductors who recently lost their places on the roads of the Mexican National Railway.

Prison Sentences for Suffragets

Mrs. Emmalene Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragets, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, editors of *Votes for Women*, were on May 22 convicted on a conspiracy charge and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, without hard labor. The jury recommended mercy, and the court imposed the light sentence where it might have given the defendants two years each. The defendants were also condemned to pay the costs of the trial. In his closing address to the jury the Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, said that the prisoners had been allowed great latitude during their trial, and that they had made no attempt to controvert the Government's evidence, but had injected politics into the proceedings to befog the issue. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge said that if the prisoners had expressed contrition instead of their intention to continue to break the law, he might have given a still lighter sentence. The prisoners nearly collapsed when found guilty. Mrs. Pankhurst complained of her treatment and of the trial. Mrs. Lawrence exclaimed: "May God defend us as our cause is just!" The women in the court room cried "Shame!" and "Keep the flag flying!" and the prisoners responded, "Rather!" In the House of Commons Keir Hardie and George Lansbury, Socialists, demanded that the prisoners be transferred to the first division, where they would be treated as political prisoners, and that their sentences should be revised. Mrs. Pankhurst and the Lawrences were arrested on March 5, when the police raided the Women's Social and Political Union, at Clement's Inn, Strand. Mrs. Pankhurst has served two months in jail for window breaking. The Government introduced as evidence against the prisoners on the conspiracy charge documents and papers seized at Clement's Inn tending to show that the window breaking was part of a general campaign to force the authorities to grant the suffrage to women, and demanded conviction on the ground that the defendants, by incendiary speeches and writings,

"stirred up the excitable rank and file . . . to perpetrate organized damage and injury to the extent of many thousands of pounds upon traders and peaceful merchants of London."

Strikes and Socialism

English shipping was tied up last week by the defection of 150,000 dockers, lightermen, carmen, etc., the Transport Workers' Federation having declared a general strike. It is charged that the employers have broken an agreement with the lightermen, but the immediate cause of trouble is the employment of an individual non-union foreman. Cargoes of perishable food are rotting on the London wharves and in warehouses. The strike may become national. The price of meat has already gone up 2 cents a pound, and that of flour is likely to follow, the wholesale price having already advanced. Steamship sailings are affected. On Sunday a great mass meeting was held in Trafalgar Square, but no disorders have been reported.—Home Secretary McKenna announced in the House of Commons, on May 20, that the six months' sentence imposed on Tom Mann, the labor leader, had been commuted to two months. He also ordered the release of the editor of the *Syndicalist*, who had served two months. Many petitions had been made in favor of Mann and the editor, Guy Bowman. Enemies of the Asquith Government denounce the commutations as a surrender made for the sake of holding the votes of the 45 Labor members of Parliament. It is also regarded as a concession made to reduce the chances of a general strike.—Count Tisza, an opponent of universal suffrage, having been elected Speaker of the lower house of parliament in Hungary, the Socialist Union passed, on May 22, a resolution declaring a general strike. Rioting broke out next day in many quarters of Budapest. Practically all organized labor is on strike, except municipal employees, and the strikers attacked the police with stones after being interrupted in their wrecking of windows and street lamps. They also fired on the police from cover and wounded several officers. The latter replied with a volley which killed two rioters and wounded a dozen. The strikers also attacked a church and burned a factory. Peace was restored

at midnight, May 24-25, thru Government intervention, after more bloodshed. Troops had meanwhile replaced the police in Budapest. In recommending a return to work, Socialist leaders declared that the demonstration made had so impressed the Government that reforms could be counted on. A demand for an extension of the suffrage has been forwarded to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Anglo-German Relations Count Wolff-Metternich, the retiring German Ambassador to Great Britain, said last week:

"I retire from the post more willingly in that, as I hope and confidently believe, I hand over to my successor [Baron Marschall von Bierberstein], an easier task than that which fell to my lot. The moment is auspicious unless all signs are deceptive. The impulse for reconciliation and a peaceful neighborliness is passing thru the two great peoples, English and German.

"Here is a fruitful field for statesmanship, and it will repay the toil of the noble minds which pursue its cultivation."

Meanwhile Mr. Balfour contributes to the German monthly magazine *Nord und Sud* an exposition of the British point of view with regard to Germany and German naval aggrandizement. A British war of aggression against Germany is unthinkable, he asserts, because:

"(1) We are a commercial nation, and war is ruinous to commerce; (2) We are a political nation, and unprovoked war would shatter the strongest Government and party, and (3) We are an insular nation and our army is small, and, therefore, we should be compelled to play for very unequal stakes should Germany be our opponent in the hazardous game of war."

Without any fleet at all, Mr. Balfour continues, Germany would remain the greatest European power. Hence English uneasiness:

"The greatest military power and the second greatest naval power in the world is adding both to her army and navy. She is increasing the strategic railways which lead to the frontier of States—not merely to frontier States, which themselves possess powerful armies, but to small States, which can have no desire but to remain neutral. . . .

"She is in like manner modifying her naval arrangements so as to make her naval strength instantly effective. It is conceivable that all this may be only in order to render herself impregnable to attack. Such an object would certainly be commendable; but those efforts undergone to secure it might, to outside observers, seem in excess of any possible danger. . . .

"I do not believe that the great body of the German people wish to make an attack on their neighbors or that the German Government intends it. A war in which the armed manhood of half of Europe would take part can be no object of deliberate desire either for nations or statesmen.

"The danger lies elsewhere. It lies in the coexistence of that marvelous instrument of warfare which is the German Army and Navy with the assiduous—I had almost said the organized—advocacy of a policy which it seems impossible to reconcile with the peace of the world or the rights of nations.

"For those who accept this policy, German development means German territorial expansion. All countries which hinder, tho it be only in self-defense, the realization of this ideal are to be regarded as hostile, and war or the threat of war is deemed a natural and fitting method by which the ideal itself is to be accomplished."

There are trenchant phrases in Mr. Balfour's article, as where he writes that Germany, which has taught Europe much, can teach it still more, especially that "appetite for domination belongs to an outworn phase of patriotism, and that the furtherance of civilization must be the joint work of many peoples." Mr. Balfour's article was contributed to the German review with the idea of helping to bring the nations to an understanding; but German opinion is pessimistic after reading it.—The statement is made that Mr. Churchill's estimates for an increase in the British naval estimates, because of the new German program, will amount to nearly \$15,000,000, absorbing half of the suspended treasury surplus.—The popular subscription for the German airship fleet reached \$1,000,000 on May 24, or twice the amount of the French subscription for a like purpose.—The Hamburg-American liner "Imperator" was launched at Hamburg on May 23. This is the largest steamship in the world, 10½ feet longer than the "Titanic." The Emperor christened the ship, which is subsidized, and in time of war can be pressed into transport service.—The German Reichstag has adjourned to November 29. At the final session, May 22, the Social-Democratic leader, Georg Ledebour, referred as follows to the Kaiser's speech at Strassburg, in which he threatened to incorporate Alsace-Lorraine with Prussia:

"A people like the English would in a parallel case either have smashed the throne to fragments or have confined a monarch making such remarks in some quiet castle in the same

way as was done to the mad King of Bavaria and ex-Sultan Abul Hamid."

France On Sunday, May 12, was taken the second turn of "ballotage" in the French municipal elections. These elections are important nationally because the municipal councilors chosen share in the election of Senators. The local contests reflect the waning of the Radical or Radical-Socialist party, dominant during ten years. This party will, however, elect the next President of the Republic, early in 1913. The Radicals' loss of influence is in many places due to the Socialists' desertion. Socialists have long complained that the Radicals, tho revolutionary in their war against religion, are faithless toward labor, and are at bottom philistines and capitalists. The Moderate Republicans (stigmatized by their enemies as reactionaries) divide with full-fledged Socialism the power shorn from the Radicals. There is, however, no evidence of a popular drift toward monarchy; and the military spirit today is in no sense a spirit of jingoism. Curiously, it is a Socialist, M. Millerand, who, as Minister of War, shows a will to restore efficiency and unity of organization to the army—this after a long period of decadence.—The Minister for the Colonies has drawn up a bill for the creation of a wireless telegraph system connecting all the French colonies with Paris, at a cost of \$2,000,000, to be distributed over five years. The principal stations will be at two points in Morocco; Saint Louis, Western Africa; Martinique, the Marquesas Islands, Tahiti, Noumea; Saigon, and Ha-Noi, Indo-China; Pondicherry, India; Jibuti, Africa; Antananariva, Madagascar; Bangui, French Congo, and Timbuctoo.—On May 23 Paul Deschanel, a member of the French Academy, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He succeeds the late Henri Brisson, and is fifty-six years of age. The Minister of Marine, Théophile Delcassé, had been named as a candidate for the post, which is regarded as a stepping stone to the Presidency of the republic. M. Delcassé withdrew just before the vote was taken.—The Prince of Wales embarked on the French battleship "Danton" on May 21, this being the flagship of Vice-Admiral de Lapeyrère. He spent several days aboard, witnessing the

maneuvers of the French Mediterranean fleet.—The new Paris municipal loan of \$41,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest, was oversubscribed eighty-two times. The loan was offered for subscription in \$60 bonds, at \$57.

The Far East Talk of "grafting" is heard at Peking, and the downfall of Premier Tang Shao-yi is looked for. He is said to have paid \$1,000,000 out of the treasury to Dr. Sun, and to have contracted and spent a Belgian loan without consulting the council. He has promised to submit his accounts and a budget. His cabinet promises the introduction of trial by jury; military and naval reorganization; a general system of education, reforms in taxation; an income tax, and the establishment of a national bank.—An attempt on the life of President Yuan was made by Chang Ping-lin, a disappointed office seeker, on May 23.—The meetings at London of bankers representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan, to fix the terms of the Chinese loan, were suspended on May 16, as the Russian proposals were unsatisfactory to the other Powers, except Japan. Austria also is said to desire a share of the \$300,000,000 loan. If all goes well \$50,000,000 is to be advanced before November 1, the expenditures to be made under the joint supervision of foreign and Chinese auditors. Officials of the United States State Department maintain that the prospects of the loan being made are excellent.—The situation at Wu-chang, where the soldiers are reported to be without pay and rations, is said to be grave.—The general election returns in Japan show that the Seiyukai Government party will have a majority of 203 in the new House of Representatives, composed of 355 members.—The battleship-cruiser "Kongo," of the Japanese navy, was launched at Barrow-on-Furness, England, simultaneously with the launching of the American battleship "Texas" at Newport News. The speed of the new Japanese vessel is estimated at 30 knots, against 21 knots for the "Texas." The "Kongo" is a turbine of 70,000 horse power, and will burn either coal or oil. She will have cost \$12,500,000.

The People's Institute

BY JOHN COLLIER

[The appointment of Mr. Howe as the director of the 'People's Institute of this city, already noted in our editorial columns, offers a good occasion to sum up the remarkable work of this unique institution and call the attention of other cities to the good that may be expected to follow if they should create People's Institutes. Mr. Collier has been a staff member of the Institute for several years and no one is more familiar with its work than he.—EDITOR.]

THE People's Institute of New York, at the close of its fifteenth year, is beginning a new period under the leadership of Frederic C. Howe. The name "People's Institute" is somewhat intangibly familiar to millions of people. Frederic C. Howe is known as the author of an unusual series of books on progressive democracy, as a pioneer publicist of the insurgent movement in politics and as a co-worker of the late Tom Johnson in Cleveland. The Institute, founded by the late Charles Sprague Smith, and nurtured by him for

twelve years, has survived his death and continued with undiminished variety the work he created.

Prof. Sprague Smith, scholar in forgotten languages, head of the Comparative Literature Department of Columbia University, entered public affairs at forty years of age. He was impressed with the inadequacy of purely political organization, as it existed in America fifteen years ago, to meet the local problems of city government or to provide organized expression for the deeper interests of the people. He was impressed with the gulf that lay between the university and the people, and in less measure between the church and the people. Learned in many sciences, he felt that science had progressed more rapidly than had the diffusion of knowledge, and he believed that important knowledge of the world could be given to the people *en masse* only if it could be translated into some kind of collective action. Believing these things he established the People's Forum at Cooper Union, New York, and afterward the People's Institute.

The People's Forum was meant to give knowledge, leadership and public voice to the wage-earning masses. There were no doctrines, religious or political. A wide range of lectures and debates was provided, the unchangeable rule being that half of each meeting should be devoted to questions and discussion from the floor. The audience was free to pass resolutions, organize committees and in any way translate its majority views into action.

Cooper Union is the traditional civic forum of New York. It is located at the apex of an Italian colony of 200,000 and within the margin of a Jewish city of nearly half a million. Close around it lies a vast factory district, reaching into New Jersey and Long Island.



FREDERIC C. HOWE

Managing director of the People's Institute at New York and a well-known publicist

Here, for fifteen years, more than a thousand people have gathered thrice weekly for a more or less continuous debate covering all subjects of dominant public interest. The public found, at the People's Forum, both leadership and a voice of their own.

Prof. Sprague Smith was restlessly creative in his temper. His ultimate interest was human nature, as causing political changes and as shaped by industry, religion and government. With such a view it was inevitable that he would crystallize the forum movement into many pieces of practical, more or less institutional work. From the People's Forum was developed a legislative bureau which is today the one bureau in New York that digests all legislative information and reduces it to simple terms, disseminating the facts to every kind of organized citizens' body. As public crises came and went the convictions of those who gathered at Cooper Union made necessary successive campaigns directed at municipal, state and federal legislatures. The sentiment for municipal ownership was precipitated thru Cooper Union meetings, and many mass meetings were held, many delegations went to Albany on behalf of city-built and city-controlled subways. Direct legislation, industrial arbitration, tenement law measures, measures affecting parks and schools, and many other public issues were driven ahead thru the Cooper Union meetings. The temper of the people as they gathered at Cooper Union was radical from the beginning, and continues radical. But never at any one time has any special political or social doctrine claimed the forum influence for its own. No personal candidacy for office has ever been indorsed; socialism, single tax and other forward doctrines have never been even voted on, altho many applications of such progressive doctrines have been supported because of their immediate practical importance. Altho the Sunday night meetings are always ethical in their character, there has been in fifteen years only one public prayer uttered at these meetings. Occasional meetings where the debate raged high have been featured in the newspapers as indicating the rabid tendencies of the People's Forum, yet it is a fact

that this great audience of the working classes, so largely immigrant in its complexion, has been perfectly free to declare itself on any subject at any time, and yet has never given its voice to the support of a political candidacy or of a doctrinaire program.

The public with whom Prof. Sprague Smith came in contact were the indus-



CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH

Founder of the People's Institute and for twelve years its managing director

trial workers and their families. These people dwell in tenement flats; the men labor at machine industry all day and the children are confined in the schools, which are of necessity utilitarian in their main object.

These people cannot, or will not, spend their leisure hours in their tenement homes. Prof. Sprague Smith believed that they should not spend their leisure time at home. But he had another belief, which was that a better leisure-time home should be provided. At present the saloon is the main leisure-time place



THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

A Sunday evening meeting at the People's Institute

of the adult man. The commercial dance halls, more or less iniquitous in character, alone provide hospitality for the adolescent young woman or man. Nearly 400,000 of the wage earners spend part of their leisure time daily in motion picture theaters. Politics, a man's job in New York, has its focus in or about the saloon. The child, when not in the picture theater or in widely scattered and poorly equipped small parks plays at his peril in the street. The few lecture and play centers of the public schools meet the needs of not more than 3 or 4 per cent. of the people.

Prof. Sprague Smith voiced this condition years ago and several important movements were undertaken, which have influenced the whole country.

First, and perhaps least successful, the People's Institute tried to organize a theatrical and musical public from among the wage earners, directing this public to certain chosen plays and concerts, at re-

duced rates, which could always be secured when the patronage could be guaranteed. A large committee selected, or, in a certain way, censored the productions. A special organization was developed in the public schools, and the People's Institute was able to send more than 100,000 people a year to the more educational plays and the better concerts at rates which the poorest wage earner could afford. This department of the Institute preceded by many years the formation of the drama leagues which are now familiar in America. Two years ago this department became self supporting and self governing, fusing with the Wage Earners' Theater League, which still continues its activities in New York.

A more far-reaching and typical work was the effort, which still continues, to transform the motion picture theater into an educational agency. Five years ago there were thousands of picture theaters in America—400 in New

York—with a large daily patronage, operating in the most haphazard manner and presenting a problem that had not even been investigated. The Institute placed an investigator in the field, and after a year's work there was organized a Board of Censorship, without power in law, working thru co-operative arrangements with the picture theaters. This board was created thru organizing the consumers, these being the picture theaters, the consumers agreeing to reject any picture product that had not received the approval of the censoring board. The work was done by volunteers, but the theaters themselves, being moved by enlightened self interest, undertook to meet all the clerical expenses.

A marked and instantaneous improvement took place in picture programs of New York City. As the censoring board was made up of many civic organizations and prominent people, it was easy to make their voice heard, and the official attack on motion pictures quickly transformed itself into a sane and orderly effort to improve the theaters physically and morally. After three months the film manufacturers, who supply the national market, approached the New York board and asked that the work be nationalized, agreeing on their part to meet all clerical expenses and to alter or suppress such films as the board might direct. After deliberation the New York committee decided to try the experiment, and the National Board of Motion Picture Censorship was created. The late Prof. George W. Knox, of the Union Theological Seminary and a director of the People's Institute, became chairman of the national board, and to his efforts, along with those of Prof. Sprague Smith, the almost absolute success of the experiment is due. The work on its administrative side was a department of the People's Institute.

"By your fruits shall ye be known." The co-operative censorship idea has gained increasing support thruout the country by the simple process of "making good." Motion pictures have been transformed into perhaps the cleanest and most educational form of public amusement at this time available in America, and a remarkable impetus has been given to the production of strictly educational films.

These movements, directed toward the redemption of commercialized amusement, were themselves only preparatory to the work of expanding the system of public education into the recreation field. Prof. Sprague Smith died just at the beginning of a campaign which is now in full progress, looking to the transformation of the school buildings into neighborhood club houses or social centers, with wholesome amusement, theatricals, public discussion and a definite neighborhood organization to utilize the building after the regular school hours. To meet the New York problem it was felt that experimentation was needed, and the People's Institute has recently organized and financed a citizens' committee, made up of leaders from several organizations, which has secured powers from the Board of Education to conduct experiments in a local school. Use will probably be made of both motion pictures and amateur dramatic talent; of the folk dance and social dance; civic clubs will be organized; public meetings, as free, if possible, as the Cooper Union meetings, will be inaugurated thru a steering committee chosen from the immediate vicinity. The idea of the New York Social Center Committee is that the public school should be developed as a family gathering place—a sort of enlarged family environment—where father, mother and children will be appealed to by a variety of strong, wholesome interests under a single roof, and within the educational atmosphere of the school. The social and political possibilities of this idea are too evident to require statement.

There are two kinds of public work outside the field of government, one of which is brilliant and the other profound. The first is such work as is inaugurated and maintained thru some presiding genius—thru some poetic idea or fiery personality, whose appeal can only be temporary or whose sway can only last thru a lifetime. Such institutions have been the numerous communistic colonies and many another brilliant and suggestive piece of social experimentation. The second type of organization requires genius to inaugurate, but proves itself capable of running thru the interest and leadership of the average man after the genius has passed away. The test of

greatness which can be successfully applied to the work inaugurated by Prof. Sprague Smith is the test of permanence and the capacity of rapid growth thruout the country.

Where there was one People's Forum fifteen years ago, there are now six forums in New York, organized on identical principles and co-operating constantly with the Cooper Union forum. In various parts of the country similar forums have been inaugurated. The idea of the co-operative betterment of commercial enterprise thru enlightened self-interest, which began ten years ago with the People's Institute Drama Department, has now spread into many fields of business and art, and is a force in the achievement of industrial democracy. The work of scientific local regulation of motion pictures, begun by the People's Institute as a form of voluntary effort, was taken up by the city, first thru the Commissioner of Accounts and later thru a Mayor's Commission, and the results are influencing the policy of cities thruout the country. The social center work of the institute is being carefully directed toward early self-support, and is already so organized that it could proceed independently even if the People's Institute was to drop out of existence. Prof. Sprague Smith was an intense and rich personality—a dominant force in New York public life. That he should have proved to be likewise a cautious builder of impersonal things, which, nevertheless, vitally embodied his spiritual ideas, is proof of a genius still more rare.

The coming of Frederic C. Howe to the institute brings out another significance of the movement which Prof. Sprague Smith inaugurated. He has now chosen to enter a field where the supreme test of success will be the creation of pieces of work which then move away and exist independently of their founder, perhaps forgetful of their origin. He has entered a field where intense political interest rules and yet where that interest must never be allowed to become partisan or personal. A man of strong and fundamental con-

victions he has taken the leadership of an institution whose distinction is that it has never professed a doctrine, but only an ideal of constructive democracy.

The meaning of the above facts is two-fold: first, there is being created in America a public opinion which is not confined to any dogma or party, and which cannot exhaust itself thru any single piece of public work. This public opinion is the true culture of the nation. It is a catholic public opinion and sees very far ahead; it is no more radical than it is truly conservative. Mr. Howe has elected to join a movement whose aim it is to help a little in the clearer and more earnest formulation of this basic public opinion, which is the soul of American democracy. He has chosen this work because his own interest in American democracy is, at its fountain-head, a spiritual interest.

The second meaning is this: The time has passed when democracy in America can succeed simply thru broad, smashing movements, wasteful, technically inefficient, mainly emotional in their nature. The period of efficient democracy has come. Our taxation problem has its philosophical but likewise its acutely technical side; equally so our problem of public service franchises, our problem of conservation, our problem of electoral efficiency. No longer can American municipalities continue to ignore the need for a carefully planned civic growth; the question of municipal markets requires the same businesslike force for its solution as the question of a successful department store. Even the laying of stone blocks in city pavements is a technical question which not one city in ten has tried to solve. Mr. Howe is perhaps best known to most people as a student of these detained problems of government, especially as they are illuminated by the experience of the best-governed European cities. He joins the People's Institute in order to interest the mass of the wage earning public of America's metropolis in these problems of efficient democracy.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Christian Life

BY WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE, D.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

AS a way of inducing the students to think about Christianity I have been in the practice of asking the members of my class in ethics to write out their individual creeds. Out of these creeds I make a composite creed, and subsequently modify it until we reach a common creed to which every member of the class can assent. A creed drawn up in this way six or eight years ago was widely copied and discussed; the general verdict being one of surprise that college students had so large a faith.

This year I did not ask for a creed, but for a definition of the Christian life. For students' minds today are not running to creeds, but straight out into life. Yet life involves convictions; and these convictions, if you please, you may call a creed. Their seventy answers I reduced to a single statement. Of course, the form and phraseology are mine. But there is not a phrase or shade of meaning in my statement that has not its warrant in some word or idea found in one or more of these students' papers. On the

other hand, with the exception of three or four negative or irrelevant statements, everything in their seventy papers has been incorporated into the composite definition. Thus the result is in substance theirs; in form only mine. The substance is much better than anything I could have written without their help; and even as to the form, the best clause in it is taken straight from the paper of a student who is intending to be a foreign medical missionary. As an indication of what the average college student really thinks about Christianity, when he can be induced to tell us what he thinks, this statement I hope will be, notwithstanding its pragmatist and sociological leanings, interesting and reassuring. Their statements were made before Christianity had been taken up as a special object of study and discussion in the class, tho the composite statement as here given was discussed with them in the class, with abundant opportunity for any member to dissent from any part of it, in case he had desired to do so.

The Christian Life

AS DEFINED BY A COLLEGE CLASS

To believe without proof God is love, and prove that faith true by finding love the life we are made for; to trust Christ at first simply as our best teacher, and let the sense of his godliness grow as his life is reproduced in us; to own men of every race, class and creed as our brothers whom we are to help Christ save from physical injury, human unkindness, social injustice, and their own wrong-thinking, wrong-feeling, wrong-doing, as the greatest evils of all; to bear cheerfully whatever sacrifice of pleasure or burden of pain this saving service involves; to struggle strenuously for better economic, political and social conditions, in the calm

assurance that God's best gifts are spiritual, to be had by us all for the asking; to do all in the modest and reverent sense of how little our best efforts add to the glorious work God's good spirit is doing thru institutions so much greater and men so much better than we—faith proved by life; trust tested in experience; love without limit; the passion to serve and to save; the willingness to suffer and to sacrifice; the striving for the temporal in the peace and power of the eternal; so they be clothed with modesty and crowned with reverence—these are The Christian Life.

Brunswick, Me.

On the Trail of the Subconscious

BY JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph.D.

[Professor Jastrow occupies the chair of psychology in the University of Wisconsin and was president of the American Psychological Association in 1900. He is the author of "Time-Relations of Mental Phenomena," "The Subconscious," "Character and Temperament," "The Qualities of Men," etc.—EDITOR.]

TO many "the subconscious" suggests an adventure in darkest psychology. It is a popular notion that we each harbor in the obscure recesses of our minds a sort of understudy, a subconscious personality, an irregular proxy, who occasionally comes forward in startling revelation, and projects the thoughts and behavior of an under-mind—according to others, of a super-mind—into the even tenor of our ways. Some propose to train this mysterious counterpart to act as a useful deputy; they persuade us to believe that if the conscious struggling self will relax and fall back on this deeper, truer, hidden insight, go into a trance or on a vacation, the self will come into its own and find the solution of perplexities knocking at the door of consciousness. The subconscious has been pictured as an elusive, superior wraith and a the most familiar of companions. The truth is that its life is neither so obscurely black nor, so transparently white as it has been painted.

So long as we are mentally alive, consciousness is variously busy; but it is not a meddlesome busybody. It goes about its many-sided affairs with a poise and a directness of purpose that is possible only thru close organization and long training. It goes where it is wanted and directs only so far and so long as is profitable. The mental economy demands a regulated superintendence, but an extremely complex and elastic one; it is ever ready to take charge, ever keeps in touch, even when seemingly off guard. When all runs smoothly, the mechanism is least conspicuous. There may be a fussy or nervous over-superintendence; a simple case thereof is that of a too intent swallowing of a pill, which sticks in the throat because there is more directive effort than such a lowly business warrants; we swallow our food subconsciously, easily and naturally. We walk

naturally, not when we think most, but when we think least about it. What bridal couple ever walked to the altar with a natural gait! How difficult to get a natural pose or expression in a photograph, to be "taken" consciously intelligent yet subconsciously unaware. Clearly our habits, disciplined and spontaneous, which form our second nature, are our real understudies; we get a direct glimpse of them when we catch the habits at work under diminished superintendence. For this we must relax toward "absent-mindedness." I find that my understudy can wind my watch when I dress for the evening, and make me wonder who did it when I try to wind it again at bedtime; that "he" can direct my steps and take me halfway to the university when my errand is in the opposite direction at the post office; that he can lay aside my eyeglasses and give me quite a chase on the trail of the subconscious to recover them. Yet the subconscious is as much of a fairy as an imp and in reality very little of either, but for commonplace purposes a fairly satisfactory and often unreliable caddy, with a caddylike sporadic psychological attack of stupidity, or inspiration, or good luck.

It is the limits of the subconscious that attract interest. Its commonplace behavior is familiar, but by the same token significant. It seems natural that I should walk subconsciously, far less so that I should talk subconsciously, almost incredible that I should write subconsciously. Such statements require analysis to extract their meaning. I keep on walking while my mind is otherwise engaged so long as the footing is easy, but pick my steps on muddy or slippery ground. I am keenly conscious of every step as I cross a trench on a narrow plank. If, instead of a shallow trench, there were a deep chasm with noisy rapids below, I might decline the venture,

tho quite convinced that the plank had not shrunk in width or lost in strength. If the gangway is provided with a railing I do not hesitate, and cross without touching it. It is a material railing, but a mental, or, if you like, a moral support. Clearly, walking may be steeped in consciousness; which means that it may be involved in considerations and anxieties. In talking, the trained mechanism is slighter, and considerations make far larger demands. To have it go on with much lowered conscious direction would involve something of a mental lapse. Here we approach the unusual, and presently the abnormal. Some persons frequently, tho briefly, talk in their sleep; many sleepers can hear and answer a question without awakening. For various reasons sleep-walking demands a more serious departure from the normal than sleep-talking; Lady Macbeth combines both in her guilty unrest. As to writing, the mechanical part is for fluent writers trained to a lowered direction. It is a common experience to find oneself copying from a page accurately, with thoughts far afield. To compose as well as write in sleep or in a trance would be strange indeed; but why?

That is another story, but one that needs to be told. If you inhale a few whiffs of ether, you become senseless and thoughtless and willless together; and when you come to, you resume feelings, thoughts and control—at first dazedly, after a while alertly. In waking from sleep you seem to pass from unconsciousness quickly to consciousness. The less traveled trail of the subconscious leads to *partial* resumption. Somnambulism is a partial or irregular resumption of one kind. In a more gradual release from the disabilities of an anesthetic, the mental functions resume irregularly; snatches of expression, violent gestures, passive dreams, imaginative constructions accompany the unfettering of the mind—at times handed over to the memory of the waking consciousness, more often fragmentary or lost. Drug intoxication makes strange invasions into the vagaries of consciousness, calls out visions, releases controls and reserves, brings forward suppressed and unsuspected resources of inner experience. Most enlightening because

subject to the play of experiment, is hypnosis, an artificial trance-like state, in which suggestion plays upon the mind's stops. From many sources of evidence we may formulate *what* it is that we resume. First of all, we resume and maintain an alert relation with the world about us; we feel, and see, and hear. Again, we fit feelings and thoughts into a continuous many-stranded coil of inner experience. In resuming we find the mental book-mark and go on to the next page with a fair knowledge of what has gone before to make us what we severally are. Finally, we do not passively resume or receive the returning self, but take the initiative, take the reins in our hands. The same old self goes on in the same old world with the same old tasks, yet ever with a touch of novelty that demands the alert consciousness of a new combination, possibly a strenuous pulling together of ourselves, subject in its success to a happy support of conscious and subconscious participation.

Partial resumptions are as properly called partial lapses; they are as characteristic in the mental obligations that are met as in those that are ignored. In absent-mindedness, distraction or "wool-gathering" the full waking privileges are slightly in abeyance; in somnambulism and hypnosis they are irregularly resumed, the direction of resumption following the clue of imposed suggestion. The hypnotized subject is for the moment asleep; but my suggestion reaches his altered consciousness so peculiarly that he acts upon it, apparently sees, hears, walks, talks, commands his muscles, his words, and his ideas; yet is unaware of his surroundings, is alienated from his normal self, when awakened knows nothing of the strange antics he has performed while hypnotized; left without suggestion shows no initiative, as to the suggestion he offers little or no resistance. Hypnosis is a selective alteration of consciousness, dissipating its unity, confining the world—like Lady Macbeth's nocturnal penance—to the imposed quest or task.

The hypnotic consciousness, like the more normal subconsciousness, is a detached consciousness, or a state of dissociation. In that state the normal consciousness is not wholly put out of com-

mission, but plays the subordinate part, not unlike the rôle of the subconscious in the normal state. I tell the hypnotized subject that he cannot write the letter *a* and ask him to copy "*Alabaster from Madagascar.*" He writes "*Albster from Mdgsr,*" but must have seen the *a*'s just as clearly to know where to omit them as where to insert them. In order to "cut" an acquaintance, the undesirable citizen must be seen and recognized. Is it all sham, then? By no means—difficult as it is to draw the line between belief and make-belief. If I give my hypnotized subject a paper dagger with instructions to thrust it into the body of the man lying on the bed, he carries thru the operation; if I give him a steel dagger and the man is of straw, he also commits murder; but if both dagger and man are genuine, what then? If he balks in the last instance, does it not indicate that some detached phase of the handicapped consciousness recognizes the unreality of weapon or victim, permits the dominant hypnotic consciousness to carry thru the project in the first two situations, checks the hand in the last? There is in this altered and imposed relation an "other consciousness" restraint. For the normal status, to a slight extent, some actions will become detached and be performed subconsciously; in hypnosis some little normality remains and imposes its limitations.

Momentary states of partial resumption of waking privileges seem explicable if they are both brief and light; if long and deep, particularly if recurrent and connected, they extend the conceptions of the mind's waywardness toward the abnormal. I speak of my dream states, but not of my dream self. Dreams are mere transient interruptions of my waking consciousness, detached, irregular, despite some measure of persistent traits and clear kinship in thought and emotion, in knowledge and desire, with the self I think I know. Somnambulists have been known to somnambulize in serial form, finding in the next séance objects hidden in the previous one, and inaccessible to the waking self. Somnambulists, fearing that they may rise and leave the room, have hidden the key of the door, only to find that the subconsciousness that directed the sleep-

ing enterprise was equal to finding it; but retorted by dropping the key into a basin of cold water, trusting to the shock to arouse the normal consciousness to its responsibilities. Here we have the house of mind divided against itself; it is only when such schemes arise that we learn how far the subconscious can usurp the throne or alternate in rule. The normal issue, despite warring factions, conflicts of impulse and conscience, the snubbed and starved and socially suppress cravings, hopes, ambitions, the dramatic potential selves that fate compels to live in imagination only—is a unity, an individual, a character; yet in each instance this is an achievement, however common, and seemingly inevitable. We all harbor the possibility of instability, or disruption, as we grow thru the psychological ages of man; the storm-and-stress of adolescence makes the issue uncertain, injects the factors of internal dissension, drives from hearth to cloister, from folly to tragedy. Knowing as we do the precarious vicissitudes of personality, what wonder that here and there the fissures dividing the dominance of mood, the direction of conduct in an unstable brain extend to an involved, persistent or recurrent chasm. Then we have "*The Dissociation of a Personality,*" far more perplexing in the fact as related by Dr. Prince* than in the "*Jekyll and Hyde*" of fiction. To find one systematized consciousness spitefully taking vengeance on its alternate, both housed in the same tenement of clay, seems a preposterous issue. Yet the feminine Hyde would entangle furniture, pictures and her body in endless yards of worsted and wake up her Jekyll counterpart to cut a way out of the maze; the robust Hyde would walk miles out of town and leave the feeble Jekyll stranded without a cent of carfare for the journey home; the crafty Hyde would induce the victimized Jekyll to tear up a ten-dollar bill under the belief that it was a worthless scrap of paper. Extreme, abnormal, is all this assuredly; yet observe that, while the common body that is swathed in yarn, the common legs that carry their owner for miles, the common hand that tears the money, offer no protest until the dis-

*Morton Prince: "*The Dissociation of a Personality.*" New York. Pp. 569. See also Joseph Jastrow: "*The Subconscious.*" Boston. Pp. 549.

tracted consciousness is in command, yet the fact that these pranks are no more serious indicate the subconscious concern of the supprest self; and no less must the subconscious presence of the perpetrator be assumed to assure of the enjoyment of her deviltries. Indeed, we can prove it so; for a neutral ground of concession was arranged, and under persuasion and threat a tribunal of arbitration established, the original personality enthroned, the patient cured.

Standing alone such a case seems chaos itself, the very mockery of psychology. Puzzling as it remains, volcanic in eruption and obliterating its tracks, it is natural withal; science recognizes no freaks. Most of all does its grotesque quality lie in this: that all these things were done, not merely dreamed or desired or concocted, but carried thru.

In the supprest field, where action is only thought and feeling, there may be unrest and dissension; but the normalized will quells the mutiny before it arises. Here lies the trail to the limitation of the subconscious; the reason why hypnosis goes so far and no further, why a trance in which altered personality plays its drama keeps to its stage and does not make a stage of the world. The player and the person are two, yet one. Yet the person loses himself in the part. Confusion is possible; the outer world of fact may seem unreal, because of the intense reality of the world of imagination, which is also the world of desire. Unstable characters express the uncertainty of conflict, the obstacles to achievement, the duplicities, conscious and subconscious. It is affectation when the pose lies near the surface, hysteria in its deeper invasion. And tho not a blessed word, hysteria is a most significant one—a great highway narrowing in its remoter issues into a tangled trail. Hysteria when mild is psychological instability; when pronounced it is a veritable jungle of psychological contradictions to be made intelligible in terms of subconscious domination. Cases of conflicting, distressed and handicapped personalities are in large measure hysterical, the symptoms indicative of a marked dissociation. The unity of mind must be gained by reconciling the subconscious

invasions with the accredited, naturalized dominion.

The depth of the invasion of the abnormal subconscious is decisive. There is a striking tale of a romantic head-clerk of Geneva, Mlle. Smith,* who on Sunday evenings held séances to imprest circles, in which as "medium," not as actor, she became the reincarnated Marie Antoinette; or, in another cycle, an Oriental princess involved in tangled intrigue; or yet more amazingly, a Martian soul, revealing thru an entranced pencil the scenery, the customs, even the language of the sister planet. It is a remarkable performance for a subconscious disciple, but a disciple of the head-clerk of a Geneva shop, nonetheless. The detail is convincing. There is a "control," an imaginary lay figure, that directs the revelations; but he knows his place and does not invade (or rarely) the shop or the home of Mlle. Smith. The subconscious is held at arm's length and does not wreck a work-a-day career, but is content with its Sunday evenings at home. But all thru the week, in the detached undercurrents, are incubated and hatched those wonderful creations, imaginative, reasoned, yet ever patterned along the lines of the normal endowment. So similarly, but without so marked detachment, problems are solved in hours of meditative brooding or in half-sleep; visions appear in revery; the subconscious resources, sympathetic to twilight, yield to persuasion when remote to an intent summons. Inspiration acquires a psychological, not a mystic meaning.

The trail that started in the open leads to a thicket, beset with the rich undergrowth of our luxuriant mentality; but it is not a blind lead. The subconscious is for the most part an humble, disciplined collaborator and facilitator, in charge of the mental machinery. Being used to turn on cranks and valves, throw in gears and keep things going, he at times turns them on without orders; or when dazed or befogged takes orders from others than his master, or, breaking thru discipline, takes a joy ride on his own account. This is all near enough to the normal to be intelligible.

*Flournoy: "From India to the Planet Mars," 1900, pp. 447.

The fundamental reason why there may come to be in unusual cases an abnormal subconscious life, is that in all cases there is necessarily a normal range of subconscious thought and action. It is easy by overlooking the valleys and the lowlands to look upon the hills as mysterious upheavals. All normal uses make possible abnormal abuses. Because it is good for man to use his mind and fear the fearful he is liable to fears that are in vain; because it is his privilege to regulate his life by reasonable beliefs, he is prone to upset his peace of mind by superstitions; because his mental endowment is complex enough to achieve and appreciate the

great things of human life, it is open to the hazard of high endeavor. The consistency, the singleness of the normal issue, sets in striking contrast the waywardness of rival personalities. True enlightenment lies along the highways, however alluring the byways of the mind. To maintain the conception of the subconscious on a profitable level, it is important to emphasize its normal kinships as well as its queer relations. Sanity of view, like sanity of life, is ever an achievement, but happily one equally within the compass of the lowly and the great.

MADISON, WIS.



The National Committee and Its Work

BY VICTOR ROSEWATER

ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE approach of our President-nominating conventions directs attention again to the national committees of the big political parties, upon which devolves the duty of making up the temporary roll of the delegates. Where there are many seats contested, as there were four years ago and as there will be again in the Republican convention, with inevitable charges and countercharges of bias or favoritism or so-called steam-roller methods, this particular function of the committee takes on an altogether disproportionate magnitude in the public mind. In point of fact, passing on contests constitutes but an incidental part of the committee's work, which would be altogether eliminated if the party machinery in the various States and Territories were in a normal condition of stable equilibrium. But the provisional determination of the contests arouses an interest that justifies an attempt to answer the question of the how, why and wherefore of the National Committee.

It just happens that in the makeup of their national committees the two great parties follow one and the same plan. The committee comprises one member from each State, Territory and insular

possession. In numbers therefore it varies, just now counting up fifty-three, exclusive of officers, who are not necessarily members. This formation of the committee dates from the very inception of the national convention system. Copying the custom of the party organization in the separate States, the first conventions saw the need of a permanent body of duly accredited representatives authorized to act for the party in the intervals between the sittings of successive conventions which are supposed to be in possession of plenary power, such permanent body exercising delegated authority within specific and specified limitations. The immediate purpose was to take charge and conduct the campaign for the Presidential ticket just put in the field, which explains why it was originally called the National Executive Committee. It was perfectly natural, too, in those days, when States rights ideas were dominant, that the equality of the States should be recognized, and the committee made up of one member for each State chosen on recommendation of the delegates present from that State. When the Territories were accorded a voice in the nominating conventions, they likewise acquired representation in the National

Committee,' and the same is true with reference to the much later advent of the insular possessions. Whether this equal representation plan is good or bad, warranted or unwarranted, I do not venture to discuss; strong arguments can be adduced for and against it; it is the fact only that I wish here to recite.

Let it be understood, then, that the National Committee in each political party is the creature of the convention; that the convention prescribes the number of members, how they shall be chosen, what powers they may exercise, and imposes duties to perform. The charter or fundamental law of the committee, then, is to be found in the resolution, or rather in the rules, adopted by each succeeding convention. Reverting to the convention proceedings, taking the Republican Convention as the type merely because it goes more into detail, we find these salient points:

"XII—A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands shall name, thru its chairman, a person who shall act as member of said committee. Such committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the national convention within sixty days at least before the time fixed for said meeting and delegates to the national convention shall be chosen in such manner as the national committee shall provide. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected. Twenty days before the day set for the meeting of the national convention the credentials of each delegate and alternate shall be forwarded to the secretary of the national committee for use in making up the temporary roll of the convention. Notices of contests shall be forwarded in the same manner and within the same limits of time. And when the convention shall have assembled and the committee on credentials shall have been appointed, the secretary of the national committee shall deliver to the said committee on credentials all credentials and other papers forwarded under this rule.

"XIII—The Republican National Committee is authorized and empowered to select an executive committee to consist of nine members, who may or may not be members of the National Committee."

For several months after its creation the National Committee is actively engaged in the management of the cam-

paign. Yet here attention is devoted exclusively to the national standard-bearers, altho in close co-operation with the State Committees and other constituent party organizations, but leaving to them the untrammelled direction of matters relating to candidates within their respective jurisdictions. The National Committees do not take within their purview the election even of Congressmen or Senators, another set of committees, known as the National Congressional Committees, being charged with this special province. The actual planning and execution of campaign plans really goes to a still smaller body consisting of the chairman and his executive committee, and the other members of the committee for the most part confine their labors to their own States, for which each is usually the medium of communication and interrelation for the national body with State organization.

The Presidential election concludes the work of the National Committee as a campaign committee, unless, indeed, as in 1876, follow-up measures to insure fruition of a victory are needed, in which event the inauguration and installation of the President would be the objective point. After that the committee, as such, lapses into a state of inaction for almost four years. I do not mean to say that the members of the committee become individually *functus officio*, for they are expected to keep in touch with the party in their States, and in some instances, notably in the South, wherever official party representatives are wanting, they serve as advisers to the President in the distribution of patronage. Such consultation, however, is by courtesy, and not by right; whatever may have been done in years gone by, the committee as such does not now undertake to award patronage or exert the slightest pressure upon the candidates after they enter office.

The National Committee has its next function to perform when preparations must be made for nominating another Presidential ticket. The committee is convened about six months in advance of the customary convention time to formulate and promulgate the convention call. Generally rivalry is precipitated over the selection of the convention city and the

fixing of the convention date, the other features of the call necessarily conforming to the conditions laid down by the preceding convention. The laws recently enacted by various State legislatures designed to modify the whole convention system in some of its most vital points, and to subject Presidential nominations to primary preference votes, have introduced complicating factors which promise to force still further changes, if they do not eventually supplant the convention altogether with some new piece of nominating machinery. It is enough merely to remark that the formulation of a call avoiding conflict with these many divergent laws, and at the same time protecting the integrity of the party, is a delicate and difficult task, and becoming more so all the time. The physical arrangements for the convention are devolved upon a sub-committee, which supervises equipment of the hall, provides the badges and tickets, engages the employees, selects temporary offices, restrains the rapacity of hotel keepers, and holds the convention city to the terms of its invitation.

The preparation of the temporary roll of convention delegates is, then, the last work of the National Committee in its four years' cycle. It goes without saying that if a convention is to be an orderly assemblage for the transaction of serious business, rather than a mere mass meeting or a mob gathering, it must have a fixed membership, and that while the convention, like other representative bodies, is the final judge of the qualifications and credentials of its delegates, a temporary roll is a practical necessity and the National Committee the only tribunal provided to do the work. The contest cases are conducted in the nature of quasi-judicial trials—at least they were for the Republican convention of four years ago, and doubtless will be again this year—with opportunity to all sides to present evidence and argument. Stress is, of course, laid on compliance with the call, upon party regularity, upon free and untrammelled participation by the rank and file without race discrimination, upon charges of fraud, intimidation

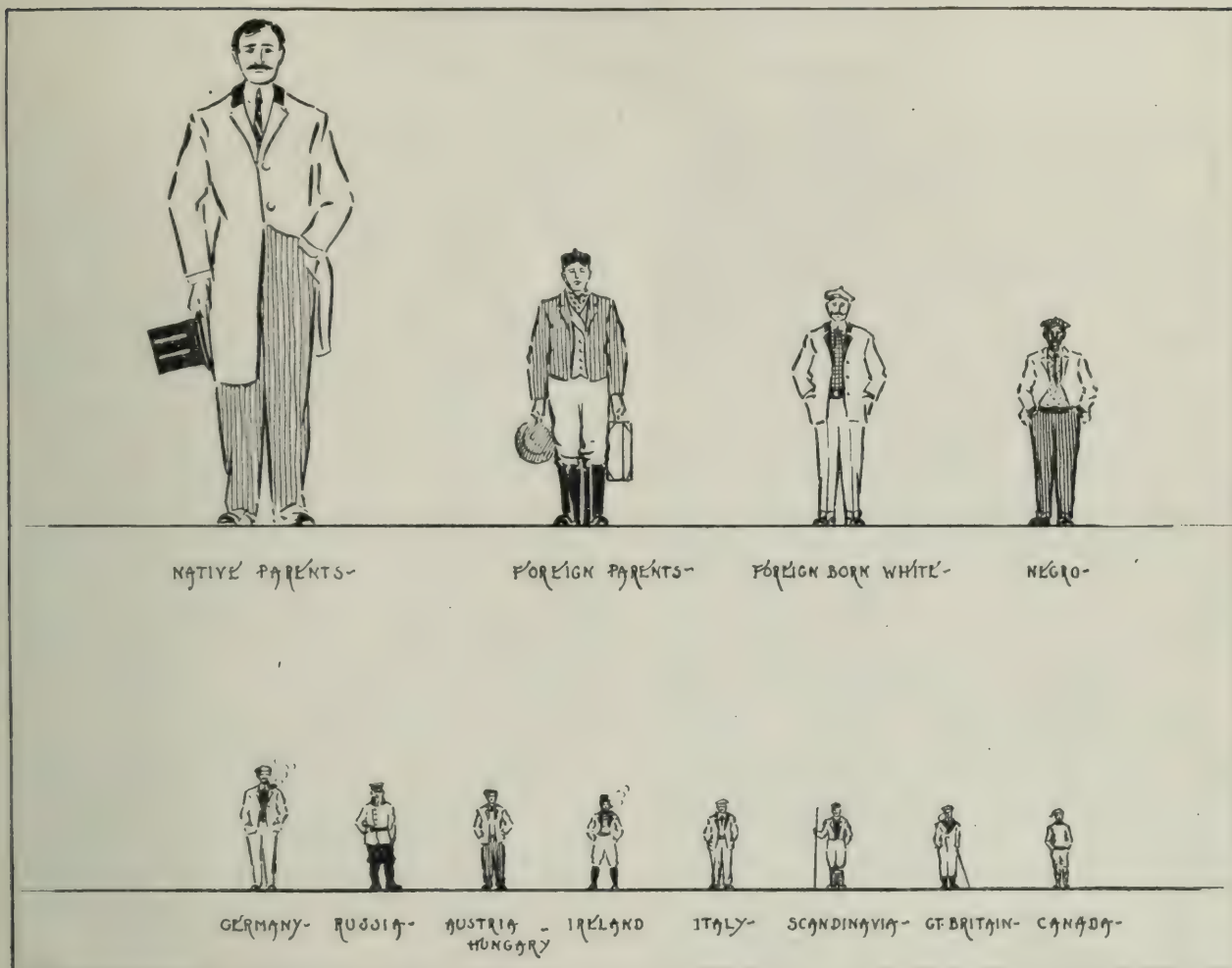
or violence. It is, of course, the privilege of any defeated contestant to appeal to the convention to reverse the decision of the committee. Along this line the most important reversal on record was the seating of the previously rejected Bryan delegation in the Chicago convention of 1896, without which the "cross-of-gold" speech would never have been made to win the nomination for its orator. The common impression is that it is the political conditions prevailing in the South that alone produce the contests, but this is only partially true. Contests come up from the North, too, to plague both Democrats and Republicans. There are real contests legitimately waged, and fake contests shrewdly set up for a purpose, and some body must sift them out and pass upon them. Ordinarily the temporary roll as made up by the National Committee is accepted unchanged by the convention as the permanent roll. Four years ago the Republicans were confronted with the largest number of seats ever contested, but not a delegate declared by the National Committee to be entitled to sit was later deprived of his place, altho in quite a few cases the conflicting and contradictory evidence might have justified a finding either way.

As already indicated, the National Committee has no feature of permanency, but is succeeded every four years by a newly constituted committee. It would be desirable to have an overlapping tenure similar to that of the Senate, but this permanency is secured by retention of members for repeated terms; for here, as in other public service, experience and familiarity with the duties count for much. State and national legislation is fast encroaching on the law and customs of our political parties, but so long as we adhere to party government our National Committees, or some similarly empowered bodies, must be constituted to serve for their respective parties as the administrative authority in the nation for the larger and less compact organization, just as do the State and local committees in the State and smaller areas.

Elements of Our Population

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



THERE is no more important factor connected with the distribution of our population than that of nativity. According to the Census of 1910 our people were classified as follows:

Native white—Native parents.....	40,488,441
Native white—Foreign parents.....	18,900,663
Foreign-born white	13,343,583
Negro	9,828,204

The proportion of native whites of native parents and of negroes has decreased slightly since 1900, while the proportion of native whites of foreign parents and foreign-born whites has increased a little during the same decade. The total increase in our population from 1900 to 1910 was 21 per cent. The only element in the population which has increased more rapidly than this has been the foreign-born white, which, during this decade, increased 30.6 per cent. The increase in negroes has been the slowest of any group, amounting to only 11.3 per cent. The number of foreign-born in this country in 1910 for whom there

were more than a million representatives to each country were as follows:

Germany	2,499,200
Russia	1,706,900
Austria-Hungary	1,658,700
Scandinavia	1,250,500
Ireland	1,351,400
Italy	1,341,800
Great Britain	1,221,400
Canada	1,198,000

Germany has been in the lead for several decades, but it is surprising to find that Ireland, easily second in 1900, has been forced into fifth position, while Russia, then fourth, is now second. In the same way Great Britain, which was third in 1900, has become seventh in 1910, while Austria-Hungary has advanced from fifth position to third. Those from Austria-Hungary and Russia are the only nationalities to have gained over a million each since 1900, while those from Germany and Ireland have together lost over half a million during the same period.

John Masefield

BY MARY LAMBERTON BECKER

THE man who gave me John Masefield's "A Mainsail Haul" to read had been a deep-sea sailor and lives his life among seamen. "It's the real thing," said he, and sailors do not say that of books about the sea, except Joseph Conrad's and "Two Years Before the Mast." Yet he had never heard that Masefield had written a play.

When "The Tragedy of Nan" came up, not like an exotic, but a wild late flowering of the Elizabethan drama upon its own old soil, few who welcomed it knew that Masefield had written anything else.

When a few months ago "The Everlasting Mercy" started what seems to be a revival of English narrative verse, it may have owed to its author's previous record its chance of being published at all, but it certainly does not owe its popularity to either of the audiences that he had already gathered. Many who praised it and most of those who blamed read the name of the author for the first time on its title-page.

For it is now just ten years that John Masefield has had to do with the reading public, and all that time all it has had of him has been books and a name on their title-pages; this spring there has been a portrait by Strang, but not a line of biography, not even in "Who's Who"—only the names of his books, not all of them, and a publisher's address. It is almost as if he regretted the youthful burst of confidence in "A Mainsail Haul," where he spends two sparkling chapters in an account of how he was stranded in New York, stone broke, between voyages, in that strange wandering youth of his: when three of them lived on tobacco and an occasional egg, "and sang songs in the streets, but it came on to rain, and we were all soaked thru before the citizens had had time to get out an injunction." While he was debating whether to take himself and his library—one volume, the "Morte d'Arthur," in his pocket—to a livery stable or a can factory, he was of-

fered a job to help behind the bar in the Colonial Hotel on Sixth avenue, since torn down. Those who have learned from Arnold Bennett, as learn they may, how to run a boarding house, can add from these two chapters a knowledge of the technic of a saloon. No wonder they are quoted as autobiography, sometimes a risky thing to do; not only are you sure that Masefield has been there, but you have a vague sense that so have you. No wonder that when he now writes in the first person the experience of a prize-fighter in "The Everlasting Mercy" he adds in a note: "The persons and events described in this poem are entirely imaginary, and no reference is made or intended to any living person."

At all events he had certainly, before he settled down to being a literary worker in London, spent an adventurous youth, now on shipboard, now on this continent or on that, sensitive, recording, remembering—one of the few writers who should they meet a man from Mars could give him something like a fair answer to the question "What do you think about the world?"

Yet it was not his romances like "Captain Margaret," the more direct result of these wanderings, that made his fame. It was on the banks of the Severn that he placed his "Tragedy of Nan," among the orchards, where the high tide at harvest sweeping up the river takes the nets for miles. "They find 'em high up. Beyond Glorster. Girt golden flag-flowers over 'em. Apples of red and apples of gold. They fall into the water. The water be still there, where the apples fall." The action is all indoors, the lovely lush landscape is all in the words of the speakers, even more in their thoughts, dropped into the hearer's senses phrase by phrase, or painted to the eye of the mind, stroke by stroke. It cheapens stage painting: afterward it hardly seems possible that the play has gone on within four kitchen walls, so full are the senses of outdoor colors and odors and sounds. The color

of life itself for these peasants is drab, but for one vivid creature, Nan, daughter of a hanged man, taken in out of charity, the kind of charity a farmer's wife keeps for her husband's unrepresentable relations. But the tragedy is not in the baiting of Nan; it is that, loving and giving, she is brought to hate and to kill, to kill the sweetheart who threw her aside when he found her father's fate would interfere with his own prospects, and crawls to win her back when Crown officials coming to prove her father's innocence and bring her compensation money make her not only suitable but desirable. Told in this way it may seem a cheap enough plot. Its strange charm is in the way each character in the play is made with the fewest and simplest words, with actions of inexorable reality, to show himself for what he is at the heart. The self-revelation is effected with an art so subtle as to seem unconscious. Here, for example, are two people talking together, Nan, pure, warm, spiritual in her loving; Dick, gloating over the beauty of her hair and the thought of mulled cider "with an apple roast therein and a sod toast therein"; even capable of feeling a pure devotion, but not of paying for it with hunger or cold:

"*Dick.* My father say to me—'Mind thy innards,' he say. Very partikler about his innards, Dad were. I learned about innards from him."

"*Nan.* It be wonderful to 'ave a father to do for. To think as he knowed 'e when you were a little un. To think as perhaps he give up lots o' things so you might fare to be great in the world."

"*Dick.* My dad never give up. 'E said 'e try it once, just to try like. It never'd 'ave suit my dad."

"*Nan.* It be always 'ard for a man to give up, even for a child, they say. But a woman 'as to give up. You don't know. You never think per'aps what a woman gives up. She gives up 'er beauty and 'er peace. She gives up 'er share of joy in the world. All to bear a little one, as per'aps 'll not give 'er bread when 'er be wold."

"*Dick.* I wonder woman ever want to 'ave children. They be so beautiful avore they 'ave children. They 'ave their red cheeks so soft. And sweet lips so red's red. And their eyes bright, like stars a-zhining. And oh, such white soft 'ands. Touch one of 'em and you 'ave like shoots all down. Beau-ti-ful. Love-lee."

"*Nan.* It be a proud thing to 'ave beauty to raise love in a man."

"*Dick.* And after. I seen the same girls,

with their 'ands all rough o' washing-day, and their fingers all scarred o' stitching. And their cheeks all flagging and sunk. And lips all bit. And there they do go with the backache on 'em. Pitiful, I call it. Dragging their old raggy skirts. And the baby crying. And little Sairey fell in the yard and 'ad 'er 'air mucked. Ah! Ugh! It go to my 'eart."

"*Nan.* Ah, but that be'nt the all of love, Mr. Dick. It be 'ard to see beauty gone, and joy gone, and a light 'eart broke. But it be wonderful for to 'ave little ones. To 'ave brought life into the world. To 'ave 'ad them little live things knocking on your 'eart, all them months. And then to feed them. 'Elpless like that."

"*Dick.* They be pretty, little ones be, when they be kept clean and that."

One character does not reveal himself: it is the old fiddler, mazed since the death of his bride, talking to himself, unheeded by the others; his murmurings are the emotional ground-bass of the play's harmony. It is Gaffer and Nan that describe one to the other the oncoming of the harvest-tide, the lyrical outburst that opens the last act.

"*'Ush,'* it says. '*Ush,'* it says. '*Ush,'* it says. And ther come a girt wash of it over the rock. White. White. Like a bird. Like a swan a-gettin' up out of a pool. . . . Bright it goes. High. High up. Flashing. . . . And it wammers and it bubbles. And then it spreads. It go out like soldiers. It go out in a line. It curls. It curls. It go toppling and toppling. And on it come. . . . With a rush. With a roar. And its claws clutching at you. Out they go at the sides, the claws do. The claws of the tide."

"The Tragedy of Pompey the Great" really does what Bernard Shaw in "Cæsar and Cleopatra" tried to do—it shows how like are living beings, whether they live in our age or in the time of the Romans. Pompey, like Shaw's Cæsar, talks straightforward colloquial English, and so do the others.

"For things that go," says a woman-servant of the soldiers, "from the prison of a womb to the prison under the grass, they're very proud. . . . Your breath will be in the wind; a little noise in the night. That's what you come to, soldiers. Dust, and a noise in the trees. Dust, and the windows rattling."

Who cares whether windows rattled in Cæsar's day? Short of making them speak Latin there is nothing but to let them speak such English as will express the idea. This is of course Shaw's method as well; the difference is one of feeling. Both men realize that we and the classic Romans are much the same sort

of people, only Shaw thinks they were as small as we are, and Masfield thinks we are as great as they. This Pompey, the tragic victim of a cause the gods loved not, whose dream of empire means "equal rights and equal laws to all the world," who sees in colonies only "little bad bits of Rome planted down in the wilds," believes Cæsar an opportunist, one to whom public life is a means of self-aggrandizement and empire a market for exploitation. He "comes at a devil of a pace"; there is no knowing where to have him; he is a practical politician. "Those on my side," says Pompey, "must act like knights of the bodyguard of God." And Cato: "There are two Romes. One built of brick by hodsmen. But the Rome I serve glimmers in the uplifted heart. It is a court of the calm gods." All this sounds as modern and as ancient as Imperialism. "Nan" and "Pompey" are both tragedies of human destiny thwarted, but they both get their grandeur and their pain from the sense that they are tragedies of God's destiny deferred.

I have noticed that tho the methods of the two playwrights are dissimilar, the plays of Masfield resemble those of Synge in that they are generally disliked by the same people. That is, putting aside non-literary causes, the same people who instinctively turn from Synge turn from Masfield too. Indeed they are alike in that their poetry is generally written in prose, that their peasants act and talk according to circumstance and condition and not with an eye on any literary Cushing's Manual, and that neither has expressed, in his plays at least, any philosophy of life. In this Masfield differs from Hardy, whom his rich slow beauty of phrase most often calls to mind: if the hand of Providence is to Hardy, as some one says, a clenched fist, it is sure that he clenches his back again in the face of the brooding sky. Masfield has not reduced himself to a gesture; he is life's recorder, sometimes wistful, sometimes dispassionate, sometimes bubblingly glad. In his two sociological novels he is more wistful than glad; judged by the event he is even pessimistic, but it is the mild reflected pessimism—if such it is—of Galsworthy, whose influence is so strong in "The Street of To-Day" as almost to obscure

the characteristic Masfield color. This, however, shines vividly in "The Everlasting Mercy," of which probably more people are talking in England today than of any other poem for at least a decade.

It is the story of Saul Kane, poacher and prize-fighter, who "gets religion." Told in the first person, in a rugged line that sometimes finds its rimes and sometimes makes them, it plunges you into the prize-fight that Kane wins because the other man sprains his thumb, and the bestial, reeking orgy that celebrates it. You must, whether you will or no, see all this, hear it, smell it—and Masfield has not forgotten that the first and most distinguishing impressions of scenes like this come to one thru the nose. It is told with the ways of speech of one who, looking backward, sees that every step of that wild night was along a road laid to a great glory. He tells of the window thrown open from the sodden room where he "felt a cool wind go like grace about the sleeping market-place"; the sudden access of delirium that whirls him thru the sleeping town calling to judgment; the little sayings and doings of the day that mark the phases of his emotional state—and then midway of the night, the Quaker preaching-woman at the public-house bar looking at him with her black eyes wide, "a tall, pale woman, gray and bent," speaking of the Christ within him—"All that you are is that Christ's loss." And then she leaves him, with one last long look and the words, "He waits until you knock."

"I heard her clang the Lion door,
I marked a drink-drop roll to floor;
It took up scraps of sawdust, furry,
And crinkled on, a half-inch, blurry;
A drop from my last glass of gin;
And some one waiting to come in,
A hand upon the door-latch gropen
Knocking the man inside to open.
I know the very words I said,
They bayed like bloodhounds in my head.

'The water's going out to sea
And there's a great moon calling me;
But there's a great sun calls the moon,
And all God's bells will carol soon
For joy and glory and delight
Of some one coming home tonight.' . . .

"I did not think, I did not strive,
The deep peace burnt my me alive;
The bolted door had broken in,
I knew that I had done with sin. . . .

"O glory of the lighted mind.
How dead I'd been, how dumb, how blind
The station brook, to my new eyes,
Was babbling out of Paradise. . . .
I thought all earthly creatures knelt
From rapture of the thing I felt."

There is not a point in the story that any slum missionary cannot match from the testimony of the twice-born. Nor are the brutal scenes that begin it strange to the missions, where so many conversions are recorded as coming at precisely the point of nervous tension that Kane had reached. Most surprising of all, there are in the midst of these riots moments of such tender sweetness as show the soul waking wide-eyed and innocent within the brutal body. Any one with a keen eye and a strong stomach could describe the prize fight; to express Kane's spiritual exaltation needs spiritual sense, but

to make one descry thru the filth glimpses of the awakening soul, requires a form of genius. Such phrases suggest Blake only because Blake alone has heretofore exprest in poignant beauty the child yet living in the hearts of simple men.

Since the English publication of "The Everlasting Mercy,"* two other narrative poems† have brought his first decade to a close. It seems as if this form must be an interlude; it cannot be that he has finally forsaken the drama. If he has, his best work has been done; if not, no one knows what he may yet give the world of beauty and of power.

NEW YORK CITY.

*THE EVERLASTING MERCY AND THE WIDOW IN THE BYE STREET. By John Masefield. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

†MULTITUDE AND SOLITUDE. By John Masefield. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

THE TRAGEDY OF NAN. By John Masefield. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.



The Road to Yesterday

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

WE dreamed alone, my heart and I
Of summers lost and vanished springs;
A little wind went singing by,
With breath of roses on his wings:
"Come out!" he beckoned, "come away!
I know the road to Yesterday!"

We ran together down the way,
A pleasant path of sun and shade,
We found the homestead, old and gray,
The garden where the children played
Before their feet had learned to stray
Beyond the realm of Yesterday.

The roses blossomed, white and red,
The plum-trees dropt their fragrant snow,
A joyous bird sang overhead
The very song of long ago;
And sunbeams, thru the open door,
Wove webs of gold along the floor.

But from the window one should look
With tender longing in her face—
And one, above a holy book,
Sit musing by the fireside place—
Sweet souls! that changed to food divine
Life's bitter bread, and meagre wine.

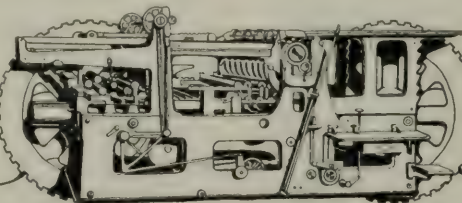
And all the empty rooms should fill
With children's voices, clear and sweet;
And on the silent stairway still
Sound the light tread of children's feet—
"O heart!" I sighed, "what need to stay?
There is no road to Yesterday!"

SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

Pros and Cons

BY READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT

[During the last few weeks we have laid aside several hundred letters that have come to THE INDEPENDENT and this week we publish a selection from them. These letters are mostly "extracts" from longer letters, but they fairly typify the kind of praise and blame we are constantly receiving.—EDITOR.]



From the East.

I have enjoyed THE INDEPENDENT very much as it furnishes news that can be relied upon.

J. M. BAEPH.

AMERICAN MISSION, LATAKIA, SYRIA.

From the Author of "In His Steps."

I could let nearly every other paper on my table go before THE INDEPENDENT. Count me a life subscriber.

CHARLES M. SHELDON.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Both Interesting and Instructive.

I never enjoyed reading a magazine more than I have THE INDEPENDENT. I find it both interesting and instructive.

I. KRUEGER.

BUTTE, MONT.

Thanks.

Allow me to say that you grow better and better. You are keeping the vivacity of youth mingled with the maturity of years.

R. B. PEELLE.

WILMINGTON, OHIO.

"Expurgated Swedenborg."

Under this caption THE INDEPENDENT says that the Christian Church annulled certain teachings of the Old Testament. Is THE INDEPENDENT, in its infidelity, a fool or a liar?

X. Y. Z.

NEW YORK CITY.

We Thank You.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the saneness of your editorials in the last two numbers. Particularly those which touch upon the struggle between Taft and Roosevelt.

J. J. JEWETT.

RIVERTON, WYO.

Speaking Out Straight.

It has been refreshing to note how steadily THE INDEPENDENT has dared to speak out straight on the many questionable actions of Romanism, not least being that article on the Britannica.

(Rev.) GEO. T. LEMMON.

SAND LAKE, N. Y.

The Harvey-Wilson Episode.

I have been especially pleased with your fair exposition of the Harvey Wilson affair. A personal knowledge of Mr. Harvey made me see its justice all the more clearly.

FLETCHER D. PARKER.

PROCTOR, VT.

Stupid Schurman and Shallow Judson.

In recent numbers of THE INDEPENDENT you have contributions from university presidents on Mr. Roosevelt and the third term, and as exhibition of stupidity and shallowness they surpass anything in modern literature.

BRADY HARRIS.

BELTON, MO.

Greater Than Washington, Franklin and Lincoln.

Since 1660 I and my fathers have been Americans. We have sustained the government in all her trials and tribulations. We have never seen a greater man than Theodore Roosevelt.

R. H. MAIN.

BARRY, ILL.

High Character.

No magazine which has come to my home was more welcome than THE INDEPENDENT. I appreciate its high character, its editorial opinions and its survey of the world of important things. It is a splendid publication in every way.

W. WORTHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, WASH.

From a Japanese.

As a Japanese I am very much appreciated for your remarkable efforts and influences in the Japanese-American relations and International Peace movements with Dr. Jordan and others. We need your INDEPENDENT for this propaganda, too.

S. NISHIZAKI.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Office and the Man.

I, for one, believe you are "all off" on your attitude toward Roosevelt. If ever there was a case of the office seeking the man this is

one. The people want the return of Roosevelt; there is no doubt about that here in the Middle West.

R. LINDSEY.

YORK, NEB.

Self-Control.

In your issue of January 25 you have an article written by your representative called "More Slavery in the South." Reading this article I *almost* got angry, and with some of your other customers said, "Stop my paper," but of course I would not let my temper control me entirely.

C. GRACELEY.

LA RUE, OHIO.

Disappointed.

When, a year ago, I subscribed for THE INDEPENDENT, I expected to receive a frank, unbiased and honest review of current events. Instead, I receive a magazine with the very misleading title of "Independent," being about as diametrically opposed to independence as fire is to water.

C. NELSON.

WINDBER, PA.

Washington Was Satisfied.

I just must endorse your remarks about Roosevelt's platform. I have always admired Theodore Roosevelt, but I can never again support him for the Presidency. If Washington was satisfied there could be another chief executive found among 3,000,000 population, we can now surely find a suitable man among 90,000,000.

P. ALLEN CLOUD.

LONDON GROVE, PA.

We Are Independent.

In THE INDEPENDENT of February 8, under your article of "The Republican Candidates," a question occurred to me whether or not in a political sense THE INDEPENDENT is what its name indicates or democratic in policy. I would like very much to know in order more intelligently to understand the political comment.

E. C. RUBLE.

DRISCOLL, N. DAK.

Indispensable.

THE INDEPENDENT is the one magazine I cannot do without. It grows more indispensable with every copy I read. The review of current events is concise yet comprehensive, the special articles timely and scholarly, then come the editorials, a most thought stimulating and critical review of both.

C. L. NORQUIST.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Taft and \$ Guggenheim.

Under no consideration will I vote for William Howard Taft, and that is the attitude of thousands of Republicans. The moment Taft is nominated a Democratic President is elected.

When a man allies himself with such high-waysmen as \$ Guggenheim, all decent people should turn him down hard.

J. Q. POLLARD.

LAWA, COLO.

Rooseveltian Sagacity.

I could freely and fairly praise other articles and editorials in your number of February 22—how charming is "Dr. Sun!" But I now commend "Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican Party." Rooseveltian sagacity will now be tested and, if found wanting, many thousands will welcome the chance to vote for Woodrow Wilson.

W. L. PEARSON.

WICHITA, KAN.

God Loves the Irish.

It may be your editor is an Irishman, which would explain his deliberate insult of New Englanders. The overwhelming flood of pauper foreigners has crowded the poorer native American to the wall. He, the bone and sinew of the country, is now insulted even by his own people who look down upon him from their aristocratic pedestals acquired largely by predatory wealth.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Simplified Spelling.

If you want to know what I don't like about your paper I will tell you, tho, of course, such things don't amount to much after all.

One thing, I don't like your spelling—you can't change the English language by edict, and the way you spell such words as through to "thru" is sort of unpleasant to read.

Another objection is that I honestly think that your paper is inclined to narrowness.

H. C. BROWNING.

NORWOOD, COLO.

The Independent as a Textbook.

THE INDEPENDENT is often of great service to me in teaching the boys of my school, which is filled with the scum of the public school. The sane editorials which THE INDEPENDENT always contains sometimes has an uplift which they sorely need. The one concerning Dr. Sun and those of the heroes of the "Titanic" had a lesson upon Christian nobility that fell upon sadly fallow, but appreciative, soil of these rough boys' hearts.

A PLEASED SUBSCRIBER.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Drawing the Line.

I have frequently disagreed with you, but this was in regard to matters concerning which men will always differ, and I never was dissatisfied with your magazine simply because its position on many matters differed from mine. However, the line is always drawn somewhere, and I am inclined to draw the line at a magazine that invites Harry Orchard to contribute to its columns and treats such a contribution seriously in an editorial.

CHARLES PERGLER.

CRESO, IA.

Justice Hughes.

Cannot some pressure be brought to bear on Charles E. Hughes to get him to permit his name to be brought before the Chicago convention? Personally, I feel that Mr. Taft's

policies are what the country needs, but Mr. Taft does not enthuse the people, does not have sufficient popularity to carry the election. The primaries here was a fight as between Roosevelt and La Follette, and the vote was not a pro-La Follette vote so much as it was an anti-Roosevelt vote. O. B. BRAINARD.

HEBRON, N. DAK.

The Goat Pastures of New York.

Some time ago THE INDEPENDENT deprecated cutting down the beautiful natural growth along the highways—golden rod, daisies, wild carrot, etc. How, now! Your farmer editor should get together or the farmer reader will lose confidence in you. Take a winter course in Cornell and come to the address below and some of us will take you around and show you what real farming is like away from the "sububs" and goat pastures of New York commuters.

HERBERT G. REED.

BERGEN, N. Y.

Taft's Judicial Qualifications.

We are tired of hearing of Mr. Taft's legal and judicial qualifications. I believe he would have done better if he had shown more backbone for his promising and less mulishness when that virtue was uncalled for.

Lawyers are in some respects the more narrow-minded professional men and I believe I am putting my finger very near the soft spot of this administration when I say that this administration has been too much an administration of lawyers.

EDWIN D. MCHOSE.

SCHUYLKILL, PA.

Socialism.

Last summer, I don't remember what dates, you published some articles on Socialism that to me seemed out of place in a Christian magazine, for of all organizations in the United States I believe there are none that threaten our Christian religion, our morals, home life, and Government, as does the Socialist party. My home is in Milwaukee, Wis., and so you cannot dispute the fact of my knowing what I say. Their administration in Milwaukee has been a volume of blunders, ignorance, vicious politics, and graft.

C. T. ISHAM.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Lack of Labor Interest.

I am dissatisfied with the position of your paper; you constantly ignore labor and labor organization. You are quoting those that are opposed to labor or organized labor, such as the article written by Harry Orchard, he himself a false swearer and murderer, holding him as a star of the laboring classes. And you also said in an editorial in the same paper that the majority of labor was simple-minded. You never give a fair statement of labor trouble or strikes, like the Lawrence strike; give one side, that is the capital side. All I ask of any party, be honest and square.

P. G. DEFENDORF.

BRISTOL, PA.

What She Cannot Stand.

The things I cannot stand about THE INDEPENDENT are your attitude on the negro question, and the reformed spelling, which gives me such unpleasant jars in reading. We are Northerners, "dyed in the wool" abolitionists, but we have been living in Virginia over twenty years. When we came we had some of the prejudices in favor of the negro race that you have. We haven't now. They are the most low-lived, no account, ungrateful, treacherous, mean, dishonest lot imaginable. No matter how much you do for them they will leave you in the lurch at a second's notice, for no reason.

FRANCESCA BOONE.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

The Independent, The Springfield Republican and Myself.

It has been a rare occasion when THE INDEPENDENT, the Springfield Republican and myself have been in such accord in politics as in the last months. While regretting many things in his course I yet had a genuine admiration for Roosevelt when he went out of the Presidency. But what spirit possesses him now! It almost seems a case of "reputation-suicide." I like your comments on the political field and the inside news you give us of the Catholic Church. And I thank Mr. Holt for the Japan articles.

W. S. HAWKES.

CALDWELL, IDAHO.

No Use for Us.

My objections to your magazine are many. It is in the class of *Appeal to Reason* and other Socialistic organs. Destructive in principle, and bigoted as Elbert Hubbard could want it. You assume to be more capable than Pope Pius X, in directing the 375,000,000 people who obey him in matters spiritual, and our President and Congress are almost as certain of condemnation in your columns, as that they decide a question contrary to your one-sided opinion. I have no use for your sheet and do not desire further communications from you.

NELLIE DUNCAN.

CLEARFIELD, IA.

Self-Respect.

As a subscriber thru my wife I am writing to you for an explanation on your part as a supposedly independent magazine for the statements that you make concerning the Democratic party. You state in an editorial, "They do not care for the poor people," again, "We have been expecting the Democrats to make some stupendous blunder, as they usually do." I know that it is doing THE INDEPENDENT no particular harm in asking that my subscription cease when the present year expires, but I believe that for my own self-respect I must ask this if you do not care to make a satisfactory explanation of your statement.

J. E. BUCHANAN.

CHENEY, WASH.

His First Contribution in Years.

I am writing to you at this time to say that your paper has been my "political Bible, as it were, for many years," and I am sorry I cannot follow you in your tirade in this week's issue on Roosevelt.

You are certainly right in your view that Roosevelt secured the presidency for Taft, and then at the suggestion of his stand-pat friends and progressives of the class of the President, he started a discrimination against any one, who like Roosevelt et al., were of a different type of progressiveness (?).

I would like to see this in print as my first contribution to THE INDEPENDENT in years.

CHAS. A. WOOD.

MECHANICSBURG, OHIO.

He Is Desperate.

I have always been eager to receive THE INDEPENDENT on account of its sobriety and fairness, but I will say that I was sadly disappointed with your last issue. It reads as tho you had joined the insurgents. Do you want this to be a rough and tumble country? You must apprehend Theodore Roosevelt. He is desperate. Taft's life is in danger by his own party. A bunch of Senators falsely stampeding the people and Theodore Roosevelt sees a chance for the greatest act of treachery and villainy that man has ever done. You ought to see very easily now that he cares nothing for honor. You let Theodore Roosevelt off by intent and criticised Taft too severely, especially the private letter. L. P. WILLITS.

LENEX, IOWA.

Deceiving the People.

The article by Senator Root on the "Importance of an Independent Judiciary" in THE INDEPENDENT of April 4 is based on a false assumption, ignores actual conditions, and is apparently intended to divert attention from the real issues involved in the present agitation.

The present agitation is not against courts of justice but against courts of injustice.

There was a time when such articles as this would deceive the people but that time is passed. Mr. Root's article is a reflection on the intelligence of your readers.

While your editorials are refreshing, I regret to note the tendency of your magazine to insert articles which attempt to make plausible the position of the special interests.

LEROY WELLER,

Acting President, Beaver College.

BEAVER, PA.

We Don't Ring True.

Many things about your paper appeal to me but when you strike some religious topics you hurt me. It seems to me the ring is not true.

I know I have no right to expect you to make the paper just to suit me, and I don't; and yet, there are certain things I have believed from my youth up and I feel that they are right, in my very heart and soul. So it makes me feel badly to have THE INDEPEN-

DENT strike me so—me and many others who think as I do. Were this not so, I would surely be on the list of subscribers. And I know others who feel the same way.

EDGAR L. VINCENT.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Muzzling the Press.

The true mission of a magazine of the character of THE INDEPENDENT is to discuss every important public matter, and few more important matters have arisen in my lifetime than the attempt to suppress the radical press of the country by the freezing-out process.

If the editorial staff of THE INDEPENDENT do not know the motive behind the increase of second class rates they are not intelligent enough to edit a magazine that can enlighten me. If they do know but dare not express their opinions they are too cowardly for me to respect. If they know and do not desire to state the facts for business reasons and because their interests lie in leaving the people in ignorance, then they justify the conclusion which I drew that they belong to the class of publications which I positively will not support if I know it. CHARLES C. RODOLF.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Catholic Question.

I would recommend to you earnestly to devote some attention to the Catholic question.

Believe my word, many intelligent people were indignant at that article in THE INDEPENDENT some months back of "Our New Cardinals." What in the world has our nation to do with those cardinals and the church of Rome? There is nothing more undemocratic than the Roman organization in this country.

The Catholic hierarchy is constantly combating our public schools, legal marriage, etc., and yet your paper has not the courage of old to stand up for the American nation and our free agencies by repelling these slanders.

Is THE INDEPENDENT still independent? Oh, for some of the spirit of old that will stand for principles. Surely the early history of your periodical was pre-eminent in its stand for moral convictions. SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO.

You Overwhelm Us.

I simply could not get along without THE INDEPENDENT. I admire you for your courage, fearlessness and devotion to the right, as you see it. I follow your editorials with pleasure and profit and the whole magazine is a looked for visitor at my home every week. Long may you live to defend the right and the real principles of true and genuine progress and reform. I want to comment, very definitely, for that able editorial in last week's issue on "Republican Presidential Candidates." It is, by all odds, the keenest analysis of the situation I have read. I commend you for your stand on the "Race Problem," "Liquor Problem," and all questions pertaining to Church and social betterment. I also regard you as

true "Progressives" in politics, but not wild "Radicals," as some so-called "Progressives" are. I believe that many so-called "Progressives" are very unfair to President Taft, and I admire you for giving Mr. Taft a "square deal," when many others refuse to do so. I am not even sure that the apostle of the "square deal" has been square with Mr. Taft. You have never failed to notice the good in President Taft's administration, even tho you, like others, have found some mistakes. In this, you are right.

I heartily endorse your "Peace Program," and every other right cause for which you stand.

R. T.

CANONSBURG, PA.

T. R. and New Jerusalem.

As a most earnest well-wisher of progressive movements and progressive legislation and a worker for the juster relations so many desire to see between man and man, in whatever station found, I believe I represent a large element in the South that shares in the deep disappointment felt in the North over Mr. Roosevelt's entrance into the struggle to win the Presidency of the United States again. We have been hoping that the nation had found in such men as Roosevelt, Bryan, Governor Hadley, La Follette, Woodrow Wilson, and others in their class, leaders who would set aside, crucify if need demand, their personal ambitions that they might serve the New America we believe our country has determined on becoming—has already become in sufficient measure to kindle great faith in true patriots, as prophets of the new puritanism in politics and statesmanship.

(Rev.) G. E. CUNNINGHAM.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Popularizing vs. Personalizing Science.

Your recent editorial entitled "The Middleman in Science," is one of the most timely, interesting and effective articles that I have read for a long time. To continue the piling up of voluminous biological data is valuable to a certain extent. There are doubtless results to be obtained from colossal documents and interminable series of figures. All honor to those that have given large sums of money for investigating the structure of the most distant stars, for scraping the bottom of the deepest ocean, for ascertaining the color preferences of recently hatched turtles, for measuring the length, breadth and thickness of *Daphnia*, or for observing the influence of varying temperature on the color spots of potato beetles.

But, dear Mr. Editor, I fear that you lay a little too much stress upon popularizing to the neglect of personalizing.

It is not so much the popularizing of science that is needed, as the making of that science applicable in human life. We have built so many churches and have scattered books and periodicals in so large proportion that the need is no more the popularizing of religious matters, but the inspiring and the improving of human life by the personal application of those religious principles. Science is in the same

situation. We human beings have enormous temples of science, voluminous libraries and a multiplicity of machines. What we now actually need is more human lives brought into enthusiastic harmony and attunement with nature. Where is the man or woman who will recognize and support financially a humanized fact rather than one that is isolated. It is the aim of the Agassiz Association to incite a personal love and a personal interest for nature rather than to help him to accumulate more scientific data.

EDWARD F. BIGELOW.

President of the Agassiz Association.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.

A Plea for the Narrow Skirt.

The narrow skirt is not a fad for displaying the graceful curves of a woman's figure, for making her attractive "without a face," but an evolution. To be sure we have not reached perfection yet, but we are going in that direction. Women have gradually learned that skirts can be made comfortable, and graceful, without the superfluous material bunched or pleated in here and there, that was once thought necessary.

To the home dressmaker it is a boon. With the present simple fashions a woman can have two dresses for the same money and time that one formerly required. And as more and more women every year are making their own clothes, this is no small thing in its favor.

Then why should we go back to the cumbersome skirts of a few years past, or the more cumbersome hook-skirts, or the voluminous skirts of ante-bellum days?

A HOME DRESSMAKER.

MONTANA.

W. J. Bryan.

I have read THE INDEPENDENT the past year with interest. I have noted your excellent editorials and feel that you have a valuable publication, but I hold in very high esteem those men who have given their lives to the betterment of America, an one man in particular I hold in such esteem that I cannot read an editorial that in any way makes light of him and continue to enjoy the editorial. I name the man who takes political defeat rather than advocate what he does not believe tho it would lead to victory. I name the man who is working with all of influence for temperance. I name him who is an inspiration to a Christian and helper to those who would be helped. William Jennings Bryan is not praised by any of the \$3 papers because we who are back of him do not own large interests in steel, or oil, etc., nor in large newspapers, but we are desirous of seeing good from whatever source and if there is anything sacred it is the man who throws all the strength he has into the righteous side of all questions. He has been killed and burned by his repeated acts these sixteen years, but there is no name with the force that the name W. J. Bryan has in America and if you are in a position where you can safely study him I respectfully refer his life and every act to your most careful consideration.

H. R. H. WILLIAMS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

A Seed in Fruitful Soil.

The best circular letter that has come to my desk in a long time is yours of March 1. Your personal humility in your capacity as editor, and the love, loyalty and affection which you show to your old, lost subscribers, are so absolutely pathetic that you have repeated the miracle of drawing water from the rock and blood from the stone, and got \$2 from me.

Up to now I have always thought that dominance was the pulling power in business literature, but if other men are as I am, and if the masses respond to the same variety of touch as I do, I shall change my method.

With the success of your letter upon myself as an inspiration, I shall write my own next circular letter in suppliant vein, mentally clothed in sackcloth and ashes, holding in my left hand a picture of Rachel weeping for her children, and visualizing the humiliations of Gethsemane and Golgotha.

THOMAS E. DOCKRELL.

NEW YORK CITY.

-Rough Housing.

As principal of a New England academy I want to enter a hearty protest against the appearance of the article entitled "Rough-housing" in the January 25 issue of THE INDEPENDENT. I am sure I do not fail to see the point that the writer is trying to make. The sentiment he expresses in the latter part of the article is fine and it is couched in pleasing language, but his reference of relationship is unhappily chosen.

Could the writer of the article see some of the protesting letters which a principal receives from the parents of these rough-housing boys, protesting because the principal insists on putting the cost of some breakage "on the bill"; if he could hear them declare it was our duty to stop the breakage, not allow it to happen and then "charge it"; if he could know that some of these boys' parents are hardly able to keep the boy in school with legitimate expense, it seems to me he would see there is no place for "rough-housing" in school-life.

I do not care to enter into a discussion of the moral effects, both upon the boy and upon the teacher who must set to rights the damage done by this same "rough-housing." I shall mention only one other feature. This may seem small, and yet it is of vital interest to a school located as mine is. It is January. The thermometer registers zero or below. A good gale is blowing. A rough-house breaks a window in the dormitory. Either the boy must sleep that night with the storm coming in at the broken window, or I must call my already over-worked janitor, who even then is struggling with an obstinate furnace, trying to warm the corridors to inhabitability, to come and spend an hour repairing the work of a so-called harmless rough-house. I have taken as an example a broken window. The same principle applies, and to a greater degree, to other damage.

Your paper lies on our library table. All of our students read it. Already I have seen some calling attention of others to the article,

and all laughing in high glee over the statements.

I do not mean to eliminate all the boyishness from the school corridors, but I do maintain that open approval of "rough-housing" cannot work for good either of the school or the student. Mere mention is all that is necessary in this paper. Instances are not lacking to back up all that is said. I find the former reputation of this school has been very seriously damaged among its more influential prospective patrons, because of the evidence of "harmless" or even "beneficial" rough-housing, seen in the corridors.

Please note I have said nothing on the methods of subduing or eliminating this phase of school life. I merely assert that rough-housing is not a necessary part of the school curriculum.

L. R. JONES.

VASSALBORO, ME.

Since 1848.

When you were born in 1848 I was a farmer's boy of twelve in Bucks County, Pa. Less than twenty years before Peter Cooper had made the little engine, "Tom Thumb." Rail-roading was in its infancy—only four years before your birth.

The first news was sent by magnetic telegraph (May 29, 1844). Mr. Morse had erected wires from Baltimore to Washington, and the first message sent was "What hath God wrought!" (Numbers, 23:23).

The first news was: "James K. Polk nominated for President" (the Democratic Convention being in session at Baltimore).

If on that May day (1844) Mr. Morse could have seen down the age for a half century he must have repeated with increased animation, "What hath God wrought!!"

The very year you were born gold was discovered in California. Our country in those days was weak among the nations of the world; in fact, it was on trial as to whether that form of government would stand the test of years.

We had Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, A. Lincoln, U. S. Grant, McKinley and many other noble men, who strove not for self but for the good of the nation. "Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord."

As we look around to-day and realize the immense strides in all lines of work, we are amazed at the expansion.

We thank God that we have been permitted to live during these years of growth.

We are conscious that your pages have materially assisted in these grand results.

In all these sixty-four years, whenever we have looked into your pages we have found something worth while and helpful.

Looking back upon these untold blessings, we heed the leading of the Spirit, in thankful quiet, Christian living.

Forget not the mighty nation you have so materially helped to build up during these three score years. Press on, and when your work is finished may you receive a Crown of Life.

LEWIS C. PAXSON.

STOCKTON, N. J.

Literature

Dramatic Poems

IN spite of Bonaparte's remark that the verse which phrases them is only the fringe on the robe of dramatic poetry, and in spite of the fact that our actors ignore the way in which verse is to be read, dramatic poetry is not yet an abandoned art. Mr. William Watson, for example, in *The Heralds of the Dawn*, renews something of our faith in the form by writing unstrained, direct dialog that bears a full tide of thought and a sound understanding of the true modern progressive movement.¹ With foresight of Niagaras ahead, already sounding in our ears, he is neither pessimist nor blind optimist. His conclusion is one of promise. There is no sunset without a dawn, in prevision at least; no tragic fall of the flowers that does not leave the buds of a new spring prefigured. For the vehicle of his verse he takes the unrhymed pentameter of the master of verse, and it carries with ease, clear aim and precision. The dignity is held on the Shakespeare terms, that it shall be seasoned with wit, humor and even drollery at times. Says Puncheon in the play, at a moment when blood is high and rustics stand about, dazed:

"As for me,
I've a mind to go about my business,
For I begin to think that politics are
A study should be left to learned men,
Such as astronomers, and the best-born
clergy."

Says Garlic, the clown of the riff-raff:

"I had an uncle was a great traveler, but he made a true repentance and died a right godly man, much honored as a cheesemonger."

Here is a pair discussing greatness. Says a child fresh from the country:

"Mother, what is a great man like, to look at?"

"Lord, child, how should I know, that never saw one?"

"I should fear to meet one in a dark night."

And here is one of the great ones—a minister of state, soliloquizing of his

fellow minister of state. The speaker has qualms of conscience; the other has none to speak of:

"How covetable that strictly bounded mind,
No shreds of twilight hanging loose upon it!
Mine own leans out into the dark, and so
Hazards its very balance, in hope to catch
The footfall of events ere they arrive,
And from the dark wins nothing. 'Tis to no
Purpose one plays the eavesdropper about
Fate's door,
The servants there are incorruptible,
And will not sell one secret of the world."

Ideonia is the imaginary seat of the kingdom of the Foregone. The drama opens on the borders of the land, where a victorious army has encamped. Here has been the theater of wrong and ruin; a great general and a simple rustic, Abbo of the Woods, whose daughter has been the victim of the general's lust, are in close proximity. The general has his innings for the time; later Abbo has his, but is before the judgment seat and about to be condemned, to the great satisfaction of the king's followers, who are not willing to await any defense the victim has to offer. The old king is near his end. The young prince, soon to take the throne, Prince Hesperus he is, facing the future as his father faces the past, stands between the angry soldiery and the murderer of their general:

"Again I charge you, harm him not!
Stand off from him. So great a murderer
Shall fall not thus, beneath your casual steel.
No single arm shall hew him down haphazard,
Nor aught less than a realm and people be
His executioner; for he shall have
Justice, a thing more terrible to the wicked
Than random vengeance. Take ye him away,
And set strict guard on him. Deny him not
The smallest customary privilege
The law decrees for men yet uncondemned.
Omit no form, fulfill each due observance,
And let him at the fitting place and time,
Be brought to trial and judgment, that here-
after,
None shall have cause to say of us, 'They
gave
The violent up to violence, and delivered
Unto the lawless them that broke the laws.'
Take ye him hence and do no wrong to him."

Besides the beauty of the rhythm, its variety in stress of vowels, its fine variation in pause, the nimbleness of its little

¹THE HERALDS OF THE DAWN. A Play in Eight Scenes. By William Watson. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.25.

feet, the pretty little vaults the iamb takes as it dances along, its loan of a syllable to the last beat in four of the lines, out of a pure exuberance of joy in its own privilege of unfettered movement—besides all this, there is the high thought of a grand civilization that knows its own worth and is borrowing nothing from Utopia. The millennium is still far off, but there is a silver hint of it.

A younger poet than Mr. Watson composes in the high vein of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" his *Tragedy of Etarre*.² If Mr. Rhys Carpenter were writing for the stage we would have to complain of his poem that it was pitched too high, too much in monotone, but as a fine dramatic venture for parlor reading, of the spirit and form of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," it has many charms. The plot is simple. The knight Gawaine, wandering in mist and under a gray sky, meets three maidens, of an airy consistence, who give him the choice of a guide thru a life of contest. If he accepts the first, he advances with youth at the fore, beauty, bright eyes, love and uncertainty, with the joys and mysteries of uncertainty, in a world of romantic adventure. If his choice is the second, "Ours is a dark fulfilment," he is told.

"The plume that flutters down the tired wind
Is not more idly grasped, nor with less toil
Attained, than is the secret of our word."

He chooses the second, altho the third offers "a gift of wisdom greater than the strength of kings." Presently he meets with a knight, Pelleas, who lies on a wild upland, beaten and bruised by three attendants and ministers of the fair lady of the Castle of Etarre, whose love he hopes to win by a futile humility waiting on a past of achievement. He has hitherto found humility not a good working capital with a high-spirited lady. So, at any rate, Sir Gawaine thinks, and offers to personate the lover and win his thanks by a more heroic front, waiting on a deed of his own—an imaginary deed—calculated to excite compassion in the heart of the lady, and as pity leads the mind to love, Sir Gawaine honestly hopes to gain the difficult prize for the humble knight. The two swear to con-

duct the game with the highest honor. A little divinity steps in whose ways are not as the ways of either of the two knights, but it wouldn't be fair to the reader to tell the deeds of this little imp of mischief; nor would it be fair to the poet not to say that he has taken a long step on the poet's path toward that marvelous rhythm to be found in its perfection in Shakespeare's dramatic verse and in Wordsworth's simplicity in the use of metaphor. The one has a swing in the iambic pentameter worth studying all one's life—a swing not to be told in the books of rhetoric. The other has a delicate sense in the choice of words that climb. Not Jack on his beanpole gets nearer the heavens than does the little word rightly chosen and under high training for the climb. The poem has many fine passages which one would like to quote. None better illustrates the climbing rhythm than the touching good night of the wayward lady:

"Kiss me once more, till love be bared indeed
And I in sweet communion with thy thoughts
Be drawn into thy life and be a dream
Within thy mind, a pulse within thy heart.—
Kiss me once more, till life forsake his toil
Of mystic alchemy and hidden consonance
Of soul with body."

The scene of Mr. Edward Doyle's new play³ is the Florence of 1400; the atmosphere that of a plague-stricken city in a time when man was helpless, authorities hopeless, social life in shreds and patches. The plot of the play founded on this state of affairs is rich in incident, varied and sufficiently complex in color, passion and character to furnish material for an exciting spectacular representation. The tragic element is strong, but supported and shaded by a company of roysterers, a jester whose foolery is a compound of the bluff of that period and the bluff of modern politics and athletics. The jester, the black company and the penitents, together with the roysterers, form now the foreground, now the background, of action, which in itself is never without the dolorous sound of the death bell. The doomed city is under a spell comparable to that set forth so vividly in Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi." Says the villain of the plot, as he listens from his seat at the festive board:

²THE TRAGEDY OF ETARRE. A Poem. By Rhys Carpenter. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. \$1.25.

³GENEVRA. A Play of Medieval Florence. By Edward Doyle. New York: Doyle & Co.

"It bodes ill for the black-cowled company
 To make a visit to a festive house.
 'Tis like death looking in and whispering,
 'Next.'
 Fool, call the servants. Bid them fetch the
 wine—
 A cask of it—the best vernaccio!
 Here come my friends to help me drown the
 Plague."

Pictures like this, as sharply defined, are frequent, and throw in shadow blackening on shadow. The author defends the use of a meteorological phenomenon translated in the spirit of the time as supernatural, by quoting Dante as recognizing it; but the authority of Dante was not necessary to justify the dramatist in introducing the "Crimson Cross"; it was a part of the pyrotechnics of the Church propaganda. Tho the advance of scientific discovery has laid a heavy hand on thaumaturgy of the sort, it would, no doubt, have its use when properly handled on a modern stage. The action of the drama is rapid and natural, the characters well drawn and individualized, the dialog spicy, forceful and varied.

Florence is the scene of yet another drama. With a king of France, a prince of the Medici, and Savonarola in the foreground, armies marching and countermarching in the background, Philip Decker Goetz takes us back to the year 1494, when Columbus was on the seas.⁴ The story of the play finds the king in love with a beautiful peasant girl, the son of the Medici crosses the king's path, and naturally there is a clash of wits in the stage language of that old time—for the artificial lingo of kings and courts finds favor with Mr. Goetz. It was the grand pace of Shakespeare, who used it chiefly for kings and filled their mouths with sonorous phrases suited to the atmosphere of Mars and Jupiter. But the pretty peasant girl, who pleased her paramour the king, would not have pleased him long if she had indulged herself in such high-flown phrases as these (she is speaking of the king to a new lover):

"He will not juggle any word he says,
 But after he will gloze the soul he bodied
 With smooth, obscuring phrase, refuting all
 You thought he said. Hard pressed, importuned to't,
 He turns your mildest friend from hostile
 eyes."

VINCENZO.

Who saddened you with all this world-old
 wisdom?

LOIS.

Youth greys in brief apprenticeship to sin
 And Latin is the general tomb of joy,
 Which, when I learned with quick accomplishment

While yet a girl, I little thought the dim
 Premonitory cadences my tongue
 Should sound with perilous pleasing of a
 king."

This language spread over five acts on a modern stage would be "perilous pleasing" to the galleries.

The Church and the New Age

THE recent rapid rise of democracy in the Old World and its rebirth in the New have been accompanied by the emergence of a new social consciousness which is slowly taking form as a controlling principle destined to counteract the irresponsible tendencies of democratic freedom. Every institution is confronted if not confused by the new issues which these changes are bringing to the fore. The shifting of emphasis and the realignment for forward movements are especially noticeable in the counsels of the wisest leaders of the Churches which have usually been considered the most conservative of all organizations. How can the Church best meet the new conditions? Which social aims and tendencies may be regarded as in harmony with the Christian ideal and receive the stamp of Christian approval? What part should Church leadership take in promoting the changes already in progress?

Such questions as these are agitating the minds of thoughtful men who have the best interests of the Church and humanity at heart. A careful, conscientious and impressive survey of the whole situation from an English point of view is found in Rev. Henry Carter's volume on *The Church and the New Age*.¹ The present condition and resources of the Church are analyzed, the character and ideals of British democracy are discussed, and ways are pointed out by which the Christian forces may be more effectively applied to the urgent problems of social reform. Mr. Carter feels

⁴THE SUMMONS OF A KING. A Play. By Philip Decker Goetz. Buffalo: The McDowell Press.

¹THE CHURCH AND THE NEW AGE. By Rev. Henry Carter. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$1.25.

strongly that if the Church is to have her rightful part in ushering in better social conditions, a clearer apprehension of the "will of God for social life," gained by study and conference, must prevail. Many Church leaders and the Church as a whole must know "the poor, not ecclesiastically as sinners beyond the pale, but humanly as brothers in distress." The author's historical outline and illustrations are English, but similar conditions make his principles and suggestions instructive and applicable in our own country.

With equal force Professor Batten, in his discussion of *The Social Task of Christianity*,² emphasizes the new era and opportunity which have come to the Church thru social movements and the necessity laid upon Christianity to supply moral impetus and universal ideals in the struggles yet to be carried on. While the author does not minimize Christianity's past accomplishments, he regards these as but a guarantee that the greater tasks now confronting the Churches will be undertaken with sufficient earnestness and vigor to insure the progress and ultimate victory of Christian ideals. The power of our religion, he declares, was once demonstrated by changes wrought in individual lives, and the credentials of the Churches were found in "historical continuities" and creeds; in the future the decisive test of Christian claims will be the measure of ability to reconstruct the social order and provide a suitable environment for the culture of a type of humanity dominated by the principles and spirit of Christ.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes writes with more fire and less caution. He sets small store by the work of the Church in the past, for almost since the days of Jesus her leaders have missed an essential point in the full program of salvation: "the social nature of the individual life." He contends that Romanist, Protestant and nineteenth century liberal have all failed to do the real work of Christianity because of this misunderstanding. To emancipate humanity from sin, social reform is necessary. We must redeem the individual "thru the delib-

erate reconstruction of the social organism." Mr. Holmes's studies lead him to believe that sin, disease and poverty are equally and entirely social in origin and can be cured thru social changes. Income is the panacea and social justice the method. Therefore he would have the Church cease its direct efforts for the individual and take as its appointed task the reconstruction of the social fabric. The author holds that in adopting this *Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church*³ Christianity would be giving proper expression to the "revolutionary consciousness" of Jesus and so would return to its initial social impulse and yield "once again to the perfect mastery of Christ." Few will follow Mr. Holmes in his extreme views, but his book is a stirring challenge to Christian thought and conscience, and indicates the fearless examination Christian leaders are giving social questions.

As an outline of practical social reforms that have already gained the attention of the Churches and need to be prosecuted with increasing vigor, the compilation⁴ authorized by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America deserves high commendation. The various essays are written by competent men on the separate items of the social program which was adopted by the council in 1908, and which in itself alone would justify the existence of that organization. Unemployment, child labor, a living wage, protection of the worker, and workmen's compensation are some of the subjects discussed from the standpoint of Christian ethics and ideals. The volume would make an excellent handbook for classes studying social service problems.

The reading of these four volumes impresses one with the determination, resources and honest endeavors of the Churches to grapple with the difficulties arising from social change, and we believe the authors are justified in emphasizing the importance of the religious contribution to any permanent settlement of the present social disturbances.

²THE SOCIAL TASK OF CHRISTIANITY. By Samuel Zane Batten, Professor of Social Science, Des Moines College. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

³THE REVOLUTIONARY FUNCTION OF THE MODERN CHURCH. By John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Church of the Messiah, New York. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

⁴SOCIAL CREED OF THE CHURCHES. Edited by Harry F. Ward. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents.

Among the Idolmakers. By L. P. Jacks. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

For a theologian and a philosopher the editor of the *Hibbert Journal* has an uncommonly lively fancy. It puts queer ideas into his head, one of the strangest being that a person's philosophy on religious belief ought show itself somehow in his life. Of course there have always been people who thought that—of late they have been called pragmatists—but few have ventured to imagine so clearly as Mr. Jacks the consequences that would follow an attempt to put into practice some of the theories we hear advocated. The cleverest sketch in this volume is that describing "The Reformers' Paradise," a sort of a philosophical experiment station, a settlement endowed by an eccentric millionaire where any one who had got up a new religion or mode of life could try it out and see how it worked. Here the Free Lovers and the Futurists may quarrel to their hearts' content; here side by side stand churches devoted to the Worship of Ancestors, to the Worship of Posterity and to the Worship of Our Noble Selves; here the Cult of Failure, the Cult of Nothing and the Cult of the Sacred Rat find a refuge; here flock the health faddists, the man who eats dirt, the man who spends most of the day in a Turkish bath, and the president of the League of New Gorillas. But somehow the experiment is not a success; at least, it does not accomplish its object, the Unification of all the Idealisms. Another chapter in the volume is devoted to the strange dilemma of the man who read a book on free will that was absolutely convincing to him. He applied for admission to the Libertarian League, but was rejected when he confessed that he did not do it from choice, but because he was compelled to believe in the will. He next tried the Determinist Club, but was there also pronounced ineligible because he admitted that he came to them of his own free will. So back and forth like a shuttlecock he went, for as soon as he had been convinced by the arguments of one side, he was logically bound to go to the other. For those who do not like such philosophic fantasies there are a couple of stories showing the regenerative influence of the Canadian climate on

English character, in which pioneer life is so enthusiastically depicted that one might mistake them for emigration tracts issued under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific.

The New Life of George Borrow. Compiled from Unpublished Official Documents, His Works, Correspondence, etc. By Herbert Jenkins. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 496. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

Letters of George Borrow to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Edited by T. H. Darlow. 8vo, pp. 471. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. \$3.

In spite of the emphasis which the publishers give to the statement that the "new" life of George Borrow is based upon "information not accessible elsewhere," we are not much impressed. It would have been in better taste to have let Mr. Jenkins's authoritative account of a most interesting personality speak for itself: the business of writing and publishing books does not properly make use of the noisy methods of safety razor vendors. Mr. Jenkins's book is not noisy, however. Tho its hero was a lover of most diverse elements in life—beer, bruisers, linguistics and evangelism, to say nothing of road girls—the biographer makes no effort to coin striking epigrams. He is content to narrate soberly—but almost dully—the life of "the poor lad," whose father claimed to "have observed attentively," without seeing "what to make of him." Was there ever a less likely candidate for either the law or the Bible Society? In some ways the pug-nacious author of "The Bible in Spain" was a thoro English Protestant, whose anti-Papal sentiments were "Elizabethan in their fury." But Borrow was not prosaically consistent: he was superstitious as well as Protestant, and was a born romantic in his love of the road. We do not say that all the mysteries of his life and character are elucidated by Mr. Jenkins, but his account is fuller than any other in respect to more than one passage of the colporteur's life, and will supplant Dr. Knapp on many bookshelves. For one thing, this later biographer had access to a copy of the letters addressed to the British and Foreign Bible Society: letters which are now accessible to all the world, edited with scrupulous care and scholarship by an official of that society.

When Borrow wrote "The Bible in Spain" he

"obtained from the Committee of the Bible Society the loan of the letters which are here published, and introduced considerable portions of them into that most picturesque and popular of his works."

It must be confessed that the cream of the letters was poured into the new mold, and that the casual reader will find no inducement to prefer the materials to the masterpiece.

The Contest for California in 1861. By Elijah R. Kennedy. Pp. xiv, 366. Illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.25

A college professor, coming upon a marble statue in the capitol inscribed with the simple legend "Baker," is said to have asked, "Who was Baker? What did he do to get in here?" This question prompted Mr. Kennedy to write an instructive and very entertaining biography. The title of the book is not altogether felicitous, since California and the secession movement appear only incidentally, as the background of the hero's achievements; but the story is capitally told. Colonel Edward T. Baker was a remarkable man, especially remarkable in the diversity of his talents. In three wars he showed himself a brave soldier and skilful commander; he was a pioneer in the building of the Panama railroad; as a lawyer he ranked with the leaders of the bar in Illinois and California; he was a prominent member, first of the House of Representatives, then of the Senate; and in an age of orators he was commonly regarded as the most eloquent American of the time. Crowds came to hear his arguments in court, and on one occasion, when the question of liability on a promissory note gave the Colonel little opportunity to spread himself, they shouted for a speech. That same evening, without preparation, he did give them a speech; one which was on the subject of "Books" and which led a Justice of the Supreme Court to say, "Baker, you know everything about books—except law books." Yet, like Franklin and Lincoln and Greeley, the man had no systematic education; he simply read eagerly by himself and kept in his retentive mind everything which he read. Mr. Kennedy, having known Colonel Baker intimately, is able to explain something

of the charm and inspiration which friends found in him—"as gentle and pure and unselfish and generous and eloquent a man as ever cheerfully gave his life for a noble cause."

The Expedition of the Donner Party and Its Tragic Fate. By Eliza P. Donner Houghton. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.

In many ways the history of the Donner party, which was lost in the Sierra Nevada in the winter of 1846-1847, is an epitome of the great shifting of population that colonized the Pacific West. Its leader came immediately from Illinois, but was born in North Carolina, and had followed his improving fortunes into Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, and back to Illinois, before he fell victim to the Western fever, divided his estate, and took his wife and children on their disastrous journey. From the Missouri border to the Great Salt Lake, the trip was uneventful; but the caravan followed the wrong road across the Nevada desert, suffered the pangs of hunger, thirst and cold, and faced winter and starvation in the mountains. Eighty-one persons remained in the party when it reached the mountains, only forty-five lived to reach the California settlement. It is true that in their extremity the living ate the frozen bodies of the dead, but a truer measure of their character is the fact that of the survivors only five were men. Thirty-two children and eight women were saved. One of these children, born in 1843, is the author of this graphic history, and now keeps her promise "that when I grew to be a woman I would tell the story of my party so clearly that no one could doubt its truth" (231). From the human standpoint, her document is irresistible. Historically, tho entirely convincing, it is over-dressed. Mrs. Houghton, now sixty-nine years old, is telling of events that occurred when she was four, yet she gives long conversations which pretend to be the actual words that passed. She records others which she does not claim to have heard. She rarely gives exact references to the voluminous literature on the expedition which she has used. The volume shows the crudeness of the hand untrained in historical construction, yet it is true in its funda-

mentals, and thru it all runs the grisly but absorbing story of a migration that is finished and an era that is gone.

Wings of Desire. By M. P. Willcocks. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.30.

This is an unusual novel; it is masculine in style and feminine in point of view. Generally books by women are simple in structure, with few characters and sketched in broad lines. But Miss Willcocks employs a rich vocabulary, full of curious expressions, and she takes as much delight in technical terms as Moore, Conrad or Meredith. The scene changes as often as in a Shakespearean play and the characters are so numerous that it is hard to keep track of them all, tho they are carefully enough differentiated. The author seems equally at home in England and Punta Arenas, on shipboard and ashore, in saloon and boudoir. The theme of the book is woman's rights, not in the narrow and comparatively trivial sense of the ballot, but the right of women to choose their own ideals and to establish their own standards of morality, instead of confining themselves to the cultivation of those virtues assigned to them by the stronger sex. But if such independence from masculine conceptions of femininity is ever to be attained, we hope that the desires and dispositions which Miss Willcocks ascribes to women in this novel are not common to the sex. The stringency and injustice of the English divorce law makes plausible, but not pardonable, the conduct which the author attempts to justify.

The Negro in Pennsylvania. Slavery—Servitude—Freedom. 1639-1861. By Edward Raymond Farner, Ph. D., Professor of History in the University of Michigan. Pp. xii, 314. Washington: American Historical Association. \$1.50.

An immense amount of careful labor has been put into this book, which received the Historical Association's prize for 1910. We are told of the introduction of slavery into Pennsylvania, the legal status of the negro, his gradual emancipation, and the story of prejudice and abolition. It is a sad history, except that one is impressed by the immensely better condition of the negro in the State at present as compared with that in the

years before the Civil War. The book is to a considerable extent the account of the noble work of the Friends to ameliorate the condition of the negro and to secure his rights against overwhelming prejudice and injustice. The reader of the book will be impressed by the wealth of authorities supporting the author's statements which appear as notes on every page.

Scientific Mental Healing. By H. Addington Bruce. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Psychotherapy in various guises flashed upon the American public out of a clear sky, like most movements in this country, where it often happens that something very old turns up as a new discovery. Consequently, such a book as this is especially useful here in showing us what a long history mental healing has and how much work has been done on the subject by European scientists. Mr. Bruce has for many years been interested in the exploration of the borderland of unknown psychology, and he includes in this volume a summary of the half century of psychical research, as well as an account of the investigations of Prince and Sidis on dissociations and other maladies of the personality and of the dream theory of Freud.

Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East. By Paul S. Reinsch. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.

This is the best piece of work that Professor Reinsch has yet done, which is certainly not faint praise. As a penetrating and subjective interpretation of the Far Eastern races, their political tenets and tendencies and their thought currents, it can hardly be praised too highly. With the exception of Lafcadio Hearn we recall no Western writer on the East who has conveyed his ideas in such an analytical and alluring literary style. The book is of such a nature that it cannot be easily epitomized in the space of an ordinary review, hence we content ourselves with merely advising those of our readers who would understand the great psychical forces underlying the unfolding civilization of the Far East to put themselves under the spell of Professor Reinsch's fascinating volume.

Literary Notes

....Baseball enthusiasts will find *The Ten Thousand Dollar Arm*, by Charles E. Van Loan (Small, Maynard; \$1.25), interesting reading. It is filled with dramatic situations, where the right thing happens at the right time. To any one but a "fan" a large part of the vocabulary would be unintelligible.

....Emile Legouis, professor of English literature at the Sorbonne, has just published thru Bloud et Cie, of Paris, a contribution to the series entitled *Les Grands Ecrivains étrangers on Chaucer*. Professor Legouis will represent the Sorbonne at Harvard University next fall as exchange professor.

....Octave Uzanne has written, in *The Modern Parisienne*, essays that are invariably either brilliant or vividly instructive—and sometimes both. His lightness of touch is far from involving flippancy, and the problem of prostitution, open or clandestine, receives extended treatment. The translation is admirable. (Putnam; \$2.25.)

....The May issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is devoted to a symposium on "Efficiency in City Government," including many valuable documents, and a supplement treats of "Timber Bonds as Investment Securities." (Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science; \$1.)

....From the Library of Congress we receive a *Select List of References on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall*, compiled under the direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer. Books, pamphlets, magazine articles and public documents all figure in the list of references, which, with two indices, fills one hundred and two pages.

....From the Chicago publisher we receive the seventh edition of *Who's Who in America*, being the volume for 1912-1913. This work of reference, indispensable for every journalist and every library, has been brought down to date and now contains almost nineteen hundred biographies, with eight thousand cross references to earlier editions. Altho it contains two thousand pages more than the volume for 1910-1911, the new edition occupies less space. (A. N. Marquis & Co.; \$5.)

....An interesting biographical sketch is *The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan*, by Carl Hovey (Sturgis & Walton; \$2.50). In reading this account of a great captain of capital, one realizes how closely his life has been associated with great events in our history: the railroad development following the Civil War,

the Treasury crisis of 1895, the period of the combination of industries, and, finally, the panic of 1907. The present volume barely glances at Mr. Morgan's interests as an art collector and man of the world. The point of view is favorable to the great financier.

....Constance d'Arcy Mackay has written some *Patriotic Plays and Pageants for Young People* (Holt; \$1.35), one-act pieces calling for simple costume. Dealing with the youth of our American heroes, they will be welcomed by the teacher, the leader of summer camps, and the social worker. They have educational interest, and make an up-to-date appeal to a "safe and sane" patriotism.

....This is the season for baseball verse and a volume of it comes to us from Forbes & Co., the Chicago publishers: *Baseballogy*, by Edmund Vance Cooke (50 cents). Nothing in the little volume comes up to some lines of the Field brothers, written a good many years ago; but the slang and black and white sketches which illustrate the text will please enthusiasts.

....Number twenty-six of the "People's Books" issued in New York by the Dodge Publishing Company is entitled *Henri Bergson: The Philosophy of Change* and is contributed by H. Wildon Carr. We defer criticism of this brief statement of the French pragmatist's philosophy, published at twenty cents; but it is an interesting fact that M. Bergson himself suggested Mr. Carr's title. Another résumé is to be found in René Gilouin's *La Philosophie de Henri Bergson*.

....Joseph de Smet contributes to the *Mer-cure de France* of May 1 an appreciation of Joseph Conrad of which the last paragraph but two is as follows:

"It has been said that Conrad is the Rudyard Kipling of the sea and even in England these two creators have been weighed against one another. Different tho they are, they do not fail to offer points of contrast. The psychology of Conrad has more depth and his value is notably more sustained."

The same critic has lately published thru the Société du Mercure de France a work on *Lafcadio Hearn*, the man and the work (3 francs 50), which is in some ways the most scholarly attempt at an evaluation of the greatest English stylist since Pater, besides offering a generally adequate biographical sketch.

....Intelligent sight-seeing is always the most enjoyable as well as the most profitable, and travelers intending to visit the cathedral churches of England may easily put themselves in the intelligent class by reading the appropriate sections of Miss Esther Singleton's unpretentious, compact volume entitled *How to*

Visit the English Cathedrals (Dodd; \$2). The text contains many extended quotations wisely selected from the best authorities, the descriptions are comparatively untechnical, the information accurate, and the illustrations numerous enough to make clear the author's explanations and familiarize the reader with the leading characteristics of the various styles of cathedral architecture.

....E. B. Havell, the author of "Indian Sculpture and Painting," has now supplemented that standard work with an illuminating book on *The Ideals of Indian Art* (Dutton; \$5)—probably the most enlightening book on this subject ever written in English. His interest centers in the fact that

"Indian art is still a living thing with vast potentialities, of such unique value to India and all the world that it should be regarded as a great national trust which Great Britain is bound to honor and duty to guard and maintain."

He points out that Hindu art was not adrest, like modern Western art, to a narrow coterie of *litterati* for their pleasure and distraction. Its intention was to make the central ideas of Hindu religion and philosophy intelligible to all Hinduism, to satisfy the unlettered but not unlearned Hindu peasant as well as the intellectual Brahmin. And so he finds that Hindu symbolism is justified because it speaks straight to the heart of Hinduism and because it is used with consummate artistic knowledge and skill.

....The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature are likely to constitute before long a big library. We have previously mentioned several of these little but thoro and scientific forty-cent volumes, and here are five more edited in England and issued here by G. P. Putnam's Sons. They are *The Modern Locomotive*, *The Natural History of Clay*, *Earthworms and Their Allies*, *The Migration of Birds*, and *Prehistoric Man*. As an example of the value of the whole series we record that Dr. Duckworth's treatment of the last subject covers all the main discoveries of the bones of prehistoric man from the Javan Pithecanthropus and the large discoveries in Europe during the last ten years, with outline figures of skulls.

....The Concordance Society's second publication is *A Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth*, edited by Prof. Lane Cooper, of Cornell (Dutton; \$12.50). A large quarto of 1136 double-column pages, well printed, and containing some 211,000 quotations, this book is a monument to its editor's scholarship and thoroness. The basic text is the Oxford Wordsworth. There is no room left for doubt as to whether the poet thus honored is a classicist or a romanticist

when we find here 1,200 iterations of *I* and six pages of *me* and *my*. *Love* is entered 1,200 times, *think* and *thought* together only 1,000. There are more than four long pages of *heart* and less than one and one-half of *head*—including the heads of lilies, beacons, mountains, ponies, guide-posts, etc., to say naught of mast-heads and head-stones.

....In the introduction to the eight-volume *Correspondance générale de Chateaubriand*, of which the first volume has just been issued (Paris: Honoré et Edouard Champion; 10 francs) M. Louis Thomas exclaims at the fact that, for a century after the *Génie du Christianisme*, there has been no kind of edition of Chateaubriand's correspondence. The work now issued thru the enlightened house of Champion makes, he confesses, no pretense at including René's "complete correspondence." One never knows if a correspondence is complete: even today savants are still unearthing and publishing "inedited" letters of Voltaire. There is, all the same, no doubt that the present edition, which is, besides, beautifully printed, with a minimum of critical impedimenta, the "instrument of work and source of documents for literary and political history" which its editor hopes it may prove. The author of the *Mémoires d'outre-tombe* "gives himself more fully, without pose, without trimmings." Of the 400 pages of letters now published, the first bears the date 1789, the last that of 1817. Thus revolution, emigration, empire and restoration are all represented: the first two periods very scantily.

....There is much intelligent analysis and criticism in William Archer's book, *Play-Making*, published by Small, Maynard & Co.; and probably the two dollars which it costs will not deter intending Ibsens and mute inglorious Molières from carrying it off to their hall-rooms, there to devour it in lieu of a good dinner. Yet perhaps the dinner would be the wiser investment. He who dines is often rewarded for keeping his eyes and ears open, if he dines with his fellows; and knowledge of life comes before knowledge of technique, as Mr. Archer is the first to confess. One may suspect that the dearth of intelligent plays which we all lament is due less to the want of technical training, administered by Professor Baker of Harvard or Mr. Archer of London, than to loose-end methods of thought, ignorance of fundamental human nature, and silly imitation of silly imitations, and no book can cure any of these diseases. Sir Arthur Pinero is a good workman; sometimes Mr. Jones is almost his equal; in America Augustus Thomas and even Eugene Walter are, at their best, men of the

theater. Yet very little modern play-writing rings true, and the most notable of our producers, Mr. Belasco, depends for most of his performances not upon vigorous drama, but upon meticulous stage-carpentry. It is a sign of the times. Never was the theater more talked of: and never did it offer less excuse for serious discussion. We class Mr. Archer's well-written guide to play-writing with the work of the Drama Leaguers here in America: it gives formal expression to the popular demand for theatrical entertainment, and the popular demand for some share in the game; it would raise the standard of such entertainment, and it is, in the last analysis, altogether futile.

....The author of the *Histoire de la Littérature Française du Romantisme à nos jours*, newly issued by the publisher Grasset of Paris, finds it unnecessary to devote more than one paragraph of all his 320 pages to René Bazin, whose novel *The Children of Alsace* ("les Oberlé") has just been given an edition in English. What M. J.-H. Retinger, the author of the new *Histoire* cited above, does say of his fellow-countryman is well worth reading. He begins by praising a certain "odor of the soil" emanating from M. Bazin's books, and

"descriptions which recall I don't know how the dried leaves we find by chance between the pages of books read in times past."

This is, he continues, perhaps the sole merit of the novelist, in spite of his work's "high probity and indisputable morality."

"He is ambitious to regenerate the people by his novels. But can a work of art become, today, a weapon, even for the best of fights? Is that its rôle? I honor M. Bazin too much as a man to speak of him as an artist."

M. Bazin is a "best seller," in his own land, at any rate. He is, all the same, and in spite of whatever criticisms we may quote at his expense, a novelist of solid merit, who constructs his work conscientiously, and who interests us, in spite of his old-fashioned air and his didacticism and his failure to create a quorum of characters convincing in themselves. In *The Children of Alsace* he paints a family of French ancestry whose father and husband has, from commercial and social ambition, accepted the German regimen and all which that implies. This house is divided against itself. Perhaps there is symbolism in the sad romance of the Oberlé household: grandfather, mother and son (all of lively French sympathies), father and daughter (Prussianized). The issues involved have a high degree of actuality at the moment when the Kaiser threatens to smash the constitution of the Lost Provinces "into little bits." (*The Children of Alsace*. By René Bazin. New York: John Lane Co.; \$1.30.)

Pebbles

MAUD—That story you told about Alice isn't worth repeating.

Kate—It's young yet; give it time.—*Boston Transcript*.

"Do you remember old Judge Plunks?"

"I'm sorry that I cannot recall him."

"You remember him, all right."—*Puck*.

AN authors' union may not be practicable, but those who send manuscripts to magazines ought at least to be eligible to the waiters' union.—*New York Evening Mail*.

MRS. PROUDMAN—Our Willy got "meritorious commendation" at school last week.

Mrs. O'Bull—Well, well! Ain't it awful, the number of strange diseases that's ketched by school children?—*Tit Bits*.

THE new millionaire's banquet table was spread, and the guests about to be summoned.

"Are you sure there are no reporters present?" anxiously asked the host of the butler.

"I've made certain of it, sir."

"Then go out and get a few," rejoined the host.—*Canadian Courier*.

THE temperance orator was waxing eloquent.

"What," he demanded, "what causes more misery than liquor?"

"Thirst," responded a husky voice from the rear of the hall.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

BALLADE OF POETS' ALLIES.

And Swinburne hurried back to the house to get his riming dictionary.—THEODORE WATTS DUNTON.

Often the Muse comes to time,
Sometimes my pleadings are vain;
Fancies ethereal, sublime
Hobble and halt with a sprain.
Syllables show their disdain,
Rimes their appearance delay,
Then I invoke in my pain
Gummere, Walker, Roget.

Walker attends to the rime,
Roget's on hand to explain,
Gummere's drafts soothe and I'm
Raised to a rarefied plane.
Hitched to a star in my wain,
Trope and cæsura ne'er stray,
Lords of Apollo's high train—
Gummere, Walker, Roget.

Verse smiths whose last sorry dime
Knows not prosperity's chain
Haunt the Parnassian clime
Seeking its favors to gain.
Hopes are oft shattered in twain,
Life is ineffably gray
Till come those aids to the brain—
Gummere, Walker, Roget.

L'ENVOI.

Long has the Stagyrte lain,
Mingled with classical clay,
While the bards toast 'em again—
Gummere, Walker, Roget.

—*New York Sun*.

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Mr. Taft's Candidacy

AT the close of an exciting canvass in his own State, Mr. Taft won only 8 of the 42 district delegates. The 6 delegates at large may hereafter be added, but he can have not more than 14 out of the entire number of 48 representatives of the Republican party of Ohio in the national convention. The remaining 34 and possibly 40, will support Mr. Roosevelt. A great many Republicans did not vote. Some of them, we presume, were restrained by profound dissatisfaction or disgust. We are told that many farmers voted for Mr. Roosevelt and opposed Mr. Taft because of the latter's reciprocity agreement with Canada. If that agreement had been made effective, the protective duties upon certain farm products, when imported from Canada, would have been reduced. But Mr. Roosevelt would have had them entirely removed. In his letter to the President he said:

"It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in *free trade with Canada*, for both economic and political reasons."

Free trade, of course, would have been more objectionable to the farmers

than the reciprocity agreement. Still, on this issue, it is asserted, they voted against an Ohio President and for Mr. Roosevelt, who had been telling them that this Ohio President was a man of flabby intellect, a hypocrite, the consenting tool of dishonest bosses, the promoter and beneficiary of fraud.

This reverse in Ohio was a hard blow to Mr. Taft's candidacy. We do not seek to minimize the force of it. But it does not necessarily prevent Mr. Taft's nomination. He asserts that he already has 570 delegates, or 30 more than a majority, and there are only 58 more to be chosen. Many of those who are counted for him, however, are affected by contests, and others are believed to be unstable. There will be desertions. It is expected that a majority of the decisions of the national committee with respect to the temporary roll will be in his favor. But the committee's decisions cannot be predicted with certainty. The nomination may depend upon the action of uninstructed delegates heretofore counted on his side. It is probable that he will have a bare majority on the first ballot and that Mr. Roosevelt will then have almost as many. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the majority will be his.

There has been talk about a compromise in favor of some one not now in the field. In this talk no one but Justice Hughes has been named. Senator La Follette cannot be nominated. We see no evidence that Senator Cummins could get a majority of the delegates. If the friends of Mr. Taft should seek another candidate, they might be willing to vote for Justice Hughes, but to many of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters he would not be acceptable. Mr. Roosevelt himself is not thinking of a compromise. At Dennison, Ohio, last week, he said:

"I will name the compromise candidate. He will be me. I stand for myself as the original candidate and the compromise candidate. And as for the platform, we will accept a compromise by taking the whole platform."

Mr. Taft sees in the recent public utterances of Mr. Roosevelt indications of a purpose to bolt the ticket, if the committee should reject the Roosevelt contestants and if the President should be renominated. These utterances permit such an inference. On the other

hand, Republicans are forming anti-third term clubs. Senator La Follette said, last week:

"No party ever nominated a man for President who has said the things that Roosevelt has said about Taft, or that Taft has said about Roosevelt, and no party will make that kind of a nomination unless it wishes to bargain for defeat at the outset."

He believed, he added, that he himself was to be the nominee. If he really thinks so, he deceives himself. But if Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated, it is difficult to see, as we said some time ago, how either of them could support the other, or how the earnest followers of either could take that course. Each has declared again and again that the other is unfit to be President. Mr. Roosevelt says that the President stands for government by oligarchies, has been the willing tool of bad men, has suggested fraud and profited by it, is guilty of mendacity and the grossest hypocrisy, and is disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency. Mr. Taft says the ex-President has repeatedly told falsehoods about him, that his purpose is to wreck the party, that he lightly regards constitutional principles, is impatient of legal restraint, and does not understand what liberty regulated by law is, and that his election for another term would subject our cherished institutions to a severe strain. So bitter has been the contest between the two Republican factions that the gap which separates them is almost as wide as that which lies between the two great parties.

We have held that Mr. Taft is entitled to a renomination and that his party should give it to him. We think that he and his friends should continue to seek that renomination and we are glad to hear that he is steadfast in his course. It is his duty, in the face of all obstacles and without regard for a prospect that may seem discouraging, to uphold his candidacy—his duty to himself, his party and his country. Heretofore we have shown why, in our judgment, he has earned a nomination for another term. His record in office has not warranted a withdrawal of the following remarks about him, made three and a half years ago by Theodore Roosevelt:

"I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be Presi-

dent. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln was, and yet Lincoln himself would be no freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to appeal to class hatred of any kind. . . .

"The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions. In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed."

By withholding from Mr. Taft a renomination the Republican party would make itself ridiculous, virtually repudiating the work of his Administration and saying that the party's record at Washington for the last three and a half years has been one of failures. He should not give up the fight, unless the convention forces him to do so. If the Republicans of the United States choose to reject Mr. Taft and thus to mark him as the first of their Presidents to be so humiliated, they should be required to do it in the open convention. And if they prefer Mr. Roosevelt, it is there that they should say that in the man who so misrepresents and abuses Mr. Taft has been found for the first time an American worthy of honors not given to Washington, Jefferson or Grant. THE INDEPENDENT is utterly opposed to a third term for Mr. Roosevelt or anybody else.

Nothing But the Tariff

IF we may listen to the Democratic unison of voices, there is but one master devil in American politics, and that is the tariff. Remove the protective tariff and every other evil will take docile leave of public life. The harmony on this subject is bewitching. We wonder if they believe it. The followers of Henry George have accepted with no more credulity the teaching of "Progress and Poverty," that the love of the unearned increment is the root of all evil, than do our Democratic leaders

agree to declare that the tariff is the one venomous dragon which Saint George must slay.

We read the issue of a single day's utterances and we find first the Democratic Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, himself a receptive candidate for a higher office, saying in a letter to the *New York Times* that Democratic success is certain, irrespective of quarrels in the Republican party, "because the Democratic party will devote itself harmoniously and exclusively to the platform of honest tariff revision." So he concludes:

"That is the issue on which a Democratic President can be elected next November. Taft has failed on this issue. Roosevelt has shirked it, preferring to attack the railroads or any other interest out of which personal notoriety could be secured. The country recognizes that the only hope of tariff reform is thru the Democratic party. The tariff is the issue. The candidate must fit it. The party must not deviate from it. Then victory is assured."

The victory may be assured, for the Republican dissension has been so unfortunate that Democracy is likely to win, whether as a Presidential candidate it selects a living lion or a dead dog; but we fail to see that the tariff is the issue that most concerns the people. To be sure, Mr. Roosevelt dodges it, and the Democratic House of Representatives is trying to put President Taft "in a hole" over a series of revisions of the tariff; but insurgency in both parties is talking of certain other evils much more than of the tariff. Very possibly Governor Foss believes that it is of little use to smite at their hydra heads, for they all spring out of the one engorged tariff neck, a sharp blow on which would decapitate them all at once.

Governor Mann, of Virginia, sings the same song, or, rather, curses the same monster. The people, he tells us, are tired of "special privileges enjoyed by protected manufacturers." And he continues:

"They are alive to the fact that the rights of the laboring man have been used, not for his protection, but for the protection of the employer, as illustrated by the tariff on cotton and woolen goods and the wages paid for their protection. They will not permit the guarantee of profits to the manufacturers, which the Republican party, by the tariff, now gives, and promises to continue, while it is

withheld from the farmer and every other business and profession."

Equally with the Governor of Virginia it is the tariff, the tariff only and all the time, that is the fount and origin of all evils.

On the same day that these two Democratic Governors declared that opposition to the tariff is the one slogan of their party, Governor Wilson, the Democratic Governor of New Jersey, and a prominent candidate for the Presidency, expressed himself in much the same way. The tariff he put supreme "before every other question":

"There are special circumstances in the United States which put the question of the relation between politics and business before every other question. These circumstances arise out of the way in which we have handled the tariff question."

So the tariff, he said, controls politics:

"Those who get the tariff favors spend a part of their profits in maintaining the political organization of the party thru whom the favors are obtained. . . . Emancipation will begin when the tariff is impartially revised, when the foundations of monopoly are cut away, when the law speaks out its meaning in unmistakable terms and is unhesitatingly enforced against every effort to throttle free enterprise and break down the initiative of average man."

On the side of the Republican leaders, however, the tariff is almost wholly ignored. It was enough that the platform of 1908, and President Taft following it, refused all amendments of the tariff until a scientific study of the cost of production elsewhere had been made, so as to protect the American artisan against the competition of cheap labor abroad. Laying the tariff aside, other topics interest the leaders and the candidates who invaded New Jersey on the same day that Governor Wilson and the two Governors quoted above made their utterances. Senator La Follette definitely brushed the tariff aside when he said in a speech at Trenton:

"Neither the currency nor the tariff is the issue of this, the most important campaign since the Civil War, but the grasp of corporations on the nation."

Here Mr. La Follette for once speaks for both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, for both dodge the tariff and both of them would agree with him in the supreme importance of curbing the corporations and protecting men rather

than money, so far as the two can be separated. What the insurgent Republicans talk about is what they call the democratization of politics, trusting the people, demanding the initiative, referendum and recall, and the popular primary nominations; and they differ from the supporters of Mr. Taft in scarce anything, so far as is evident to the naked eye, except in the recall of judges and judicial decisions, which Mr. Roosevelt continues to defend in his latest speeches. He will not wait for orderly amendments to constitutions, but demands that if any enactment is decided unconstitutional the people should have the right to confirm it immediately, whatever the Constitution may say. It is these questions, nearby and visible, which the Republican leaders are considering, while the Democrats bundle them all into the tariff coffin, and assure us that when we bury that we shall bury all else which delays the Golden Age when "the herds shall no longer fear the great lions" and "the ancestral virtues shall dominate the peaceful world." May the spindles of the Fates hasten the day! Meanwhile we hesitate to believe that the tariff issue offers a sufficient battle-cry for the Democratic party, and we fail to see why it should be ignored by the Republican party. Taft as truly as Roosevelt or La Follette is the representative of democracy, but a democracy that does not go to the extreme of the judicial recall which Mr. Roosevelt desires.

The Compromises of the Socialist Convention

THE Socialist party is learning to play the political game. It has been easily recognized by the intelligent press that the recent convention was animated thruout by "an enthusiasm for compromise," as one paper has it. In the chorus of approval that has been given to this tendency of the Socialists to become more like the older parties, however, the full significance of the compromises upon which the new party now rests has been lost.

These compromises are four. The question of the relation of the party to the labor unions was, as we have previ-

ously indicated, "solved" by a resolution so broad and ambiguous as to satisfy both Mr. Gompers's American Federation of Labor and Mr. Haywood's Industrial Workers of the World.

Three other equally important matters were referred back to the special committees that reported them, tho all three have been discussed at length both at Indianapolis and at the Chicago convention two years ago. One of these, the Asiatic exclusion question, was handled at length in THE INDEPENDENT two weeks ago. The present failure to meet that issue throws the party back on the compromise of 1910: exclusion of the present Asiatic immigration, but not on the ground of race. Exclusion had to be supported to please the Federation of Labor, but the reason for it must not be opposed to the doctrine of international fraternity.

The land question was also referred back for the second time. But there is a plank in the new platform that demands the taxing away of the unearned increment of land, held "for speculation or *exploitation*." Taken with other planks, this position may catch a considerable part of the farmer vote in Oklahoma, Texas and other States. The party has repeatedly shown that it means by "exploitation" the hiring of wage labor, but as there is nothing explicit on this point in the platform, this fact will cost few if any votes among the employing farmers.

The attitude to be taken toward commission government in cities was also left for future decision. This involves the party's attitude on non-partisan primaries and other advanced democratic reforms which might threaten what Mr. Berger frankly calls the "Socialist machine." Where the commission form is already in use, Socialists almost of necessity favor it. Elsewhere they are, as a rule, opposed, sometimes because its provisions for the recall and direct legislation are not radical enough for them, but also fearing its effect on their organization.

Even the compromises balance one another almost scientifically. The position on Asiatic exclusion is fairly satisfactory to the Debs men, who would admit Asiatics and every one else, but also allows

the followers of Mr. Berger, who would exclude Asiatics only, to save their face. The position on labor unions, in its ambiguous endorsement of "industrial unionism," which may mean anything, is by no means all the conservatives could have desired. But it must be taken in connection with the provision that those who advocate "violence," "crime" or "sabotage" must be expelled from the party. This latter plank was generally taken as a complete defeat for the radicals. But even here they were given every opportunity to stay in the fold. Representing the Industrial Workers of the World, they were eager to deny that they wanted the party publicly to advocate "crime," "violence" or "sabotage" (for they cannot afford to have any more of their members in jail), and they claimed that they opposed the resolution on the ground that it suggested that members of the party had openly advocated such measures in the past. This resolution was a defeat for the ultra radicals, but taken in connection with the labor union resolution and the failure to adopt the conservatives' proposal of Asiatic exclusion "on race grounds," it was by no means a crushing blow.

If, however, we note that Debs secured 165 votes for the Presidency to 56 for Seidel, we can see that the "principle of compromise" was preserved to the end. Debs is a radical beyond cavil, even if less revolutionary than Haywood. But Seidel was preserved as Vice-Presidential candidate.

It is doubtful if either of the older parties can show an instance of equal partisan "harmony" either as to platform or candidates.

The Menace of the Monroe Doctrine

THE current report that Mr. Roosevelt asked President Taft to appoint him major-general of cavalry in case of a war with Mexico does not quite befit the Nobel Prize for peace, and we decline to believe it. Fortunately, there was no war with Mexico or Japan, and the former commander-in-chief of all the military forces of the United States retains the title of mere colonel. The President could have assured the peti-

tioner that there was no likelihood of war, and no reason for war.

Our Department of State has acted admirably in the presence of the late disturbances in Mexico, as it did in the previous revolution to which we have referred. It is fortunate that we have had an Administration that desires peace and knows the evils that would follow war. The time is approaching, if it has not already come, when our emphasis upon the Monroe Doctrine gives some little anxiety to our American sister republics. Mexican factions may fight each other, but if we should cross the border to protect the interests or lives of our own citizens or those of foreign nations, the warring parties would unite immediately against us. Doubtless we would gain the victory easily enough, as wars go, but it would be a very unfortunate campaign for us. We might take more territory and create more States, or even wipe Mexico from the map, but nothing could prevent the public impression that we had fought, not for duty or honor, but for greed of possession. Or if we withdraw, leaving Mexico unmutated, we should for generations have the ill will of our Southern neighbor.

But the chief concern we should keep in mind is the effect which any unhappy intermeddling with a neighbor's internal affairs would have within the republics of South America. Three strong nations are there growing up, if they have not already arrived—Argentina, Chile and Brazil. Any one of them is strong enough to be able to protect itself against any likely invasion. It is for our interests to keep on the best of friendly terms with them. They are naturally suspicious of a nation like ours, which has undertaken to give them a patronizing protection. They have needed it, and some of these republics, particularly the smaller ones, may need it still; and yet the day of it is passing by, with the era of approaching peace and arbitration. Our Department of State has no little task as well as duty in hand to keep the Latin republics assured that our protecting hand is not a heavy hand. In the old days of colonial Indian wars a merchant in Maine, if we remember, was killed by the Indians because he insisted in putting his hand on the scale

in which he was selling goods to the Indians in exchange for their furs, he said his hand weighed a pound. After killing him they cut off his hand and weighed it, and found that it did weigh just a pound. He should have kept his hand off to avoid suspicion, and so should we.

It is of the first importance that we keep the good will of our southern neighbors. We are just finishing the Panama Canal, and we have the right to expect a great increase in our South American trade. Europe has it nearly all now, and, thanks to our Monroe Doctrine, these southern republics have no fear of Europe; they only fear us. It is our policy to keep out of mischief; to allow revolutions to run their own course to let these nations stew in their own juice if they choose it; and only in the last resort to interfere. It is better to have every American citizen who feels himself endangered leave a country that is in revolution. Our people have entered into business in Mexico knowing what was the risk. We can conceive circumstances, in which for the sake of protection of life or for pure philanthropy's sake we might intervene, but such a case is so extreme that we need not consider it. The case is different with Cuba. There we have more right to insure peace. We gave Cuba her freedom; we generously gave her the right of independent self-rule, if she was able to exercise it. When she attempted a revolution we sent our army and imposed peace, telling her not to do it again, on penalty of our permanent occupation. We gave the little republic a new chance, still under our wing, and we hope she will improve it. Just now it once more looks as if we might be compelled to make Cuba ours as is Porto Rico. The President has lately given warning once more, but in the form of congratulation over ten years of independence, with the hope of permanent peace, such as is now threatened by a fresh uprising. Again the President sends a force of marines to watch events there, just as he sent troops to the Mexican border, but not with a view to intervention. Should we be finally compelled to intervene once more, the continental republics could not object,

any more than they object when the little republic of Panama asks us to supervise her election, or when the republic of Santo Domingo asked us to straighten out her financial affairs. But perhaps the best way in which we could assure these Latin republics of our absolute justice and good will would be by consenting to refer to arbitration the claims which Colombia makes against us.

Conspiracy Against Foreign Governments

WE have previously criticised the Dillingham bill before Congress for its proposed exclusion of immigrants who are unable to read and write. We have shown that such exclusion does not shut out criminals, for the criminals are not illiterate. We have also shown that the illiterate immigrant has good and valuable working hands and will add wealth to our country. The illiterate negro slave was worth a thousand dollars. We have also shown that the illiterate immigrant is soon replaced by his children instructed in our schools, and speedily assimilated into our institutions and traditions. It is, we have said, selfishness and a sordid policy which would hold all the chances for those who already have them here, as if new comers would not make new chances as well as new wealth.

We would now call attention to another evil in the bill imported into it by Senator Root's amendment. The purpose of that amendment is a good one, for it is meant to prevent Mexican adventurers crossing our border to stir up revolutions in their own country. This amendment makes it an offense punishable by deportation for any alien to take advantage of his residence in this country to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign government at peace with that of the United States. That sounds innocent enough, but it has applications that need to be considered carefully; and we are not surprised that it has aroused great opposition, and a public meeting in Cooper Union in this city was crowded with protestants.

We are in the habit of making a distinction between political offenses and criminal offenses. We deport murderers

and thieves, but not those who are plotting revolution or have taken part in one. That is a distinction recognized in other countries as well. The persons sentenced in London for conspiracy to smash windows urged in their defense that theirs was simply a political offense, and that therefore they should not be punished as guilty of malicious mischief. We have long boasted of our country as the refuge of the oppressed of other lands fleeing from imprisonment and death. After the uprisings of 1848 in Europe a multitude of refugees came to this country and were warmly welcomed. We fought "mit Sigel" in our Civil War, and we made Carl Schurz a member of the President's Cabinet. Such men were Kossuth and Garibaldi, political refugees in this country; and Kossuth went about the land preaching sedition against the rule of Hungary. We would not send them back for trial because they had violently attacked their governments, nor would we have done it if they had continued to conspire against it after coming to our shores. We would forbid filibustering expeditions by natives or aliens, but not consultations and conspiracies. In Europe refugees and conspirators have found similar refuge in England, France and Switzerland.

There is really but one government now in Europe which such a law of exportation would seem to favor, and that is Russia. We have a multitude of immigrants who have fled from Russian oppression. It was they who filled Cooper Union. The treatment of Jews in Russia is barbarous and inhuman. It is not strange that our country sympathizes with them and not with the rulers of Russia; and we have shown our displeasure by denouncing the treaty with Russia. To conspire against the Russian Government is merely a political offense, an attempt at revolution, such a revolution as we cannot condemn. It is our business not to allow any overt act of violence to be taken on our shores, no expedition to be sent, no arms to be smuggled out to aid revolutionists, but there is no reason why Russians should not here in safety consult how they can go back to Russia and start a revolution, or aid one that has been started. It is not our business by our police depart-

ments to assist Russian spies, and send back such conspirators to be imprisoned or put to death, on the decision not of a court, but of an immigration official.

We have neutrality laws that are strong enough. We do not want men to come here to plot assassinations or to make bombs, or to start expeditions, but we will not have it appear that we sympathize with tyranny anywhere, or that we punish those who plan its overthrow.

Jeanne d'Arc

THREE weeks and three days ago there was inaugurated at Orléans the fête of the 483rd anniversary of the deliverance of the city, and of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jeanne d'Arc. On May 7 high mass was celebrated in the cathedral by Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, grouped with whom were Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Reims; the archbishops of Bourges and of Rouen; the bishops of Orléans, Blois, Beauvais, Amiens, Saint-Dié, Quimper, Meaux, Nevers, Verdun and Moulins. On the same day the Archbishop of Rouen blessed the monument to Jeanne in the cathedral.

This array of priestly names recalls another great roll of church potentates, remembered for its association with the Maid's history. Four hundred and eighty-one years have elapsed since that black day in Rouen when she went to the stake, after an unjust condemnation by the ecclesiastical court made up, in part, of her own countrymen. Here are some of their titles: The bishops of Noyon and Beauvais; the abbots of Fécamp, Saint-Ouen, Jumièges, Bec, Corneilles, Preaux, and Mont St. Michel; the priors of Longueville and Saint-Lo. There were also twenty-eight Masters and Doctors of Theology, a host of secretaries and clerks and the malevolent British ecclesiastics—Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; Louis of Luxembourg, brother of the infamous John, and "Cardinal of England"; the bishops of Ely and Norwich; the Abbot of Mortimer. In her lifetime, Jeanne's fame was celebrated only by laymen—and by at least one poet of her own sex. Christine de Pisan sang of her:

"By Esther, Judith and Deborah, women of high esteem, God delivered His oppressed people.

... But Jeanne is above all. Thru her God has worked many miracles.

"By a miracle was she sent. The angel of the Lord led her to the King."

This miracle is appreciated today by the Church which Jeanne loved, and which betrayed her thru its unworthy servants. She has been beatified. She is honored on the very scene of her martyrdom. But before the Church "rehabilitated" her she had become the heroine of poets and dramatists of all nations, and the purest incarnation of French patriotism. There is today strong evidence that the Maid never dictated or signed the puzzling abjuration which was the one blot on her record; but the poets believed in her before the "scientific" historians. She who "loosened the cord which pinioned France," who "brought peace to a land laid low by war," stood for more than militant womanhood. She fought only at God's command, and fought for her fatherland of men and women alike. Thanks to her alone, many of the names of her contemporaries are known today. Theodore Roberts has expressed this in the opening stanzas of his fine poem, "The Maid":

"Thunder of riotous hoofs over the quaking sod;

Clash of reeking squadrons, steel-capped, iron-shod;

The White Maid, and the white horse, and the flapping banner of God.

"Black hearts riding for money; red hearts riding for fame;

The Maid who rides for France and the king who rides for shame;

Gentlemen, fools, and a saint riding in Christ's high name."

Beatification can mean very little when one has ennobled a sordid century—the century of Louis XI and that brilliant cut-throat, Maître François Villon!

Ransacking the World

IN 1862 the National Government began to create and endow farms for experiments. The first was located near Washington, and is still in use, as a hub to the enterprises undertaken by Mr. Wilson and his assistants. Agricultural experiment stations were, however, not a novelty, for one had been founded in Albany, N. Y., by the New York State Agricultural Society, in 1849, and in 1870 an-

other was created as an adjunct to Harvard College.

We have received recently from the Department of Agriculture bulletins covering the importations of plants for 1910. The plants enumerated count up, including previous reports, to the astonishing number of 29,327. All of these are the result of a systematic search of the whole world, for fruit, vegetables, melons, shade trees, nut trees, and whatever else may be of value in the United States. Of course, nothing like a complete examination of this vast number of plants can be accomplished under the direct supervision of the Government. They are intrusted to the experiment farms and stations over the whole country, and even this does not suffice. It has become necessary to select private individuals of known enterprise and ability to examine comparatively, and entrust to them a large share of the work. In this way the whole United States is gradually being dotted with experiment grounds.

Bear in mind that the number given does not include all that are under test. A large addition was made in 1911, and the workers are in the field quite as busy as ever. One explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer, is in the region which includes the famous historical countries of Samarkand, old Bokhara, the Oasis of Merv, and Khokan in Russian Turkestan. Mr. Meyer alone has secured a new race of hardy dwarf prunes from the mountain slopes 3,000 to 7,000 feet high. He has found apricots with sweet instead of bitter kernels, and from this high altitude he sends us dwarf varieties of cherries of distinct value. With these come a long list of wild roses, new varieties of almonds and pistache nuts, while currant breeders have their list of varieties enlarged, and melon growers get new sorts that are unusually hardy as well as sweet.

These investigators are directed, wherever possible, to pay special attention to alfalfa, in its almost numberless varieties, peculiar catching power of an enterprise of this sort. The Government is no longer alone in the field. Professor Budd, of Iowa, took up investigations on his own responsibility, but backed by the State, and from his list of imported apples we secured varieties that were far

better fitted for the Northwest and other colder sections of America than we had before. The apple belt was decidedly widened. His work was equally notable for its success in increasing our number of valuable prunes and melons.

At present we have not one man in the country who has been so thoroly successful and so brilliantly enterprising as Prof. N. E. Hansen, now of the State College in South Dakota. He has himself made four trips, including a trip around the world, and the study of plant life in some of the chief deserts of the world, from the Gobi desert of Mongolia to the "Grave of Caravans" in Turkestan. His three trips to Siberia were under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and the intent was to secure plants from dry regions for trial in our more arid sections.

That one part of his experience which considers alfalfa is alone a marvel, and embodies all that would have been carried on by natural evolution in a full century. He found that even in Northern Europe no one believed that a perfect hardy alfalfa could be found. The European alfalfa was brought from the hot regions between India and the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. Hansen proposed to go to Asia himself and investigate the subject thruout the whole possible alfalfa zone. He found that the blue-flowered alfalfa, with its many modifications, did not extend far northward, but that a yellow-flowered alfalfa could be found growing as far north as Siberia. He sums up his conclusion to American farmers in this way: "I cannot help but believe that this Siberian alfalfa will extend to the Arctic Circle on the American continent." He thinks that hybrid alfalfas will also be found, or made to be adaptable, very far south of where the plant is now in growth. Everywhere he found the alfalfa plant considered to be of immense importance. Everywhere plowing with alfalfa is about the only way of expressing the work of this plant. It runs its roots thirty feet into the ground, bringing to the surface much of value, and taking its food where no other vegetation has been able to reach. American farmers will be certainly delighted to know that while hunting for plants in Siberia he picked seed from

loads of alfalfa hay where the snow was on the ground, and it was never winter killed.

These seeds, brought over by Professor Hansen, are to be tested in every county of South Dakota, under act of the Legislature, and a few plants have been spared for carrying the test to the northern limits of North Dakota and Minnesota. Quite as notable is the work of Mr. Hansen in cross breeding our native plums with the Japanese sorts, also with the Chinese apricot. The sand-cherry has been crossed with the peach, and in other ways our orchard fruits and small fruits have been enriched. We are by no means at the end of this sort of experimental work when we leave the famous grounds of Mr. Burbank. Every young farmer in the United States ought to have an experimental corner on his farm, and when the old fellows retire from market fruits, they should only retire to apply their experience to the improvement of what they have already grown. It is impossible to determine the economic value of new introductions or new creations without several years given to this specific work. Let the old and the young devote themselves to it, while those in the prime of life put the results to a market test.

Returning to the bulletins, it does not need a practised eye to discover that there is something here of interest to every one who owns a blanket's breadth of soil. There is no end of flowers for the lawn, with new shrubbery, and lawn trees adaptable to every latitude of the States. To our Japanese persimmons we find one added five inches in diameter, and practically seedless. Two new kinds of maize come in from the desert region of South Africa, of value to the corn growers. A delicious large yellow raspberry will be welcomed to our gardens. Our leguminous plants, apart from alfalfa, are amazingly increased in number. From India come cherries and peaches and pears and apples. Drought-resistant Chinese pears come from Manchuria. New sorts of pomegranates reach us for our Southern States. Two or three new varieties of seedless grapes are added to the one variety already in cultivation. The soja bean, or soja pea, as it should be called, comes from Man-

churia, ready to increase our admiration of this addition to our list of hay and fodder plants. The object all the time has been to find trees and plants specially adapted to sections of our country that are subject to drought or to severe freezing.

It would be extremely interesting to go more deeply into this marvelous work and describe the exceedingly promising new things that wait upon our agriculture and horticulture. There is a long list of cow-peas, some of them adapted to our Northern States. On one page alone we find three new sorts of wheat, a half dozen varieties of apricots and as many of almonds. Other pages are covered entirely with new watermelons and muskmelons of aggravatingly rich qualities, while new potatoes come from Peru and new cotton plants from Turkey. In fact, the whole world is being ransacked and thoroly beaten up to make American farmers rich, and thru them American life interesting and happy.

Cuba's Protest That there is an insurrectionary movement in Cuba which is endangering property and life appears beyond question; but it is not yet clear that President Gomez cannot quell the revolt within a reasonable time. He does not like it that President Taft has sent a fleet of observation to the Cuban coast to be ready to protect American interests and intervene if necessary. His protest is a vigorous and lively one, and is intended even more to have an effect in Cuba than in Washington. And it has the effect desired in inspiring patriotic fervor for supporting Gomez and maintaining independence. We do not believe that President Taft desires to intervene. He remembers that under the Platt amendment, which is a part of the Cuban constitution, "the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of *Cuban independence*." That is the first condition of intervention specified. Then follow two others, "the maintenance of a government adequate to the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by

the Treaty of Paris." The two latter conditions might require annexation, but the first one comes first as a duty, "the preservation of Cuban independence"; and this we assume is what President Taft desires, and not its overthrow. At present we have nothing to do with the reasons the negroes have for dissatisfaction with President Gomez, but we fear they would make nothing by provoking American intervention.

End of a Primary Campaign

In the days before a better George took the British throne Thackeray expressed the general satisfaction in rejoicing that when George IV descended from earth the line of Georges ended. Our country has similar occasion to rejoice that this primary campaign, so far as it is primary, for the choice of delegates to the Republican Presidential convention, has ended. The country has never seen anything like it, and never wishes to again. We do not lay it, at least not yet, to the new primary system, for the Democratic campaign has thus far been a very decent one. Its candidates have not rushed over the country vilifying each other. Only one who has not thus far been an avowed candidate, but who was three times a candidate, has attacked Governor Harmon. We charge no ill motives against either Mr. Roosevelt or President Taft, for we believe they have been actuated in good part by patriotic motives, but that does not justify their wisdom or courtesy. President Taft would have done better if he had refused the advice of his political managers that he personally attack Mr. Roosevelt, and there is no such danger to the republic from the re-election of Mr. Taft as has been asserted. It has all been an unhappy spectacle before the wide world.

Settlement of the Coal Strike

The settlement of the anthracite coal strike is very happy for the miners, and none the less so for the operators, and a damage and loss only to the rest of us who are consumers. The operators simply put up the price to all who use it, as use it they must. We cannot burn wood; there is none to burn. The price of coal is put up twenty-five

cents a ton, which is twice the advance in cost of mining, so that the extra amount the consumers must pay is divided between those who own the mines and those who mine the coal. The leading operators put up the price, and all the smaller operators do the same, and it looks like what the Sherman law regards as an agreement in restraint of trade. There may be no trust, no formal combination, but somehow the result follows just the same, altho the district attorney may not be able to prove it, and may not interfere as in other cases, as when ice and milk were in question. We recall that when following a strike the railroads planned to charge higher freights on interstate traffic the advance was forbidden by the commission in charge, but there does not seem to be any such recourse now. One may well raise the question and refer it to Congress for decision, whether a general law should not cover the control of all businesses that are concerned in natural monopolies, such as railways and mines, so that no rise in prices should be made that is not justified by the additional cost. We cannot object to miners having a fair wage and operators a fair profit; but to make the additional cost of production a pretense for an increased profit to the producer does not seem fair. Such doings help the socialist campaign.

The Retirement of Senator Crane In a certain way Senator Crane reminds us of an earlier Senator from Massachusetts, Henry Wilson, who entered the Senate as the associate of the eloquent Charles Sumner, as Mr. Crane became the colleague of Mr. Lodge. Neither Wilson nor Crane was an orator like their colleagues, and neither had a college education, but both were men of great wisdom and prudence, both men for consultation and decision, whose judgment and tact solved difficulties and calmed passions. Senator Crane makes no stirring speeches, but he has had great influence in committees and counsels, and few men will be more missed in Washington. It is extraordinary that so many of the older leaders of the Republican party in the Senate have voluntarily retired from its membership, and now Mr. Crane follows Mr. Aldrich in refusing re-election.

His withdrawal is a serious loss to Massachusetts and to the country, for we need these quiet, unostentatious business men as statesmen, not goaded by ambition, but devoted to the simple interests of the nation, and whose experience in business gives them special qualifications. After the 4th of next March we shall see in the Senate different men of quite different minds, for the old order changeth, and we may hope that the new will be better, but with some concern.

What Is Ethical? The Atlanta lawyers whose services secured the release of Charles W. Morse, banker, from the Federal prison in Atlanta, are there reported to have received a fee of \$100,000. When asked if this were the fact one of the firm declined to answer saying that it would not be "ethical" to give the amount of the fee, but that a satisfactory fee was paid. It is pleasant to observe such concern for ethics. The pardon was obtained from President Taft, it being asserted that Morse had a fatal disease and could live but a very short time. He may have such a disease, but he has survived it long enough to visit Europe, for his health, and he has now returned to this country. Whether, as reported, he went to prison with property worth two millions we have no means of knowing, but it looks as if a man had been able to escape a full prison term because he was rich enough to pay lawyers a big fee to secure his release on pretenses that turn out to be false. Possibly the lawyers really believed all they told the President, and earned their fee quite ethically—we do not know; and the fact that they are so superlatively sensitive as not to offend ethically by telling the amount of their fee inclines one to hope that all their proceedings in their difficult and delicate matter were equally ethical.

The Young Men's Y. M. C. A. Theology Christian Associations in this country are so numerous, and their secretaries, teachers and athletic instructors so much more in number, that they have had to establish schools for training those who will be employed. Such a

school in Springfield, Mass., has nearly two hundred students. There has been some criticism of their graduates on the ground that they have not been found sound theologically, that their views of the Bible are quite too critical; and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. The result is a report which shows that the instruction is not dangerous to faith and not offensive except to such as hold extremely conservative views. In their investigation the committee asked the students with what views of the Bible they entered the school. Out of 148 who answered the questions, 50 said they came believing in the literal six days of creation; 60 believed the story of the creation of Adam and Eve to be literally true; 70 believed in the Garden of Eden; 40 in the temptation by a serpent; 91 in the Flood as historical; 60 in the Tower of Babel; 25 in the sun standing still for Joshua; 45 believed that the whale swallowed Jonah; and 41 that the Bible was verbally inspired. When so many came with such extreme views it is not strange that those outside who had similar beliefs of the Bible were disturbed at what was taught in the school. The committee say that such extremely conservative views "are not held by any biblical scholar today," and are not taught in this school, where the teaching "is in harmony with the teaching found today in the theological seminaries of the evangelical Churches." At the same time we may be sure that, as the committee says, the teaching of Professor Ballantine, who was particularly attacked, "is not of the type of the radical, destructive school of biblical criticism, but in harmony with the views generally held by biblical scholars today." It is true, we believe, that there are some seminaries which have avoided learning anything new, but they are few. The overwhelming testimony received showed the graduates in their work to be faithful and evangelical, and the trustees refuse to change the course of instruction.

In view of the present commotion at Yale University, aroused by Mr. Owen Johnson's novel, "Stover at Yale," reviewed in last week's *INDEPENDENT*, we were especially interested in the records

of these fortunate juniors who have just been "tapped" by the three famous senior societies, "Bones," "Keys" and "Wolf's Head." From the current *Yale Alumni Weekly* we discover that 35 of the 45 elect are athletes or athletic managers, 10 are devoted to dramatics, and 7 are on the college papers. Scions of the Vanderbilt, Harriman, Cortelyou, Schwab and other such well known families are represented among the chosen, while more than half of the "Keys Crowd" are actors or singers. On the other hand 29 of the 45 stand within the first third of the class in scholarship which makes the scholastic attainments of the society members higher than the average of the class.

It is very late to make a correction of a false statement quoted by *THE INDEPENDENT* several years ago from a leading daily paper in this city, to the injury of the Catholic Church in Chile. As we then read it, apparently authenticated by the documents, very compromising statements as to the condition of the Church in Chile and the criminal extravagance of the Archbishopric of Santiago were exposed in an encyclical from Rome, and an answer by the Archbishop of Santiago. The story was repeated by Secretary Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and when the authenticity of the documents was denied, Mr. Speer made long and careful investigation, and the result he has given in a book on "South American Problems." The documents are an absolute forgery, gotten up for political purposes and confessed as forgeries by the man who wrote them. We much regret having given the story currency.

Mr. Balfour, ex-Premier, declares in a late speech that he expects before a time not far distant, that Great Britain and her self-governing colonies will be united in a common Imperial Parliament. That is possible and reasonable. If Great Britain wants to make war her colonies, which will suffer by it, ought to have a voice in the matter. But in that case there will have to be a devolution in Great Britain itself, probably three local parliaments for England, Ireland and Wales, besides that for Ireland; and the

very proposition for an Imperial Parliament implies a consent for such local parliaments, and first for the Irish Parliament which Balfour and his party are condemning, but less bitterly than in Gladstone's day.

There is no end to the greed of the war demon in times of peace. The German Reichstag has been driven to provide for the addition of a new naval squadron for which three battleships and two cruisers are to be built before 1920 at a cost of from \$24,250,000 to \$31,750,000 yearly, with a corresponding increase in the army. The Reichstag did, however, muster up courage to insist that the additional cost should be provided for by taxes on wealth, not on the poor people who are now taxed to the limit. And now Admiral Mahan tells us that we must build two battleships every year, or the Germans will break down the Monroe Doctrine. Thus Germany and Japan alternate as bugaboos.

The Federal Council of Churches has an interdenominational commission on the Church and Social Service, which asks that the churches accept September 1 as Labor Sunday, and ministers are advised that literature in preparation therefor can be obtained on request. Another activity of the Federal Council is announced, through the generous foundation of Mrs. Elmer Black, of New York, in the engagement of the Rev. Frederick Lynch, of this city, to develop the work of the Council in aid of the peace movement. Mr. Lynch is a New York pastor and editor who has been active in the peace campaigns and represented its organizations abroad.

The Yearly Meeting of the Friends in Philadelphia agreed that dozing in meeting is not a breach of decorum. But a Friends' meeting may be all silence, which will excuse drowsiness. In the churches which have a full vocal program that occupies only an hour of song and sermon only old people should be pardoned for sleeping; in accord with the remark of the visiting preacher at a new church: "The building is new, but I observe you have put in it the old sleepers."

We spoke not accurately when we said May 16 that there is less alcohol drunk per man in this country today than there was a generation ago. That is true of the alcohol of distilled liquors but not of beer and other malt liquors, which are drunk so enormously by a class of our citizens in the cities that it has progressively varied the general average of alcohol consumption largely for two generations.

Dr. Reitman, the associate of Emma Goldman, who was tarred by the Vigilantes at San Diego a few days ago, and driven with her out of town, declares that the Industrial Workers of America and the "direct action Socialists" will take action to punish the men and the city that have interfered with their liberty. The Vigilantes have proved themselves no better than the "direct action" socialists and anarchists, and both sides deserve equal reprobation.

Synthetic sapphires and rubies are gems just as beautiful, just as real, as the rubies and sapphires dug out of the gravel. One sort is made in the earth's furnace and the other in the chemist's furnace. The latter is made out of small gems compacted together, and so like the former that only the most expert examination can distinguish it. Why one should be preferred to the other it is not easy to say, and yet the German jewelers want a law to label those which are the product of human art.

The President refuses to publish the correspondence with Colombia over the Panama secession for fear it would tend to disturb the feelings of the people of Colombia. This fact may give reason to believe that there is some truth in the story that negotiations are going on with Colombia to settle the claim made by her against this country.

The startling statements at first made about the loss of life from the breaking of the Mississippi levees were much exaggerated. We are informed that the present data give not more than sixty authentic cases, and the total number of deaths is probably not over a hundred.



Insurance



Texas Compulsory Investment Law

IN an address delivered before the Texas Welfare Commission at Dallas, Texas, a few days ago, Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, asserted that the compulsory investment law of that State, enacted several years ago and which requires all life insurance companies transacting business there to invest seventy-five per cent. of their reserves in Texas securities, had completely failed to bring cheap capital to the State, as intended by its authors. Quoting from the statistics of the life companies, he showed that the borrowers on real estate mortgages had paid an average of three-fourths of one per cent. more interest in 1911 than was paid on the same class of loans in 1907. In the neighboring State of Oklahoma, where all the industrial conditions were similar, but in which no such law exists, the average rate of interest on the securities mentioned was, in 1911, one and one-fifth per cent. lower than in Texas. He also made the important point that under the free system of Oklahoma the aggregate loans of the companies to citizens of that State equalled 200 per cent. of their policy reserves.

To men of sound business training, the objectionable provisions of the Texas compulsory investment law are obvious. They become immeasurably so when applied to the investment of trust funds of so sacred a character as are those of life insurance companies. It deprives those charged with the administration of the trust of that fullness of discretion which is absolutely requisite to the demands of safety, and puts in the place thereof the blind, unalterable and arbitrary requirements of a statute conceived in inexperience.

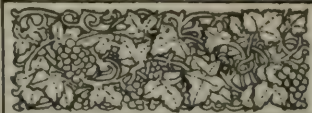
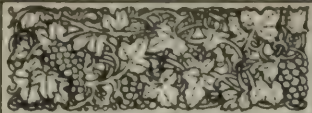
The big Eastern life insurance companies would not voluntarily absent themselves from the rich Texas field if they did not know that the law in question

was dangerous to the interests of their policyholders. We can find the names of but two of these in a list of companies doing an active business there during the year 1910, the total insurance in force being about twelve millions. In 1906 there were about twenty Eastern companies with an aggregate insurance in force of over 200 millions. Their places have been taken by a host of small, young companies which, compared with their predecessors in that field, are comparatively inconsequential in the matter of money supplies for investment purposes.

It is plain that the largest and most serviceable companies will not return to Texas while the compulsory investment law remains in force and, having regard to the statements made by Mr. Cox, it would seem the part of wisdom if it were repealed.

WHILE insurance in this country leads the world in quantity, we must turn to England for novel forms of insurance. A full schedule of insurance against rain was in operation in England last summer, divided into four classes, providing payment for each separate week in which there are more than two wet days; every wet day on which the rainfall exceeds 0.20 of an inch; the second and each additional wet day in every week on which the rainfall exceeds 0.15 of an inch, and every wet day in any four consecutive days on which the rainfall exceeds 0.20 of an inch. These policies came into force on May 1 for all parts of the country except South Wales, the Lake district, Scotland and Ireland, and terminated at the end of September. The exclusions show a clear appreciation of the greater liability of some areas to rain than others.

UNDER a law just approved by Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, casualty companies doing business in that State must furnish the Commissioner of Labor with complete reports of accidents to persons insured by them.



The Net Earnings Tax

CORPORATION net earnings in 1911, as shown by reports concerning the Federal tax on them, were less by \$115,000,000 than in 1910, altho the number of corporations making returns increased by 17,660, or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There was not a proportionate decrease of gross earnings. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue points out that this was due mainly to higher wages, notably in the case of railroads, which, he says, seem to have paid larger sums for labor "without a corresponding increase of income, in many instances an actual decrease of income being shown." Net earnings in the Pittsburgh district, mainly those of iron and steel companies, were less by \$47,591,000. This year's tax will be about \$28,278,000, against last year's \$29,432,000. It seems to us that this year, thus far, there are signs that the amount collected will rise again.

Coal Prices and Wages

WHILE the wage increase granted to 170,000 anthracite coal miners was 10 per cent., their net gain was only about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., owing to the accompanying abolition of the sliding scale. To compensate for the additional expenditure required, the companies have added 25 cents a ton to the price of the domestic sizes of coal. It is admitted that this will much more than cover the wage increase. To meet that increase 15 cents a ton would have been sufficient. After payment of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. addition to the wages, the companies' income will be enlarged, it is estimated, by from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year, drawn from the pockets of consumers. A warrant for this, the companies say, is found in the increased cost of machinery, mules, hay, etc., and in recent legislation shortening the workday.

It was to be expected, we suppose, that something would be added to the price. Recent wage increases in the New England textile and writing paper industries have been followed by higher selling prices. The railroads of the country

have been unable to meet higher wages by higher freight rates, because they were restrained by Federal authority. But the anthracite railroad companies have acted unwisely. The addition to the price of coal should not have exceeded the wage increase, ascertained with care and shown to the public. The companies are rich. Their dividends are large; their stock commands high prices in the market. They can afford to pay this wage increase without adding anything whatever to the price of coal. By adding nearly twice as much as the amount of the wage increase they stimulate official inquiry as to their methods and large profits, and suggest legislation for effective control of their operations. The public heartily dislikes what is called the anthracite monopoly and regrets what is regarded as the failure of the Government's suit against it.

....It is expected that the State of New York will receive about \$5,000,000 of inheritance taxes on the estate of the late Col. John Jacob Astor. Large sums will also be paid from the estates of Benjamin Guggenheim and Isidor Straus.

....The Chicago firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has undertaken to give \$1,000,000 for the improvement of agriculture, with especial reference to the quality and quantity of grain. At the beginning \$100,000 is to be given, and the use of it will be under the direction of the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges.

....The directors of the Columbia and the Knickerbocker Trust companies have approved the terms of a merger of the two institutions. The new Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company will have a capital of \$2,000,000, a surplus of \$7,000,000, and about \$58,000,000 in deposits. Its president will be Willard V. King, now president of the Columbia, and Charles H. Keep, now head of the Knickerbocker, will be chairman of the board. A. B. Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank's board, will be chairman of the executive committee.

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Survey of the World

National Politics

Last week's most important primary election was the one in New Jersey, where both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt had made a vigorous campaign, using the arguments and assertions with which they had addressed voters elsewhere. Mr. Roosevelt had a plurality of about 13,000 and won all of the State's 28 delegates. On the Democratic side, Governor Wilson was successful. He has 24 of the 28 delegates. The remaining 4 represent the opposition of ex-Senator Smith and his associates. About 50 per cent. of the voters went to the primaries. This reverse did not shake Mr. Taft's determination. At the end of the week his friends claimed for him 584 votes in the convention, or 44 more than a majority, conceding to Mr. Roosevelt 427. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt's friends claim a majority. The contests before the national committee affect 222 seats, and claims affecting 181 were filed in the interest of Mr. Roosevelt. A demand that new Roosevelt members shall be seated now in the committee has been made, but it is expected that the rules will be followed. As Ohio's 6 delegates at large were still to be chosen at a State convention, as to the control of which there was doubt, Mr. Taft directed that there should be no yielding or compromise by his friends. Mr. Roosevelt also opposed any compromise. Late reports indicate that Mr. Taft will have a small majority in the convention. Opposition to the appointment of Senator Root to be temporary chairman at Chicago was withdrawn by Mr. Roosevelt, who said he had been advised by delegates that the matter was of little importance. Mr. Taft was told that at least 80 of New

York's 90 delegates would vote for him. Speaking at Gettysburg on Memorial Day, Mr. Roosevelt said that just after the war there were foolish people who talked of imperialism and a dictatorship:

"The talk of imperialism was not more foolish then than it is now. I have too much respect for you to tell you that you are in no danger of a dictatorship. When any man tells you that, get him a nurse and a perambulator, for if he really believes it he isn't fit to be at large."

Mr. Bryan says that Mr. Roosevelt will be the nominee of the regular convention or of a bolting one, and that he can be defeated by any good Progressive. "Mr. Clark and Mr. Wilson are the leading Progressive candidates. Either of them can defeat Roosevelt."—Mr. Clark leads on the Democratic side, but Governor Wilson has nearly as many delegates, having added those of Minnesota and Texas to the 24 in New Jersey. Arizona, Montana, Kentucky and Rhode Island voted for Clark last week. About 140 Democratic delegates remain to be chosen. It is said that Senator O'Gorman, of New York, will be temporary chairman of the Baltimore convention.

Congress In the Senate, last week, the House bill revising the iron and steel schedule of the tariff was passed, but with an amendment repealing the ineffective Canadian reciprocity act and imposing a duty of \$2 a ton on print paper. Fifteen Republicans were absent and others who were present did not vote. Only one Republican was counted for the bill. The vote was 35 to 22. It was thought that the amendments would be rejected by the House and that the resulting disagreement would prevent tariff legislation at this session.—Speaking at a Liberal banquet in Ottawa



WILBUR WRIGHT IN FLIGHT AND IN REPOSE

The Father of Flying died on May 30 at his home in Dayton, Ohio. The great aviator had for a month been ill with typhoid fever, followed by complications, and little hope of his recovery was entertained. Wright's reputation as the first practical airman was made in France, and in 1909 he was awarded a gold medal by the French Academy of Sciences. His work with heavier than air machines, in which he was associated with Orville Wright, his younger brother, he dated only from 1903. Before that the brothers worked as printers, and ran a bicycle repair shop. Wilbur Wright was born near Millville, Ind., in 1867, the son of a bishop of the Methodist Church. He was unmarried. Wilbur Wright was famous, not only for his flying and for his flying machines, but for his wise caution as a man of the air, and for his modesty even in his hours of triumph. In this issue of THE INDEPENDENT our readers will find an article on the Progress of Aviation during the Last Year and incidental consideration of the Wright Brothers' work in safeguarding flying. Press despatches tell of a British meeting to raise funds for a memorial, and of the naming of a street in Le Mans, France, where some of his flights were made, in honor of Wilbur Wright.

on the 30th, Ex-Premier Laurier severely criticised Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Roosevelt concerning the reciprocity agreement, saying he was surprised that the President used the shallow rhetoric of Canada's jingoes. He found Mr. Roosevelt's reply commendable. It was an open secret, he said, that in the reciprocity campaign special interests of the United States joined hands with the special interests of Canada to defeat the agreement, "both singing lustily 'God Save the King,' but also murmuring to themselves, 'God save our monopolies and our Trusts.'" Canada could not be made an "adjunct" of the United States except with her consent, which could not be gained by the proffer of all the United States' wealth.—The Senate, 45 to 11, passed the House bill providing that work on Government contracts shall be done under the eight hour law.—A trust company in Buffalo and a large bank in New York have formally refused to answer the questions sent to them by the Money Trust committee. Other banks have declined informally. It is expected that the committee will seek to compel answers to be given.

Trust Cases In the suit of the Government relating to 950,000 bags of Rio coffee held in New York warehouses and owned by the Brazilian Government and the State of Sao Paulo, the Federal Circuit Court, on the 28th, declined to grant the injunction and temporary receivership which had been sought. On the 27th, speaking at the banquet of the Pan-American Union, Señor Da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, sharply criticised our Government for bringing this suit. It was a heavy blow, he said, to "hopes of a new era in our commercial relations." The proceeding was based upon a revolutionary doctrine, and our Government had claimed in court a forfeiture of property owned by Brazil. The action was equivalent to international discourtesy. His remarks were made in the presence of Secretary Knox. While Attorney-General Wickersham says there is no friction between him and the Secretary, it is asserted by many newspapers that the suit was begun without the Secretary's knowledge, and that the latter has urged a withdrawal of it. There were reports

last week that it would be discontinued, and other reports that there would be a new suit, less objectionable to Brazil.—The Government's suit against the Atlantic steamship combination, relating to steerage passengers, is to be tried within a few weeks.—A continued advance in the price of beef, the price now at Chicago being the highest in thirty years, gives weight to a report of the Bureau of Statistics. Packers have asserted in explanation that recent shipments of live stock from the West have been very light. The bureau shows, however, that receipts of live stock at the seven principal markets in April were greater than in any preceding April since 1907, and that receipts for the first four months of the year were larger than those of any corresponding period during the last decade. Consequently, there is a demand for new legal proceedings against what is called the Beef Trust, and a resolution has been introduced in the House directing the Department of Justice to make an inquiry without delay. An investigation will be made by the House Judiciary committee, and it is expected that the Government will sue for a dissolution of the combination.—John D. Rockefeller was a witness last week in a suit relating to control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, in which it is alleged that the Standard combination still exists. He asserted that dissolution of it had been completely effected.

Labor Questions The number of hotel and restaurant waiters on strike in New York City steadily increased last week, until about 4,000 men were out. Among the twenty-one hotels affected were the Waldorf-Astoria, Plaza, Astor, St. Regis, Vanderbilt and Knickerbocker. A dozen of the finest restaurants and two clubs were also in the list. All continued to do business. Many vacancies were filled by applicants residing in the city, and a considerable number of negro waiters were brought up from the South. The employers were willing to grant an increase of wages, but refused to recognize the union.—At the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, in Los Angeles, for bribing jurors in the McNamara case, Bert H. Franklin, formerly chief detec-

tive for the McNamara defense, testified last week for the prosecution, saying Darrow gave him money to be used in buying jurors. It was proposed to him, he said, in Darrow's interest, that he should plead guilty to bribery, in consideration of the payment of a fine of \$5,000 and \$3,000 more for himself.—The increase of 25 cents a ton in the price of anthracite coal, following the recent settlement with the miners, has led to an inquiry by the Federal District Attorney at Philadelphia, and a resolution for another inquiry has been introduced in the House at Washington. An investigation will also be made by the Merchants' Association of New York.

Municipal Corruption The employment of William J. Burns, the well known detective, by residents of Atlantic City, N. J., about a year ago, to inquire as to official corruption there, has led to disclosures affecting many persons. Four members of the Council have confessed, in signed statements and in court, that they took bribes for the passage of an ordinance, and it is expected that as many more will be convicted. At least a score of other employees of the city are implicated. To get the proof, Burns used a fictitious project for a million-dollar concrete walk to displace the board walk along the shore front. There will be many indictments. The evidence relates to repeating at elections, other election frauds, the corrupt protection of gambling places and disorderly houses, the purchase of hospital supplies, etc. Burns will be retained for some time to come, and those who employed him will strive to cleanse the city with his help.—Charges made in Pittsburgh by the Voters' League, and supported by religious organizations, have compelled proceedings for the impeachment of three heads of municipal departments.—Mayor Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, has appointed a commission of twenty-one prominent residents (four of them are women) to make an investigation concerning vice in that city.—In San Francisco the last of the indictments against Ex-Mayor Schmitz was dismissed last week, and the court expressed regret that Abraham Ruef was the only member of the old ring who was suffering punishment. Ruef is publishing in a

San Francisco paper the story of his criminal career.

The "Titanic" Report On May 28 the sub-committee of the United States Senate made its report on the loss of the "Titanic." On the same day the chairman of the sub-committee, William Alden Smith, of Michigan, made a speech on the subject. The Senator disavowed "experience or special knowledge of nautical affairs," but held that "very few important facts which were susceptible of being known" had escaped him. He defended the detention of British subjects to secure their testimony, stating that his course was simply "to gather the facts . . . while they were still vivid realities. Questions of diverse citizenship gave way to the universal desire for the simple truth."

Senator Smith commented upon the "mystery" of the "Titanic's" captain disregarding danger "when other and less pretentious vessels doubled their lookout or stopped their engines." The force of the impact must have indicated to Captain Smith the fact that his ship was doomed; blamable, therefore, was the failure of captain and officers to give an immediate and general alarm or to make other than haphazard attempts to save the lives of passengers. In paying a tribute to Phillips, the wireless operator who lost his life, Senator Smith exclaimed:

"When the world weeps together over a common loss, all nations should take steps wisely to regulate wireless telegraphy and see that operators are fairly paid."

Condemning the failure of the "Californian" to learn the facts of the "Titanic" wreck and to save the lives of her passengers and crew, the Senator commented on the fact that the ship was within easy reach of the scene for nearly four hours after her wireless operator knew of the collision. Captain Lord, of the "Californian," is placed, he continued, under "a tremendous responsibility." Senator Smith condemned also the "reign of silence" which was maintained ashore, after the tragedy. He recommended that the lanes of travel be more carefully defined, and more precautions of various kinds adopted by merchantmen. The committee report is largely a review of the evidence and a

recommendation of legislation. Here are some of its conclusions:

Many more lives could have been saved had the survivors been concentrated in a few lifeboats, and had the boats thus released returned to the wreck for others. The lifeboats could have saved 1,176 persons—instead of 706.

The supposedly watertight compartments of the "Titanic" were not watertight, because of the non-watertight condition of the decks, where the transverse bulkheads ended.

The steamship "Californian" was nearer the sinking steamer than the nineteen miles reported by her captain, and her officers and crew "saw the distress signals . . . and failed to respond to them in accordance with the dictates of humanity, international usage and the requirements of law." The mysterious lights on an unknown ship, seen by the passengers on the "Titanic," undoubtedly were those of the "Californian." Eight ships, all equipped with wireless, were in the vicinity of the "Titanic," the "Olympic" farthest away—512 miles.

No general alarm was sounded, no whistle blown, and no systematic warning given to the endangered passengers, and it was fifteen or twenty minutes after the collision before Captain Smith ordered his wireless operator to send out a distress message.

The "Titanic's" crew was only meagerly acquainted with its positions and duties in an accident, and only one drill was held before the maiden trip. Many of the crew joined the ship only a few hours before she sailed, and were in ignorance of their positions until the following Friday.

Some of the committee's recommendations are as follows:

Ships carrying more than 100 passengers should have two searchlights; a revision should be made of steamships inspection laws of foreign countries to the standard proposed in the United States; every ship should be required to carry sufficient lifeboats for all passengers and crew; the use of wireless should be regulated to prevent interference by amateurs; all ships should have a wireless operator on constant duty.

Bulkheads should be so spaced that any two adjacent compartments of a ship may be flooded without sinking. Transverse bulkheads forward and abaft the machinery should be continued watertight to the uppermost continuous structural deck, and this deck should be fitted watertight.

—London's yellow press treats Senator Smith's report and speech as a "violent, unreasonable diatribe," of "amazing ignorance." The speech in especial is termed "grotesque" and made up of "inflated rhetoric."—"The promptness and knightly sympathy" of Captain A. H. Rostron, of the rescue-ship "Carpathia" (we quote Senator Smith) was recognized on May 29,

when a committee of "Titanic" survivors presented to him, at New York, a silver loving cup. Medals were presented to every member of his vessel's crew.—In foggy weather in New York harbor, on the same day, the New York and Porto Rico liner "Berwind," outward bound, rammed the 3,519-ton French liner "Hudson," from Bordeaux. The incoming steamer was able to reach a Brooklyn pier and to land her passengers and their luggage before sinking.—Government regulations which go into effect October 1, and will apply to all German passenger steamers carrying 100 persons (including crew) require that a wireless apparatus, radius of 100 nautical miles, must be carried.—The President of the Board of Trade, Sydney Buxton, has been severely attacked in the House of Commons for "neglect to carry out the recommendations of his own committee" before the "Titanic" tragedy occurred. Among his critics have been Major Martin Archer-Shee, M. P., and Lord Charles Beresford. The Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck of the "Titanic" has been adjourned to June 4. The testimony of the Duff-Gordons brought to its hearings large and fashionable crowds. Lord Mersey, in conducting the hearing, spared Sir Cosmo as far as possible and said: "The whole of this incident [i. e., the alleged refusal of the Duff-Gordons to save the lives of fellow passengers] was only a small affair."—Fire broke out on the steamship "Carmania" in the West Huskisson dock, at Liverpool, the afternoon of June 2. The fire was not checked until great damage had been done to the Cunarder.

The Uprising in Cuba At the end of last week the Cuban Government had made little if any

progress in the work of subduing the negro rebellion, which, however, was confined to the eastern end of the island. Replying to President Gomez's long protest against what seemed to be preparations for intervention, President Taft assured him that only reasonable precautions had been taken to give the Cuban Government moral support, and that intervention was not intended. This appeased the Cuban Government and the Havana press, which had exhib-

ited anger and complained of humiliation. Gomez said he had sent 9,000 soldiers to the scene of disturbance. It was plain, however, that he was not protecting foreign property. The rebels continued to prey upon planters, to burn sugar cane and mills, and to loot the stores in small towns, whose inhabitants fled to Santiago. Property belonging to the Spanish-American Mining Company, at Daiquiri, about 20 miles from Santiago, was destroyed. There was much red tape and correspondence about landing American marines there. At last Gomez gave his consent. Mr. Taft was informed that they landed from the "Paducah" on the 31st, but it now appears that they remained on the gunboat because the rebels had been driven away when they arrived. At Guantánamo 700 marines landed and went into camp. Others were on the way to Cuba, and several battleships assembled at Key West. Mr. Taft sent to Congress a history of the disturbance, with the official correspondence. He holds that additional legislation is not needed to authorize intervention by his order; but Gomez will have time to show whether he can protect foreign property and restore peace. Mr. Steinhart, formerly consul-general at Havana, and recently interested in several large undertakings, says the American capital invested is \$400,000,000, the English capital \$200,000,000, and the German capital \$70,000,000. Estenoz, the rebel leader, says the uprising is due to the law forbidding the organization of a negro party and to the denial of civil and political rights to negroes by the Government and the courts. He will fight, he adds, until the law is repealed. At the end of the week it was reported that 145 rebels (18 of them women) had been slain in a battle. There were rumors of an uprising at Manzanillo and fears of trouble at Havana. The strike controversy with the longshoremen there has been settled. Sir H. H. Johnston, the well-known English explorer and colonial administrator, says a study of the Cuban problem has convinced him that the proper solution of it, in the interest of the United States, England, France, Germany and the Cubans themselves, would be annexation to this country.—On

the evening of the 2d, Estenoz and his men took the village of La Maya, 30 miles from Santiago, and destroyed it by fire.

Mexico's Revolutionists

There was no battle in northern Mexico last week. Orozco and many of his men were in the city of Chihuahua. Huerta was moving northward slowly, rebuilding burned bridges and relaying railway tracks. His attack from the south was to be supplemented by an attack from the west by about 2,000 Federals, who have been near Douglas, Ariz. There were persistent reports in Chihuahua that Huerta had been caught in a trap; that Campa, with part of Orozco's original force, was behind him and had captured Torreon, his base. But these were denied at the capital. It was said that such stories were told in Chihuahua to hearten the rebel soldiers, who were dissatisfied, being out of money and ammunition. Many had deserted. Their hatred of Americans was plainly shown. Orozco himself addressed to the American consul a long protest against the attitude of the United States, which favored Madero, he asserted, but continually wronged the rebels. In this protest there was a covert threat, for he remarked that he might not be able to restrain the Mexican people when they realized the discrimination against the rebel cause. He appears to have been moved by his failure to smuggle ammunition across the line. For the hostility of this protest he was sharply reproved by our Government and required to give safe conduct for Americans who desired to leave Chihuahua. Nearly all of them wanted to go. They feared the angry rebel soldiers and the effect of hostile articles in the local press. Therefore a majority of the Americans left the city and crossed the border. Orozco had compelled the banks to buy his bonds and was buying supplies with scrip of his own manufacture. It was said that two peace commissions had come to him, one from Madero, offering to make him Minister of War, and the other from a group of Congressmen, offering to oust Madero, with his help. But it is also said that these tales were told to encourage his men. Madero said he could not be induced to give up his

office and that he would accept from Orozco or Zapata nothing but unconditional surrender. Americans have been robbed by rebels in Sinaloa, and many have fled to Mazatlan. Mexico has negotiated a loan of \$10,000,000 for one year with Speyer & Co. At the end of the week it was reported that Huerta's rear guard, near Torreon, had been whipped, and that the rebels there had taken 400 prisoners. Later dispatches did not confirm this story.

South and Central America General Pedro Nel Ospina, formerly Colombia's Minister at Washington, published a statement in New York, last week, concerning the controversy about Panama. He believed, he said, that the day was not far distant when this controversy would be settled by the submission of it to the Hague tribunal. Influential members of the United States Congress and representative American newspapers were demanding justice for Colombia:

"Today it would be morally impossible for a self-respecting Administration to ignore the claims of Colombia and to refuse to her alone that which the Government of the United States is offering to all the other nations of the earth—that is to say, the right to have all questions concerning the interpretation of public treaties settled by impartial arbitration. Whatever the personal sacrifices I have made to arouse public opinion in this country, they have been insignificant compared with the satisfaction I feel on seeing the day of justice draw near and knowing that once again, thanks to the American people, right will have triumphed over wrong."

On the same day a Cartagena (Colombia) newspaper asserted that as the result of negotiations at Bogota, our Government had consented to pay Colombia \$30,000,000 and procure for her a loan of \$70,000,000. This was promptly denied by the State Department at Washington.—Riots prevented balloting in Lima and other cities of Peru, last week for presidential candidates. Several persons were killed. The government declared the election null and void.—The greatest snow storm known in Chili for many years has disabled the Trans-Andean railways, which are so deeply buried that it may not be possible to use them again for a month.—The revolutionists in Santo Domingo were defeated,

last week, and one of their generals was killed.—In response to Nicaragua's petition for financial aid, our Government suggests, it is said, that some of the Government's friends should be made to disgorge millions paid in satisfaction of their claims after the recent revolution.

Lloyd-George and the Land Question A speech delivered at Swansea last week by David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of Welsh disestablishment, is described by the Unionist press as a deplorable outrage: "Vindictive, violent, and vulgar." The Liberal Chancellor asserted the right of Welsh nonconformity to manage its own spiritual affairs without interference from Canterbury or Westminster, and incidentally referred to the land question, which, he said, had been handled as if it were a hedgehog:

"If, in this country, we were as timid in business as we are in politics, instead of having the greatest international trade in the world, we would be today nothing but the coalyard of the German empire."

Mr. Lloyd-George continued:

"The greatest people in England own land which at one time belonged to the poor-paid service of religion. The vessels of the consecrated sanctuary are still on their sideboards. Meat dedicated to the altar stocks their larders today. Go to a Primrose League meeting and look at the platform. One-third of them are probably people who have got Church land. The very primroses which adorn their buttonholes were plucked from land consecrated to the service of the altar, and they have the effrontery to charge us—when we ask that the money which belongs to the poor ought to be returned—they have the effrontery to say we are robbing God."

"I will tell you what is the matter with this country. It is an unlimited monarchy. Here and there are 10,000 little Czars. They hold absolute autocratic sway. Who gave it to them—this trust and property?"

"We mean to examine the conditions of it. It is a fight full of hope for democracy."

"We are asking nothing unreasonable. We are asking nothing we are not fit for. We are not a nation of pirates seeking to pillage. We seek but our own."

—At a bye election in the northwest division of Norfolk on June 1, the Liberal candidate was elected by a majority of 6,481: an increase of over 5,000 above the Liberal majority at the last general election.

The Dockers' Strike at London

On May 28 a deputation of striking London transport workers was received by Home Secretary McKenna. They proposed to assist in unloading and conveying the necessary food supplies for the metropolis. The strikers had not, however, succeeded in preventing the movement of meat, controlled for the most part by American packers, who had been running motor lorries, loaded with chilled and frozen beef, from the water-front to the markets. The Home Office issued a statement denying the allegation that the authorities were employing soldiers and the police in the interest of the employers. Only police had been used in the maintenance of order, but the Government would, if necessary,

"use all the resources at its disposal to insure a continued supply of food to the people of London."

Except for the movement of food, which has provoked jeering, but no violence, the trade of the port of London was paralyzed, and some 140,000 men were on strike. A settlement was hoped for at a conference of the Board of Trade, to be held on May 31, but the shipowners refused to accept the Government's invitation to meet the men. The employers' association is resolved to fight to a finish, and says that the union is short of funds. Five big shipowners, including the Atlantic Transport Line, offer a minimum wage of \$10 a week for all competent men who will deal with them direct, regardless of the union. Last autumn, say the shipowners, two agreements and an award were reached. "All these have now been set aside," no notice was given to the employers before the strike was called, and the employers "have no confidence and no assurance that any negotiations that will now take place will have any greater reality or be more permanent." The main issue concerns the status of non-union labor, the employers insisting upon the maintenance of an "open shop." A report by Sir Edward Clarke states that the trouble is mainly due to failure to carry out the clause in the existing agreement providing that differences be referred to the Board of Trade

for decision. The action of the Continental workers on the British appeal to proclaim a worldwide boycott of British shipping remains in doubt.

The French in Morocco

General Lyautey, French Resident - Governor of Morocco, sent wireless despatches from Fez on May 29 stating that the Moorish capital was practically surrounded by hostile Moors, whose number was subsequently given in unofficial reports as 30,000. General Moinier's edict fining the capital city one million francs for the recent revolt and the massacre of Jews and Frenchmen seems also to have angered the natives, who have not, however, risen or joined the rebels, who have made several attacks upon Fez. These insurrectionaries made an attack on May 28, but were repulsed and left 30 dead on the field. The French had 5 killed and 8 wounded. There were earlier attacks, in which 60 of the French garrison are said to have been wounded. A "holy war" seems to have been proclaimed, and 50,000 natives are said to have gathered in the Taza region. The French troops are not numerous enough to undertake a decisive sortie against these forces, tho their commander deems them capable of defending Fez against all attack. The Sultan, Mulai Hafid, who is regarded by the rebels as a traitor for having accepted the French protectorate, is said to have shown great alarm, but is cheered by the fact that the population of the capital has not joined the enemy. The latter have proclaimed a son of Mal Ainin, a famous religious chief and Sahara sorcerer who died last year, their Sultan. According to the correspondent of the London *Times* at Tangier, certain natives complain that the French have illegally seized and remained in possession of their lands. Experience shows, he continues, the difficulty of a native obtaining justice against Frenchmen, but the French authorities promise a new code of laws within two years' time. A false report current in Madrid represented the Moors as having massacred General Lyautey and Eugène Regnault, formerly Minister to Morocco, with their staffs.



Photograph by Ella M. Boulton, Pomfret, Conn.

The Shining Path—First Prize



Photograph by W. S. Davis, Orient, N. Y.

"And as a Breaking Battle Was the Sea"



Photograph by R. Bridge, N. Adams, Mass.

"And All Things Whisper to Their Spirits 'Peace'"



Photograph by W. S. Davis, Orient, N. Y.

Ready to Sail - Second Prize



Photograph by Mrs. F. W. Smith, Paterson, N. J.

A Brother of the Angle



Photograph by Mrs. L. Webber, Portland, Mich

Dangling



Photograph by I. J. Houston, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Yachting on Lake Erie



Photograph by N. Coutant, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Little Fisher Maid



1. Photograph by S. P. Brownell, W. Barnet, Vt

Kitty's Bath



2. Photograph by B. B. Bell, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Fisherman's Luck



3. Photograph by N. Contant, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Launching



4. Photograph by M. E. Grier, Danville, Pa

An Adventure



Photograph by W. S. Davis, Orient, N. Y.

A Summer's Day at Noank



Photograph by W. S. Davis, Orient, N. Y.

Sunset, Orient Harbor, L. I.



Photographed by H. B. Cook, Alma, Mich.

"Rich with the Darkened Autumn Leaves"



Photograph by T. A. Mason, Moorhead, Minn.

No Game in Sight



Photograph by O. W. Smith, Durand, Wis.

The Trout Fisher



Photograph by R. B. Bell, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Great Expectations



Photograph by N. Coutant, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Breezy Hilltop



Photograph by R. Bridge, N. Adams, Mass.

The Scenes of My Childhood



Photograph by S. P. Brownell, W. Barnet, Vt.
Pastures Green



Photograph by S. P. Brownell, W. Barnet, Vt.
"Thru Woods and Meads, In Shade and Sun"



Photograph by J. H. Tarbell, Boston, Mass.

Fording the Creek



Photograph by Ella M. Boulton, Pomfret, Conn.

Nature's Garden



Photograph by Clarence A. Purchase, Jamaica, N. Y.

Old Beech Tree, Roslyn, L. I.



Photographs by E. M. Baulk, Pomfret, Conn.

The Swans in Central Park





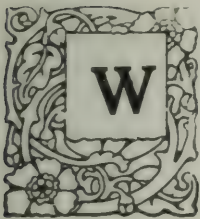
Photograph by A. H. French, Brookline, Mass.

Saco Lake, N. H.



[Our readers have responded generously to our invitation. From north, south, east and west—especially west!—have these letters come; narrative and descriptive letters; letters humorous, pathetic and matter of fact. Our first prize goes to Miss M. Jordan, of Minneapolis, and our second prize to Mrs. Mabel Hay Barrows Mussey, of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. We wish that there were room to publish more of the letters which we have received—and prizes for more of their writers. Right here let us refer to the paragraph which we publish on an editorial page with regard to the 1913 Vacation Number.—EDITOR.]

A Factory Girl's Vacation.



WHEN the dismissal bell rang that third of July I climbed down from the high stool where I had been pasting samples since seven o'clock and made my way to the elevator. I was worn out with the noise, the dirt and the foul air, and heartsick

because of the oaths and jests heard all day long.

Tho I knew my face was covered with dust and grime I did not stop to wash at the dirty sink, where fifty or more were already congregated waiting their turn. Instead, I hurried on, conscious of my dusty and disheveled appearance, and also of a disgusting odor of glue. Ladies in dainty attire looked askance at me, and as I stepped on the crowded street car it seemed as if passengers drew away from me with a gesture of repulsion.

The long weary ride was at last at an end. I lived far out in order to get cheaper rent and purer air than can be obtained in the heart of the city. As I entered the little room which I shared with a girl friend, the shadows of twilight were falling. In the gloom I distinguished my friend sitting by the one window which supplied what air and light it could to the stuffy little room.

"Aren't you glad tomorrow is the Fourth?" she inquired.

"Indeed I am," I replied, sinking wearily into a chair.

"Let's go to the country," said Mamie.

"How I wish we could!" I exclaimed; "but you know we cannot afford it."

"I've got it all planned out," continued Mamie. "It will cost us seventy-five cents to get out there and return, but we can earn that picking berries. Here's the advertisement in the *Journal*. 'Pickers wanted, good wages, take Minnetonka car.' Lizzie told me about it. She picked berries all one season. We'll take bread and butter with us and buy milk and berries out there. Just think, neither of us have tasted a strawberry this summer!"

"It will be sure to rain," I said, dolefully.

"Something always happens to spoil any pleasure we might have."

But it didn't. The next morning dawned bright and beautiful. By seven o'clock we were aboard the train and by eight o'clock we were walking swiftly along a country road toward Mr. T's residence.

Mr. T. engaged us readily, for many of his regular pickers had disappointed him, he said, on account of it being the Fourth. His son conducted us to the berry patch and gave us each a crate containing sixteen small wooden boxes—for filling which we were to receive a cent and a half apiece.

"Isn't this some change from the factory?" I asked, looking around at the encircling woods and fields with white farmhouses nestling among them.

"Listen to that bird sing!" she replied.

"Don't stop," I said. "We must earn our fare out here, at any rate."

We worked hard all morning, but work under such circumstances is a pleasure; altho we did get somewhat stiff getting up and down so often. The birds sang to us, the soft winds played about us. I felt as if we had been transplanted to another planet.

By noon Mamie had earned sixty cents and I, fifty. We climbed to the top of the hill to eat our luncheon. There in the shade of a great tree we partook of our bread, butter, berries and a quart of milk which we had procured from a farmhouse nearby. From there we could see the blue lake and a white sailboat skimming its surface.

After an hour's rest we resumed our work. We were the only ones left in the field, as all the other workers had stopped at noon on account of it being the Fourth. At five o'clock when the berries had to be shipped Mamie had \$1.05 to her credit and I ninety-five cents.

"If you want to keep on working, girls," said Mrs. T., "you can have all you will pick, for the ripe berries will be spoiled by tomorrow and it will be all the better for the vines to have them picked."

So we worked away until six o'clock, when we each had another crate full, Mamie helping me to finish mine as I was not so rapid a picker as she was. As this was rather more than we could carry back to the city

Mrs. T. said she would keep one of the crates and pay us for it, as she wanted to make some jam.

We had enough bread and butter with us for our supper, so we bought another quart of milk, and also asked Mrs. T. if she would sell us some hard-boiled eggs. She gave us six for ten cents, and you may laugh, but each of us ate three, for our day in the open air had given us a fine appetite.

After supper we sat in the pavilion on the lake shore until eight o'clock when we returned to the city, each carrying a package containing eight boxes of berries and each well pleased with the day's vacation.

M. J.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Goat Herding for Vacation

What do you want in vacation? Change of occupation? Thrilling experiences? Then by all means keep goats. The baby was ordered to have goat's milk. His mother, who boasted her ability to milk a cow, scoffed at any difficulty in milking a goat—before the goat came!

Our hillside offered a pleasant pastoral scene with the gentle brown mother goat tethered under the pear tree and her wicked little kid, Pan, chained to a stump. What peace! One dreamed of the ages when our ancestors mused beside their flocks.

A drop of rain! The summer idler welcomes a refreshing shower—not so the keeper of goats. Jossie must be hurried to her stall, Pan sheltered in the chicken house, lest they plot evil together.

It is almost noon, the hour when the roar of blasting the Palisades is heard—timid Jossie must not be left alone. You stand by her heard, hoping some one is guarding Pan. Bang! A black streak down the road is the blur of escaping Pan. What chase compares with this! The weary victor finally climbs the hill carrying a frantic bundle of innumerable black legs. The broken chain is mended and the wicked kid is staked where the lilacs will shades him from the returned sunshine. No one knows what has become of the baby meantime. A mere baby may be left to take care of himself.

It is mealtime, and the family gather, not to eat, but to plan the menu for the goats. They consented to eat a few oats for breakfast—no hope of urging that twice a day. The baby has a chunk of dry bread which he holds out to Jossie who nibbles it daintily, then turns languidly away. Pan rushes for it, horns down—over goes the fat baby shouting with laughter. The housewife offers carrot tops, parsnips, potato and apple parings. For the goats they do not exist. The man of the house brings hay, alfalfa and corn ground with the meat-chopper, in vain. The goats continue to bleat vehemently as they have done all the morning. Over the wall comes a sympathetic neighbor with a bag of cabbage leaves. Jossie lets her eye linger a moment on their crisp whiteness—that is all. An inspiration! Oil, vinegar and a dash of salt—and cold slaw is

set before my Lady Jossie. The day is won, but what effect will it have on the milk for the baby? Pan is given a dish of milkman's milk, in which he promptly steps. That means another dishful, as their daintinesses will go hungry rather than eat or drink anything not "kosher."

The summer afternoon invites a nap. "Meck—meck,—meck,—where's everybody? Meck,—don't go off and leave us alone! Meck—meck—meck. I want my FOLKS! Meck—meck!" Humbly we return to the piazza till milking. To each of the family a task is assigned, one to Jossie, one to Pan. Jossie is chained in the barn, her head firmly clasped in the grandmother's arms. The man of the house seizes the hind legs: the mother, calling to the excited neighbors to keep the baby from crawling too near, advances with her quart measure and the dance begins. In the cool dimness of the barn is a blur of sound and color, a bang, crash, meck and ha! ha! proudly the milker surveys her measure—five ounces! One more tussle—and goats, milkmaid, lords and ladies in waiting—and the precious five ounces—are catapulted from the barn! Milkman's milk tonight, or the baby must go supperless to bed.

Morning dawns and we arise, wiser, hum-



By Mrs. M. H. B. Mussey, Croton, N. Y.
PAN AND HIS PLAYFELLOW

bler and hopeful. Cheerfully the family gathers for the great event of the hour—the milking. The baby crows on his father's shoulder, the mother runs gaily to the quiet barn. Within too is peace—for Pan has broken his bonds and with mad joy and frisking tail is just draining from his contented mother the last drop of our baby's breakfast!

Two goats for sale—pretty creatures—Josie and Pan! Will you buy?

MABEL HAY BARROWS MUSSEY.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Our Vacation Home.

In the spring of 1881 I was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. As I had stirred the soil in my youth I naturally longed to get back to the bosom of mother earth. And after I had discovered an abandoned farm and lived there six months I was a well man endowed with pristine vigor. That farm became our vacation home for twenty years.

The farm is situated in the beautiful town of Topsfield, Mass., twenty miles from Boston. Originally it contained thirty-five acres, but it has gradually increased until now we have one hundred acres. It is one mile from station, post office, library and church. It is near a river furnishing facilities for boating, bathing and fishing—an ideal location. On it stands a venerable house, beautiful for situation, containing twelve rooms. The family consists of parents, three sons, three daughters and an intelligent Maine woman as helper and assistant mother.

The boys came home from school and college and worked on the farm to earn money to pay their way, incidentally to develop the muscle necessary to place them high in college athletics. One year we saved enough from the farm, inclusive of vacation expenses, to put a boy thru one year in college.

Hay became our principal product. We studied soils, methods, seeds, fertilizers and markets until we became experts in this line of farming. In 1906 we received a premium for raising six tons of hay from one acre. In 1911 our hay product amounted to 175 tons. One after another of the boys succeeded to the superintendency of the farm, thereby gaining a knowledge of business as well as agriculture.

We have a fine orchard, producing excellent and abundant fruit. We also cultivate peaches, plums, pears and small fruits. Our garden is one of the best, and we keep a cow. Thus we live on the fat of the land, and the boys have grown up into stalwart manhood. The ladies use our new and spacious barn as a recreation and reception room. Here we have lots of fun, friends, good times and are happy.

During eighteen of these twenty years I was pastor of a new church in Haverhill, the Riverside, which we helped to build, equip and train, and of which I am pastor emeritus. This taxed all our energies and resources. I could give only four or five weeks a year to the farm. But it was only twelve miles from the parsonage and I drive to it every Mon-



By H. P. Noble, Falls Church, Va.

THE PILOT BOAT AT NASSAU

day—my day of rest, recreation and great joy. I have little space to chronicle results. We are now a widely scattered family. One son is in Japan, one daughter in Mexico. We are all deeply interested in missions and sharing in its work. We now live near the village on a beautiful historic spot, about one-half mile from the farm, which is under the care of our youngest son. The farm has greatly appreciated in value as well as productiveness. It is still the apple of our eye, and we regard it as a little patch of Paradise regained. I am now seventy-seven years of age, in the enjoyment of perfect health, have more physical vigor than twenty years ago and am touching life at more points and doing more work than ever. These are a few of the things which our vacation home has done for us.

GEORGE L. GLEASON.

TOPSFIELD, MASS.

Two Hours at Nassau.

As the steamship approaches Nassau, almost before land is sighted, she is met by the little two-master, and exchanges her sacks of mail for a pilot. The north-bound and south-bound steamers between New York and the south coast of Cuba meet here, and, by agreement, the first in must not leave till two hours after the other arrives, in order that the Nassau business men may have opportunity to answer their mail. The illustration shows the pilot-boat, as seen from the steamer's rail,



HAMILTON AND RED HOLE, BERMUDA

towing alongside and taking off the mail sacks. During the two hour interval little darkeys are continually imploring the tourists for a "small dive." A few coppers thrown overboard will be caught before they reach bottom, even in shallow water, and as the youngsters' heads emerge, the mouths, tho choked with coppers, are hardly clear of the water than they recommence, splutteringly, their request, "Give us a small dive, Chief."

HENRY P. NOBLE.

FALLS CHURCH, VA.

A Summer Trip to Bermuda.

I knew nothing definite of Bermuda but that the sea was a wonderful blue, and the houses were white, and that the trip was quite beyond my purse. But last year I saw the \$10 round trip advertised and determined to realize my dream of seeing the little picture islands.

We were a party of four, and took, besides a suit-case each, a steamer trunk, the expense and capacity of which we all shared. Many of our friends marveled at our foolhardiness in going to a warmer climate in summer, but we were looking for something entirely new, rather than a drop in the temperature, and the best of it was that we got both, for when we left New York on July 8th the temperature was 98°, whereas on our first night out we had to don wraps when on deck, and the temperature was never beyond 86° at mid-day in Bermuda, while it was very much cooler at night.

The \$10 rates applied to only two state-rooms on the steamer, which we took, so it is best to apply for passage at least three weeks ahead. The stateroom accommodates six people, and comfortably so. There was no

second-class passage, and absolutely no discrimination in the bill of fare, which was good and plentiful. This reminds me, that on the second day out, it being Sunday, our chaperone asked a member of the crew if there would be service that day. "Yes," said he, his German imagination not traveling any further than the dining-room. "Bullion at eleven, tea at five." Later she had the temerity to ask another Jackie, who replied that "Efferybody prayed for derselfs."

We found very comfortable homelike accommodations at a private boarding-house in Hamilton at \$10 per week each. With \$10 each for incidentals our expenses came to \$30 each for the trip. This includes drives covering in all about forty miles, visits to caves, marine gardens, lighthouses, and various other delightful side-trips. To those who take cameras I might mention that there is a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Bermuda was something "quite different" for us. It is very difficult to describe its charm briefly and adequately. The two things which imprest me most were the excellent architecture and the superior type of negro; both to the enduring credit of the English occupation. Everything is in miniature; the islands are only fifteen miles long and three miles wide, yet they hold many things strange and beautiful.

The whole place has a soothing effect, due perhaps to the absence of trolleys and motor cars, and one drops worry and rush like a worn-out garment. It is the land of the dreamer and the lotus-eater, and I would not dare stay there longer than two weeks for fear of changing my preference for the "cycle"—not "in Cathay," but Bermuda.

ALICE MILNE SIGGELKOW.

MT. KISCO, N. Y.

Three Months with a Machine

The check from home was the first har-binger of vacation. It came flying in just as final exams were commencing at college, and with it was a dear letter of regret that it should be so small.

It was at least big enough—or perhaps little enough—to be the excuse for a good deal of planning. And when one turned out her study lamp and tumbled into bed at two o'clock of a May morning it *was* a relief to banish "Math" formulæ and Old English declensions for the sake of considering whether one should plan for two or three white shirt-waists, and if this year's Valenciennes could be made to do on next year's party dress.

When the last "exam" paper had been prayerfully handed in came two days when one's aunt and oneself took an early boat to San Francisco, and a late boat home, filling the interval between crossings with delightful, frenzied shopping.

Another day went in packing year-old garments and the crisp yard-folds of new material that was to make their successors, and Thursday morning one crossed the bay to San Francisco, crossed it again to Sausalito, and boarded the puffy little narrow-gauge that set one down at noon beside the stage waiting under Cazadero redwoods.

Boosted to the high front seat (a stage-driver who has known one always has no more regard for present high-coiled hair than for former pigtails) one craned an anxious neck to be sure the precious trunk went on the hind boot, and was securely strapped in place. Fancy if it should fall off climbing a grade!

Before the forty mile drive was over the sun had dropped behind the mountains the red wagon climbed, the even had met one where the road dipped to the ocean, the moon had silvered the surf at the bottom of the black bluffs, and it was one in the morning before the home lights shone out yellow, and that trunk was set down at the garden gate.

One didn't get up for breakfast the next morning, and if an indulgent mother insisted, even lunch might be eaten in bed. But energy and ambition stirred faintly in the middle of the afternoon and brought one down stairs shortly before dinner, to begin a leisurely display of one's purchases (including their price per yard, which was commonly admitted to be surprisingly low).

By the end of the next twenty-four hours energy asserted itself more strongly. One bil-lowed out lengths of fresh, clear-colored cot-tons on one's mother's high bed, creamed a foam of tissue paper pattern over them, made a tentative snip with the shears—and plunged in. Presently the machine was pulled out of its corner to stand in the "ocean window" that overlooked the blue Pacific, not a hundred yards away—and the summer's whir began.

The three months were not all spent at the machine. There were days on the beach, others under the redwoods, with one's mother's good things for their picnic lunches. There was boating on the river, and wild-strawberry-ing in flat pastures.

But the clearest memory is of the big bed-room filled with the soft whir of the auto-matic, the treadle flying under one's feet, the faint creaking of the wicker rocker where one's mother, who frankly disavowed "cutting and fitting," sat blind-stitching one's hems, making one dozens of button-holes and whipping one's yards of seams.

Over it all the steady talk went on—joined in by the college chum who had come to summer with one, and who sat by the "orchard window," her finger holding the place in "The Hound of the Baskervilles."

When the plainer sewing was over came the day when the bed shimmered with silk mull, trellised with palest blue, over which pink roses clambered. There were dreams went into the making of that party dress, dreams of the next year's dances to which it would be worn.

When the lace was whipped on its last ruffle (they wore ruffles in those days) and it was laid, tissue-wrapped, atop the pile of finished sewing that had slowly filled the trunk, one went out to lie on one's back under the pines and look up at the blue sky thru the breeze-stirred branches, and out at the blue sea thru the rough barked trunks.

Day after tomorrow one was going back to college—to one's *Senior Year!*—what would it bring one?

But oh! dear editor! that was five years ago!

H. Q. S.

BERKELEY, CAL.



ROYAL PALMS, BERMUDA

Gloucester Fishermen.

One of the interesting sights of the Martha's Vineyard coast, and a very serious matter to those who are the chief actors, is seen when the Gloucester fishing smacks put in for a fresh supply of bait, water, ice and other necessities.

The Gloucester smack, unlike the type of fishing schooner most familiar to summer visitors, is a thing of beauty, built for speed and seaworthiness, and scrupulously clean. It gladdens one's eyes to wander to the waterfront and to find instead of the representatives of the tattered *quahaug** fleet, several Gloucestermen made fast to neighboring wharves—the crew of each working like mad to ship supplies and be first away. The matter of being first to return to the home port with a large catch aboard is of vast importance, and contested keenly by the veteran crews.

Glancing over the deck of the nearest schooner, even the most thoroughgoing landsman is impressed with the immaculate neatness from the nest of dories 'midships to the careful furl of the huge mainsail.

As we stand here admiring there is shouting up the narrow street and a wagon approaches, surrounded by women and small boys. This wagon, loaded with "bait," is from the herring-creek which yields a large supply of fresh water herring every season, which are packed aboard the fishing schooners coming all the way from Gloucester for the pur-

pose. When this glistening cargo is stowed away, they are off in a wild race for the "banks."

The presence of the crowd around the loaded wagon is due to a curious old custom allowing every male citizen a "mess" of herring each season. Hence the cluster of housewives with their dishpans. A "mess," being an unknown quantity, is determined according to the lights of the individual, consequently, the demands may frequently cause wrath on the part of those supplying bait to the impatient fishermen, thereby occasioning much amusement among the spectators—including all the youngsters.

Arriving at the wharf, the wagon is backed toward the stringpiece, and the transfer of the herring quickly and systematically carried on. A large basket on a tackle is loaded and swung aboard, then guided to the open hatch and dropped quickly to the schooner's hold where the bait is stored.

We watched as many as five schooners struggle to be first away and, as they cleared the harbor, a sixth put into port for bait. Fast as this skipper worked his men, he seemed to be followed by misfortune, for, after extraordinary delays, when he was at last prepared to take up the pursuit of his rivals, the unlucky crew made sail and, in their haste, worked in too close to the opposite shore and brought up hard and fast in shoal water.

It seemed strange to see the beautiful schooner, her sails drawing, with a slight list, standing motionless. All day she held, and

*Quahaug: Indian name for little neck clams.



ABOARD A GLOUCESTER FISHERMAN



"THE GLOUCESTER SMACK IS A THING OF BEAUTY"

all day the wind continued to fill her sails, but not until late afternoon at flood tide was she released from her exasperating position.

Then no time was lost in making for deep water, closing up the long distance between the belated schooner and her luckier sisters.

J. M. Rosé.

EDGARTOWN, MASS.

On an Alberta Homestead.

My son had taken up a claim in Alberta about one hundred miles east of Calgary. Boys can take homesteads in western Canada when they are eighteen and prove up when they are twenty-one, living only eighteen months, or three summers, on the place. They have to cultivate ten acres each year and inhabit a comfortable shack.

The school superintendent said the boy would get as much out of six months a year in school, and the rest up against the real thing on the frontier, as he would with the whole year in high school.

I determined to visit the "kid" on the claim. A fellow-minister had two sons on adjoining claims. We secured homesteaders' rates; slept two in a bunk in a tourist car at fifty cents per; and landed at a six months old town on the C. P. We knew the boys were on "23:11," and that was forty miles away. We fell in with a Michigan homesteader who was going with a load of fence poles sixty miles north, and got a ride. The first day we made twenty-five miles, at the rate of three an hour, and passed one house. We crossed the Red Deer River on the Gov-

ernment ferry, slept in a "road house" and did the remaining fifteen miles in a little over half a day.

The shack was ten feet by twelve; cost \$28 for the lumber and \$21 for hauling, and was "home made" including chair, table and bunk. A buffalo trail ran past the door, a buffalo skull was over the entrance, and the prairie looked just as it had for the last 10,000 years. A bunch of Omaha boys had taken up about 3,000 acres of some of the best land in Canada. It would raise 50 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats to the acre. Every inch could be plowed. Fifty shacks could be seen where a year before there were none. I met a man who went sixty miles for supplies, thirty miles for coal, four miles for water; but the air and the land and the sunlight were free; the railroad was coming, and soon he and his son would have a square mile of splendid land, worth at low estimate \$12,000.

We cooked and slept and ate and worked. On Sundays we had a spread and invited in the neighbors. We nailed a long plank from the small table to the wall, and eleven sat down—eleven men and one woman; she looked like an angel, for we had not seen a woman for many days.

To vary the vacation we secured a small boat and drifted for eight days down the beautiful Red Deer River. We saw numberless beaver, endless strata of coal; feasted on bushels of Saskatoon berries, witnessed beautiful scenery, saw half a dozen people in the 250 miles, slept out every night and reached home looking like British Columbia Siwash.

The value of this kind of outing is that you have a good time, see real life, lay the foundation of empire and end up with a \$3,000 farm instead of an empty pocketbook.

F. C. ROUSE.

OMAHA, NEB.

A "Hunting" Vacation.

My vacation was not of the usual kind, intended solely for pleasure and recreation, but it was my annual visit to the home of my childhood. With the pleasure, I had planned to combine a search for some literary material which I had been unable to find at home. So it may properly be termed a "hunting" expedition. I visited libraries in Baltimore, New York, Worcester, Salem and Boston. I was looking for a book of metrical psalms, which was said to have been issued in 1641. I did not then know the riches of the New York Public Library along these lines, but I thought I would look there. It was only two days after the opening of the new building. I went into its music room and spent some time searching the shelves, but could not find my book. Then I was directed to the room where the treasures are kept under lock and key. Here I had to wait only a few minutes after making known my errand before, when, much to my surprise and delight, the coveted volume was placed in my hands and I could turn its pages as I choose. And then to be told that this is the only copy of this psalm book that is known to exist!

Next I wanted to see the home of Simon Bradstreet, in North Andover, Mass. Bradstreet was one of the colonial governors of Massachusetts. The home is also of further interest because his wife, Anne Dudley Bradstreet, was the first American poetess. I had been told that the people who lived in it were very willing to show it to visitors, but when I reached the open door, I could look in, but not go in; for no one was at home, and the screen door was locked. But I found the old burying ground nearby and spent some time reading the quaint and peculiar inscriptions. One stone stated that the person buried beneath it "Departed this life being melted to death by extreme heat."

One of my earliest recollections is that of seeing the funeral train bearing the body of Vice-President Wilson from Washington for burial in his adopted home town of Natick, Mass. Now I had proposed to myself to find out more of the early life of that man, once so prominent. I had relatives in Natick, and while visiting there a gentleman called who now owns the former home of Mr. Wilson. He was able to add to my stock of knowledge. A week later, while waiting at the cross-roads for an electric car, I met a lady, who, I soon learned, was from Farmington, N. H., the birthplace of Henry Wilson. Our conversation soon put me in possession of other facts that I was seeking. Everything

seemed to come my way and to add to the knowledge I was after. Nearly every day of that two weeks was planned ahead, and all the plans were carried out; so that at the end of the time I had visited many old friends, and had learned many of the things that I had been looking for, or had discovered clues successfully followed up later on. Some perhaps would not call this a real vacation, but it certainly was a relief from the routine work of the rest of the year.

FRANK J. METCALF.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Aunt Joe's" Way.

January, 1904, Aunt Joe was left a widow at the age of fifty. The next June her only children, a son and daughter, who were coming home from college, were killed in a railroad accident. Thus in a few brief months her heart and her home were left desolate. Being her only near relation I dropped my work as teacher in Chicago and joined my lot to hers.

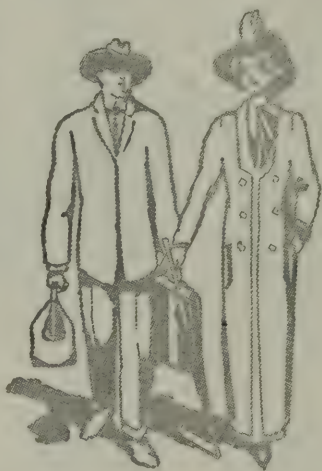
For three summers we left her fine old country home in Iowa and sought change of thought and scene in visiting many interesting places, or in resting awhile in mountain resort or by the sea-side.

Aunt Joe's deep grief left her little interest in life and she felt her future was a blank; still she agreed to these trips with me, saying I had need and a right to such recreation. I allowed her to

think so, tho my only motive was to seek such varied sights and experiences as might draw her mind from the past and arouse pleasure and interest in the present—tho my efforts found little success.

Before the next summer I became interested in accounts of "outings" given to poor children from the big cities. Then an inspiration came—why not spend our vacation at home, and while helping others bring about conditions that would lead Aunt Joe out of herself, would cause her to exert herself for others and so find new life in their lives? As usual she let me plan for our summer, and thru a friend among the Chicago teachers it was easily arranged.

In the middle of June, with its abundance of sunshine and flowers, we received our first little guests; eight shy young girls, thin, pale-faced, shabbily dressed, with eyes full of wonder at country sights so strange to children from the heart of their busy city. Aunt Joe's heart warmed to them at once and she was as eager as I in setting them in the two big, cosy rooms arranged for their use, in seeing that each one had abundance of the fresh, delicious food found at its best on a country table, and in making them feel perfectly free to romp and run and play to their heart's content in the lovely out-doors. The affectionate natures of the girls responded to the kind influences about them, their cheeks colored and filled out, their laughter rang



out more merrily, their strength increased from day to day. I can but hint at the pleasure with which they gathered the wild flowers or decked themselves with the June roses, or with what vim they hunted for the loveliest spots in the nearby groves, or joined in the novel work of weeding *real* flower-beds, or picking the rich strawberries and green peas for their meals. Not less did they enjoy two busy hours in the morning when Aunt Joe and I taught them to sew, and helped each girl to make a few pretty garments for herself. Perhaps the best time of all was evening when we gathered on the wide veranda and quietly talked or told stories or sang together as the twilight gathered.

The day the girls were to leave us Aunt Joe said to me, "I have gladly done this, feeling that it was for my own girl's sake; could not we give a similar outing to some boys for my boy's sake?" Of course her wish was carried out. A week after we said good-bye to our girls the place was merry again, but this time with boyish shout and laughter.

That was the beginning; our vacations since have all been on the same plan, and now Aunt Joe forgets the sorrows of the past and smiles as she plans and works for her foster children. Whether they or we two have received the greater benefits I know not, but our experience has confirmed the trite saying, "He gaineth joy, who giveth joy."

A. C. I.

TINGLEY, IOWA.

Thunder and Lightning.

It was a delightfully cool July day—one of those ideal June days which on Mount Desert Island linger on far into the summer. Our party of nine, six ladies and three gentlemen, had made the ascent of famous Mount Green. A young lady from the far South and a gentleman from New York City, scorning the commonplace return by the route we had followed in coming, descended the mountain on the "off side." When last seen, far down the ravine, they were vigorously beckoning us on. Our natural inference being that they had discovered a road, or at least a path, along the stream at the base of the mountain, we decided to follow their lead. About half-way down the steep mountain-side, a conservative member of the party called a halt and, pointing to the out-cropping rock everywhere about us, remarked upon the impossibility of returning should the gorge below be impassable.

"Nothing is impassable," exclaimed a decidedly athletic young lady.

The base of the mountain was reached, but, to our chagrin, we found no road, not even a path. The mountain-side extended down almost to the stream, and then abruptly terminated in a ledge of rock which, with a corresponding ledge at the base of the mountain opposite, formed a narrow waterway presumably leading to the harbor.

Discovering an opening in the wall of rock, we descended to the bed of the stream. There, seated upon a huge boulder, we gave ourselves up to the enjoyment of the scene. The wild flowers along the edge of the wall which shut us in, the lichens on the moist rocks, the miniature cascade, the faint suggestion of a rainbow, and, withal, the solemn silence, broken only by the ripple of the water and the distant song of birds, dispelled the last lingering sense of foreboding.

Before resuming our tramp we exhausted our combined lung-power in an endeavor to reach with our voices the venturesome pair who had "gone before." In vain. And suddenly, as from a clear sky, came a clap of thunder. Turning, we saw, above the distant peak of Mount Green, the edge of an ominously black cloud. A flock of crows rose from a barren pine tree well up the mountain opposite, and with uncanny cawings and flapping of wings flew seaward.

The youngest of our party was observed to be shivering.

"Are you cold?" I asked, gallantly offering my coat.

"No," she responded appealingly. Her malady was fear!

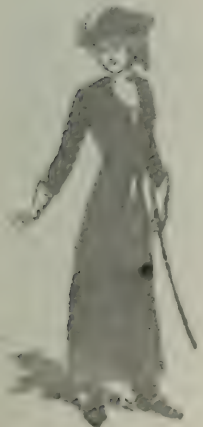
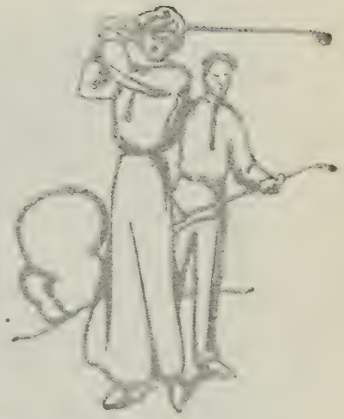
There was no more laughter. Weariness and anxiety—not to speak of hunger, for it was long past noon—were traceable on every countenance. To add to our woes, the athletic young lady to whose optimistic mind nothing had seemed impassable, slipped on a moss-covered boulder, spraining her ankle.

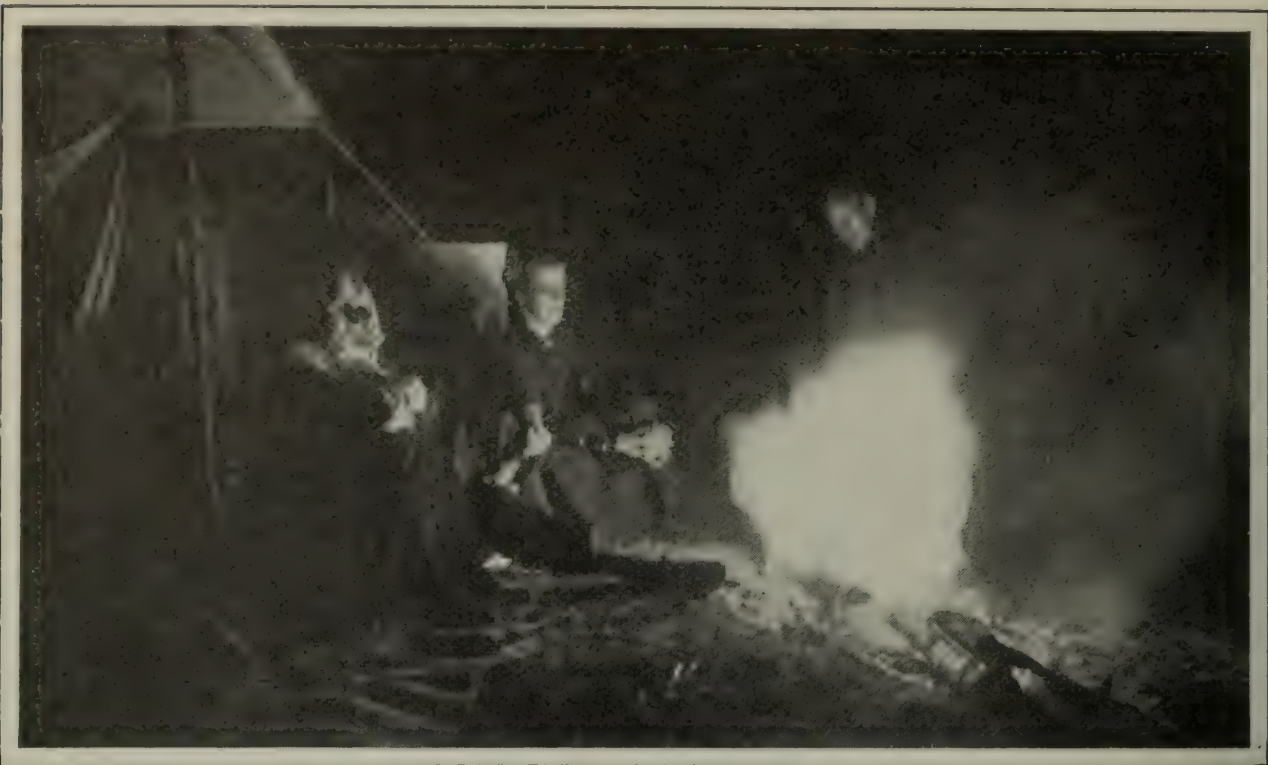
By this time the rain cloud was rushing down the mountain-side. At frequent intervals we were startled by a fierce sheet of lightning and an ear-piercing volley of thunder. A nearer flash, with a sharper rattle, was followed by the crash of a falling tree, half-way up the mountain-side.

We men, now thoroughly alarmed, held a hasty consultation. Our watches pointed toward six o'clock, and yet we were miles—how many we dared not guess—away from Bar Harbor. By agreement we set out to explore the woods—one of us on the right, the other on the left of the stream. Soon my ears were greeted with a glad "hello"—followed with an assuring "all right." My friend had discovered a cow-path, with fresh tracks pointing toward the bay!

Meantime, the rain had ceased. We took up our line of march, single file, thru the fragrant woods. Soon we found ourselves in an open space, with three small farm-houses in sight. Trudging across a low and boggy field and thru a muddy potato-patch, we presented ourselves at the nearest back door.

A kindly faced woman quitted her washboard, hastily put on a white apron, and came out to greet her unexpected guests. A big boy brought chairs from the house. Soon





By E. P. Croker, Rochester, N. Y.

IN THE GLOW OF THE CAMP-FIRE

we were comfortably seated in the back yard, grouped about our "Madonna of the Tubs," drinking tea and eating cookies—as happy as so many children at a picnic.

The Madonna was sorry her man had gone to town; but the boy would hitch up the two horses and would git us back home to the hotel, somehow. The boy would drive the skittish two-year-old—if he could ketch him, and one of us could drive t'other. We harnessed the old reliable, and after an exciting race up and down and across the field, the colt was corralled and "hitched." The lady with the sprained ankle chose a seat with the boy behind the colt. Two, less ambitious, sat behind, with legs hanging down, the rest were dumped into the truck-wagon. Thus with hair dishevelled, with dresses wet, bedraggled and muddy, our party rode thru the principal street in Bar Harbor and up to the hotel!

A hearty "thank heaven" from the elderly lady who was presumably chaperoning the young ladies, a violent handshaking with friends—including the two who were "gone before," and a cheer from the amused but sympathetic stranger-guests on the veranda, and our misadventure was over.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

DES MOINES, IA.

Vacation All the Year Round.

My vacation last year started when I got the spring fever and looked over the pages of seed, shrub and tree catalogs. Then I ordered my goods, and with old clothes on, planted and set out my purchase. How I did enjoy this work! The first season brought

me fine returns. My vegetable patch brought me in \$100 from a 40'x90' space. Later in the summer I bought an automobile for \$675, carrying two adults and at a pinch two of my children besides. It gave us many enjoyable trips. All my desire to take journeys on the ocean was gone. I got a vacation at home in beautifying my surroundings, helping the birds, watching the growth of life in all things nearest me. This vacation cost me little in money. It contented me and gave me relaxation and I added to the enjoyment of others. This was a vacation according to my means.

I am a country physician, love nature and am having a cracking good time. The population is increasing; accidents happen; infectious diseases start in September when school begins and keep up all the school session; pneumonia cases create a diversion toward spring. It is all vacation work; the joy of being alive and bucking the tiger. And I have never seriously contemplated devoting a set time to vacation. GEO. H. NORRIS.

ANNANDALE, MINN.

Alone with "Billy"

I am enjoying the pleasantest vacation of my life! I was a teacher last year—it seems so long ago—and like many others, felt that I must have a long vacation—a *real* vacation where I could do just as I pleased, with plenty of sleep and rest and quiet. Why not enter a homestead? Many of the teachers of the Northwest had done so, and had not only added years to their life, by one year outdoors with nature, but had added to their possessions a valuable quarter section of land.

I began to investigate; grew so enthusiastic

that I had my homestead entered and a cabin built by the time my year's work was done, the last of May. I immediately came to my "new home" in the woods, which is in a pretty little valley in Idaho.

How wonderful all nature seemed to me! Do you ask, "Do you live all alone and don't you get lonesome?" Yes, I live alone with nature. I brought a single companion, my pony, "Billy," with me. My nearest neighbor then an Indian a half a mile away. The nearest family, where there was a woman, nearly two miles from my cabin; as it is off the main trail, I see only those who come to my cabin. Sometimes weeks would pass without seeing a woman, but seldom a day that some lone bachelor didn't stroll past with his gun or fishing tackle.

I hadn't been in my "new home" more than a week when a big brown bear walked leisurely past, going down to the creek for his bath. I had never before seen a bear in his native home. I admired him and wished for a camera. Shortly after I saw a large cougar moving stealthily along in the dusk of evening. I called at him, he turned and looked at me. Then I wished that I had a gun and knew how to use it; as there is a \$15 bounty on a dead cougar. This naturally intimidated me so I never went out of sight of my cabin except when I was on my pony.

I was seldom lonesome and never afraid. The summer passed all too soon. But autumn was no less lovely and more invigorating with its frosty mornings. I was now "moved" to pile brush and chunks and burn them. I never built fires until evening, as there is less danger of the fire "running" after the dew

begins to fall. How I did enjoy heaping the brush on the logs and watching the bright blaze leap skyward. This work was interrupted about the middle of November by the first snowfall. The ground has been covered with a mantle of whiteness ever since. Winter has many charms for those who have time to discover them. It has passed all too swiftly for me. I had planned to read so many books, but if I have read fewer books I have read nature more.

At the close of this year, as I go forth again into the busy world, I shall carry with me pleasant memories of the "new world" of nature that I have recently discovered a little of, and that has taught me useful lessons.

MADGE D. ICE.

BENEWAH, IDAHO.

A Walt Masoniad.

A bookworm, predisposed to roam, but in vacation kept at home, resolved to spend his leisure days on INDEPENDENT waterways—from his back numbers to pick out appropriate things to read about, and in a hammock 'neath the trees to go "globe-trotting" at his ease. So, in the Argo of his mind—adventure's golden fleece to find—the Seven Seas, from bound to bound, our Jason made his cruising-ground; and what more fitting port could he choose for his first than Pagasæ? To view those painted stelæ fine, see March 11, 1909. He watched the patient toil progress, but pretty soon, I must confess, he found these ancient "diggings" "slow," and cried, "This is no kind of show. I'd rather look at Uncle Sam making his mark in Gatun Dam; so heave-ho, boys, and westward bear



By Madge D. Ice, Benewah, Idaho

THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS AND BILLY'S STABLE

—we'll go and see 'the dirt fly' there." Thence, over southern oceans wide, he sought the sacred Ganges' tide, the Delhi Durbar's pomp to see; and from that gorgeous jubilee proceeded to the Great Northwest and stemmed the mighty Yukon's breast. Then (from Beersheba back to Dan) he navigated to Japan, from Yokohama's bay to gaze on Fuji veiled in morning haze, or sharp against the sunny sky, or, in the moonlight, white and high.

Thus, roving at his fancy's will, our mariner contrived to fill his homebound life with pilgrim scenes—Hawaii and the Philippines, dear R. L. S.'s lovely isle, the fertile banks of the White Nile, Cuba and Porto Rico, and the ports of many a foreign land. He called an airship to his aid and several inland voyage made—where high Sierran torrents leap, or Himalayan glaciers creep, or Mexico's wide valley lies in shimmering beauty 'neath the skies.

And, finally, our travelled friend, resolved his wanderings to end, cast anchor in Lake Lucy fair, and settled down to "farm it" there. Ah, that our sailor-man might make harbor in that delightful lake! Of all the havens in the world that spot should see his canvas furled! Oh, Mr. Powell, tell us more about the life on Lucy's shore!—tell us about your "Druid pines," your peach trees and prolific vines, your orange orchards globed with gold, your pampered alligator old, your cherished birds that sing and flit, that Elder of "artesian wit," the mulberry, the Marechal Neil, and what you think and what you feel. These things our Jason does not need a real vacation to re-read,—he keeps them strictly by themselves upon his INDEPENDENT shelves, and cons them o'er and o'er till he knows them by heart—like A, B, C. And should his ship come in in fact, a swift migration he'd enact. Bue he, not furnished with the rock, must stay and tend his "watered stock."

H. E.

WOODFORDS, ME.

Small Boat Racing.

Do you know that sinking sensation in the pit of your stomach which creeps downward to your knees, via your spine, when in the blissful confidence of youthful and feminine ignorance, you have entered your cat-boat for one of the season's races?

The fateful day dawns sunny, with the faintest ghost of a shifting wind, which by bathing time has increased to a flawy blow.

The beach is gay and every one tiresomely cheerful. Your hope that noon will bring a dead calm is promptly squelched by a glance at the white-capped harbor.

After the swim and a late dinner, there is

the agony of deciding how few reefs one can stand and just how many one dares put in, in the face of scornful opinion. The sunshine is melting away in the rising wind, and as the barometer falls, so correspondingly do your spirits. The harbor is waking from its noon siesta as you hail the stake-boat and ask the official time.

Then comes that horrible jockeying 'for place! Great twenty-five foot cats of the first class sweep down upon you and to avoid one means threatened collision with another. The thrilling joy and horrible nightmare of that getaway!

The first class is off, and a nervous sigh escapes you. There's just that much eliminated from the final jumble! "Boom!" goes the warning gun and you come about and drift toward the line. The tide is with you and your drifting is rather swifter than you had calculated. You watch with bated breath the distance between your boat and the imaginary line, shorten and shorten. "Boom!" With one wild wheel about, a graze across the deck of the nearest cat, a jump forward

as the wind catches the sail you are across, all in a bunch.

"Girls, for thunder's sake, the centerboard! Up! Up! How did I happen to forget that centerboard?"

The first buoy is passed with only a slight slackening away of the sheet. The boiling seas behind, the slight encroachment of an overhauling boat, cause an increased nervousness and tendency to decided irritability toward your crew who would rather chaff with those Amherst chaps in the boat ahead than attend strictly to the business in hand.

You are nearing the point buoy and laying your course so that you can round it on a jibe. The crew are chattering with the unconcern of the irresponsible. You cast anxious looks at the nearer boats, and wonder how you are going to do it without fouling.

"Keep off there," cautions the man at the wheel of the following cat. "Give us room on the turn."

You cast an appealing look behind and swing over a bit. The leading cat rounds, her boom swings with a sudden snap, and she keels low to the force of the wind as her crew trim sheet.

You are there before you realize it. "Ram down the board! Quickly, quickly! Now! Heads low! Keep off! Heavens!" Over comes the boom with a rush. You're clear. "Get in the sheet! Tauter, closer! Up to windward! Lie close! There!"

Now you're clinging to the tiller and your silent crew are crouched on the wind'ard rail, drawing on oilers over their soaking whites. A stunning sea strikes and sweeps over; then





another. Now a flaw, and the leeward rail ships a bucket of green water. She rights herself and plunges on. It's a long chase to the next buoy and a wet one indeed!

"Coming about!" It's a beat home for the stake boat, now. A long zigzag proceeding that calls forth much speculation and careful judging of distances.

At last the final leg. The "Alice" leads, the "Alert" and your little craft are struggling for second place. If the wind holds and favors you, you can just squeeze by the spar buoy. There goes the gun as the "Alice" crosses and rounds up. Neck and neck you fly along. The crew no longer cold and shaking but tense with excitement, eyes glued ahead. All your nervousness has gone long ago. Now, only the joy of the chase, and the love of the sport! Pale, wavering sunlight flecks the gray water and the wind is steady. You are a boat length ahead—almost in line with the stake boat. Eager eyes sight the line. "Across, across! Boom!" The gun's for you! A second after, the gun's for the "Alert!"

What matters it if your time allowance doesn't cede you first place, and there's always a chance that it may. The race is run. Hurrah! When's the next one?

GRACE NORTON ROSÉ.

WEST SUMMIT, N. J.

Cabbages and Kings.

"A hundred heads waiting!" A brief message, but it sets me spinning around the office while I give hurried orders to Lucy: "Start Taylor on the Babylon thesis—watch topics and 'subs.' Don't let Jones have his Columbus oration unless he pays for last year's Fourth, too. Finish my stencil—don't punch out the o's"—and I am gone.

Down in the Circle I catch a car for a three-mile flight into the country. The autumn haze is in the air; the maples are aflame. As I drop from the car and run up the lane, the air vibrates with the keening of crickets at the summer's wake.

The big house is silent, but I hurry to the cellarway, where I find the performance on. In a large basement, Mrs. R., Polly and Sid are placing a kraut-cutter, tub, and huge jars, and piled high on a great table are the loveliest pale green and ivory cabbages. Polly drapes me in a big sack-apron, and my pet pleasure begins.

Botany and chemistry cannot destroy the feeling that comes as I cut open those heads to remove the cores—the feeling of wonder and reverence for that which is fresh from nature's workshop. Observe the workman's method of packing—such crumpled goods, but so solid, and the crinkles only add to the crispness and beauty! How they crack as

the knife runs across their crowns—a tremendous force imprisoned! Here is one bearing the marks of a tragedy—a heart too great for his head, he has burst! Mrs. R.'s discussion of the comparative merits of Winningstadt and Flat Dutch does not prejudice me—all honest cabbages are good. O ye that are dyspeptic! know ye that raw cabbage is nature's own restorer? Eat it without condiments and your astonished stomach will work as it never did on predigested foods!

The dignity of time is back of a cabbage: this head is as surely a product of the ages as our civilization is. When I consider its beauty and use, and the patient, generous constructive work of Mother Nature and Farmer John, the words of Walt Whitman return: "No man has ever worshiped half enough, no man has ever adored half enough."

At the cutter the fine shavings fall fast, and Mrs. R. drops layers of them into the jars, scattering salt, while I swing on a churn dasher to press them until water rises. In the winter I shall be invited to eat some of the kraut, not fried—that is suicidal; either raw or boiled long.

As the car carries me thru the chill twilight back to the city, I think of the reply made by the Roman Emperor when he was urged to leave his retirement and reassume the reigns of government: "If you could just see my cabbages you wouldn't mention government to me!"

HELEN RAPER.

RENO, ILL.

In Bonnie Maryland

My mother and I spent a delightful two weeks camping out and boating on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Leaving Washington, we were raised by seventy-five locks up into the mountains of western Maryland, passing thru beautiful stretches of country where the joys of water and hill are combined. The canal is fed by the winding Potomac, and at some points the tow-path lying between the natural and the artificial bodies of water is but twenty feet wide. The tow-path is covered with wild flowers and from my tramps on the levels between locks I often brought back to our boat armfuls of blossoms. In contrast to the tow-path the burnside is massed high with rocks. About forty miles from Cumberland where the canal ends there is Little Slack Water and then Big Slack water, two large lakes on the top of high Maryland hills, where the Potomac forms a natural canal. About thirty miles from Cumberland there is a tunnel, three-quarters of a mile long, where we went into the bowels of the earth on a stream of water under the mountain in a canal boat.



We saw several groups of young college men, their pennant-covered luggage over their shoulders, walking the levels. We saw one nature lover in a canvas canoe. We saw students of geology investigating the wonderful rocks. But the people who were really of the canal permanently were much more interesting than those who had merely come to rest or to learn. The little mountain girl who had breathed the clear air all her life and who was so strong that she could steer the unwieldy canal boat was a charming companion. Jock, the negro boatsman, who played his fiddle and sang:

When my wife dies I's gwine git another one,
Big and black jes like t'other one;
When my wife dies I's gwine git another one,
Big and black like me—

entertained us for hours with his music and his ghost stories about Dead Man's Bend and Gyles's Bottom and the Devil. All the canal people know witches who can cast spells. History and legend grow abundantly along the canal and it would indeed require an expert to disentangle their roots.

If you want a pleasant trip with just enough of the rough in it, I can advise nothing better for you than to take a little vessel of about four feet draught, secure a way-bill from the canal company, and start from Georgetown, D. C., for a quiet, restful, but most interesting trip to Cumberland by means of this old and historic canal. Cool springs along the way will refresh your thirst, fresh milk and other provisions purchased at the

lock-houses will rest you after long tramps, generous hospitality will be repaid to you by the canal people for all your unpatronizing courtesy. You may fish, sleep out of doors and breathe good pure air at all times.

MARY MELVIN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Voyages and Discoveries.

Nearly a century ago two Jesuits visited a lake hidden away among the mountains of northern Idaho. The Indians who dwelt around the shores called the lake Kaniksu (Ka-nik-su), and among them the Fathers resolved to found a mission. One departed for Montreal, the other remained to gather materials for the building. A storm came one night and next day the priest was washed ashore. The Indians buried the body; the lake and its people were forgotten. Time passed, the Indians were removed to a reservation, their tepee poles rotted, their little garden plots overran with weeds. From time to time prospectors visited the lake and dugged the hills for gold. A few remained, planted the open land, builded cabins and formed the nucleus of a settlement. Then Uncle Sam came along and erected the lake and its environs into a national forest, preserving its beauties to future generations.

A party of four—to say nothing of the canoe—rediscovered the lake last summer. It was not lost, but we felt adventurous and must needs go on a voyage of discovery. A



By Chas. S. Moody, Sandpoint, Idaho

THE SHORE OF LAKE KANIKSU



By Chas. S. Moody, Sandpoint, Idaho

LAKE PEND' OREILLE

man enjoys his trip when he is expecting the unexpected.

The principal member of the party was a power canoe, propelled by a diminutive but busy two-horse motor. The little vessel was so light that we loaded it on a wagon and hauled it across the hills, over a rough and little used wagon trail, between the Pend Oreille River and Lake Kaniksu, called by the whites Priest Lake. The other members of the expedition were the Sage, seventy years young; the Pedagog, twenty-four years old; the Judge, somewhere between the two, and the writer, who declines to be sworn.

The start was made from the City of Sandpoint, on Lake Pend, Oreille, in a gale of wind. The Sage held the steering gear, the Pedagog sat amidships holding down the bedding, while yours truly managed the motor—which needed no managing. Lake Pend Oreille is anything but a mill pond when the wind is up and the little craft made heavy weather of it until we shot behind the hills into the river.

She purred along down the placid waters of the river all morning, scattering flocks of feeding ducks, scaring the wits out of honest milch cows standing knee deep in the cool water; sped in the shadows of towering cliffs about which clouds of swallows wheeled and darted, on to where Priest River mingles its limpid waters with the larger stream. There we hauled the canoe out and loaded her upon a waiting farm wagon.

We went ahead in an auto, and on what an auto road! As the sun was just hiding behind the hills we pulled into Coolin, the sleepy little hamlet at the foot of the lake. Coolin is blessed with an hotel, one of the old style with groaning table and white soft beds where one falls asleep "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." We did justice to both table and beds, for it had been a long, strenuous day in which we covered sixty miles of water and half as much of mountain road.

We got away from Coolin next day after noon. It was impossible to drag the Pedagog away from the table sooner. Our first port of call was Granite Creek near the upper end of the lake. It is a delightful camp ground, beneath the spreading cottonwoods, beside a crystal-clear brawling stream filled with hungry trout. The Limb of the Law joined us the second day, leaving Blackstone and Kent behind—we did not need them. From Granite Creek we proceeded to the head of the lake, had lunch at Camp Kaniksu, tried the Thorougfare between the two lakes—and made it—contrary to the prophecies of the people at the camp. Caribou Creek and its trout held us for several days. We explored the upper lake, a little gem set in the rugged hills, a silver mirror, a spot of ideal beauty, untouched by the hand of man.

Oh, what's the use? Here are the pictures. Let them tell the story.

CHARLES S. MOODY.

SANDPOINT, IDAHO.

In the Old Countries.

Wandering about Europe on a vacation trip, one sees many interesting and entertaining things never mentioned in a guide-book.

In leisurely Dublin this notice is posted in the trams: "Passengers desiring to alight from the car are earnestly requested to assure themselves before doing so that no car is approaching from the opposite direction!" Dublin is the home of the "finest English in the world."

It is a far cry from the above to the following in a Paris hotel, where they boast a microscopic elevator: "Guests are requested not to ring for the lift to go up empty and then come down again, the lift being only made

to take travelers up, not to *descend* them." Or the following, seen at a railroad station in Germany: "Defence to cross the lines without an Authorization."

"English as She is Spoke" is certainly wonderful, but no more astonishing than French as we Americans speak it.

In justice to those among whom we travel, I must say that everywhere on the Continent I have met people who speak good English, and they were most anxious to practice it, too, so that often I got very little chance to air my French or German.

EMILIE G. WRIGHT.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Tale of the Trout.

Many of the Canadian lakes and streams still furnish an opportunity for the fisherman to enjoy his favorite sport as he once did in the Adirondacks. We found a lake north of Ottawa, on a branch of the Gatineau River, where the world with its cares and worries was lost, where we were beyond the wire, the mail, and the daily newspaper. To float about in a birch bark canoe is certainly the poetry of motion on the water, and to catch fish therefrom furnishes a situation of perfect bliss for the lover of the "gentle art."

The lake abounds with large gray and speckled trout. Zotique, our Canadian guide, would not regard a large catch of fish as being a subject "worth writing home about." Zotique is "a character," and, when we complain of the cold, he tells us to "shiver ourselves into a sweat."

One day a spirit of unrestraint seemed to possess us and we fished for a record. When the day was ended and we surveyed our catch the questions arose, "What did we do it for? What will we do with our fish?" My campmate suggested that we smoke them. Not knowing anything about the job, I kindly allowed him and the guide to do all the work. My suggestions were invariably not followed. It often pays to be a know-nothing in camp; you save much useless exercise.

Perhaps fishermen generally know how to do the trick, but to me the method and result were novel and interesting.

The slime was removed from the fish by rubbing with the ashes of our camp fire. Then the fish were carefully cleaned by splitting thru the head and down the back, the heads being left on. Salt was thoroly rubbed into the flesh and the fish placed one above another and left over night. In the morning we hung them out in the sun and wind to dry, and watched to see that they were not fly blown. Meanwhile, the smoke house was built.

A hole was made in the ground, about eighteen inches in depth and three feet in diameter. Over it we set a tripod, made of small trees, taking care to leave short portions of the limbs to be used as a rest or bracket for the sticks from which to suspend the fish. Long strips of bark from a bass-wood tree were used to bind the tripod, which was then surrounded with cedar bark, the larger open-



MEMORIES OF "THE OLD COUNTRIES"
From sketches by Paul Mays, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ings being covered with pieces of an old poncho.

The fish were strung, thru the head, on sticks which reached from one stem of the tripod to another, resting on the limbs before mentioned. This was continued to the apex, so there were several rows of fish, one above another, but not touching. Thus the smoke could circulate equally about them all.

Some white birch "punk," which gives a sweet and fragrant odor and does not blaze, was ignited and placed in the hole or pit; and the smoking commenced. Only a gentle smoke was maintained, so that the fish would not turn black or be covered with soot. In this way a golden brown color was obtained. The smaller fish were "done" in a day, while the larger ones—four and five pounders—were left in for three days.

Trout treated in this manner require no cooking and may be kept, in a dry place, for an indefinite time. When desired for use, cover with a damp cloth for a few days, until



By W. S. Mackie, Utica, N. Y.
AFTER THE SMOKING

What we did was about the silliest thing you could imagine of for a farmer's family to do. We rented a pair of six by eight tents and a flat-bottomed boat, and loaded them, together with provender for a week's sojourn, and the children and ourselves, all upon a farm wagon. With this outfit we departed, a journey of about three parasangs to the shores of a sequestered and unfashionable and reedy lake. Here we pitched camp.

Perhaps some of you old timers, for whom camping out has lost its novelty, can dimly remember your first night in a tent, bedded deep with marsh hay and carpeted with blankets and "comforts." You laughed all night long; at least we did. I didn't say we laughed at anything in particular. You never do, your first night in a tent. You just laugh, and then laugh again, and then laugh some more, and keep it up. I have heard old soldiers tell of the same phenomenon occurring the first night a new company spends in camp. Silly, isn't it? But it was worth all the trouble and work the whole trip cost us, just that first night of care-free mirthfulness, or tent hysteria, or whatever it is that besets green-horns the first night in a tent. If you don't believe it, Friedd Farmer and your wife, just try it and see! You will go back to the hum-



By F. Wilford, Elyria, Ohio
THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

moisture enough is absorbed to soften the flesh. In the winter time, when a tit-bit for lunch is wanted, try your smoked trout and recall the pleasant days spent in the wilderness catching and preserving your fish.

W. S. MACKIE.

UTICA, N. Y.

One Farmer's Way

Who would suspect that a farmer, of all persons, would ever need a vacation? His whole life is redolent of the great outdoors, with open skies and sunshine and birds and flowers. Now you are going to guess at once, no doubt, that any sane farmer would choose to take his vacation right in the middlemost midst of some crowded city, where he could see something "different," at least. Wrong you are! A trip to the city may be all right for a "pleasure exertion," as Samantha Allen would say. But as a vacation, I know from experience that it is about as refreshing as a half-day's session with the proverbial flock of pigs in the clover.



By W. S. Mackie, Utica, N. Y.
THE SMOKE HOUSE

drum grind and routine of chores and feeding and fall house-cleaning and three meals per day and work and worry, refreshed and invigorated and all the rest of it, just as truly as your city cousins.

After making up lost sleep, we spent the rest of that paradisiacal week in just being lazy. You city people can never realize what a real treat it is to lie abed until eight or ten or twelve o'clock, if you take a notion to. You have never lived for years under the necessity of getting up at five, or earlier, to milk the cows. The children ran wild, and the good wife had no dishes to wash—we used paper plates. The meals were all prepared. We read and loafed as never a farmer and his wife loafed before. Even the staid old farmhorses had a thoroly blissful time of it, and acted years younger when we broke camp and started back for home.

R. A. BUELL.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

Charming the Baby.

A summer vacation in the Rip van Winkle country! The chance came in the form of an invitation to share a four-room cottage that had once been a cider mill. The long, narrow living room, supported by huge axe-hewn timbers, was where the oxen used to drag in the cart—I suppose in those days it might have been called a wain—heaped high with apples for the russet cider. It may have been the very spot where dear old Rip used to get his beverage. The little house, with its sleeping porch for the baby, stood in an old-fashioned garden where forsythia, Japan-

ese quince, Missouri currant and damask and blush roses ran riot, and an althea-bordered walk led down to the ancient well-sweep. An apple orchard of neglected trees was a vision in pink in May, and locust trees towering a hundred feet overhead tossed down their honey perfume in June, which, mingled with the exquisite fragrance of the wild grape blossoms, made an almost intoxicating atmosphere. Innumerable birds added their song and across the lower strip of garden three stately deer were often seen at dawn as they cropped the scant grass under the spreading oaks and maples.

Far below the silver Hudson shone in the hot July sun, hemmed in by the Highlands on both sides, whose depth of cool shadow it must have envied as it slid up and down with ebb and flow of tide, in the pitiless glare of noon.

But more winning than the garden, gayer than the birds, sweeter than the breath of rose and grape, was the baby of the household. His mother, before her marriage, had traveled far and wide in many lands, studying folk dances and games and in training young people in the giving of Greek plays. Her baby had a strong sense of rhythm tho he had not learned to walk and had not even stood alone. One hot summer day when convention only demanded garments for grown folks, she put on a Greek dress, which means next to no clothes, and set the hot baby naked in the cool lush grass and began to dance before him. He was bewitched with the graceful steps and movements, and as tho compelled by an invisible power, rose slowly



By Isabel C. Barrows, Croton, N. Y.

DANCING ON THE GREEN

to his feet and stood fascinated. At that moment the kodak caught him, and fixed for all time the first "standing alone" of "little June."

ISABEL C. BARROWS.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Getting Down to Essentials.

A vacation must be "something different." Rest, relaxation, health are important considerations, but the gaining of new experiences is the *sine qua non*.

We are living in a world of astonishing complexity and variety; but how small is the part that we realize and know! Chained to a ledger, a bench, or a schoolmaster's desk, we have little opportunity to experience the varied life that is throbbing about us. The novelist, it is true, helps us to duplicate our lives. Thru his art we may live vicariously the life of the Labrador fisherman or that of Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. But second-hand experience is a poor substitute for actual observation and real living.

A vacation may not carry us far in this direction. But it is the only chance that most of us have to break the prison bars of personal isolation and to enrich our lives with a new comprehension of what life means.

It never occurs to many to do anything but what is customary and conventional, like spending a few weeks in a hotel at a seaside resort. Except in a few external particulars how little life here differs from the ordinary round of fashionable society everywhere. It is the same old program—dress, dinner, amusement, cards, dancing, fuss, feathers and silliness—in a word it is boredom punctuated by forced smiles and irrepressible yawns.

Doubtless outdoor life offers the ideal vacation. The recreative and health-giving features cannot be overlooked. I have spent many summers camping by lonely lakes, climbing mountains in the Far West, or following trout streams with rod and line. But here, too, the most precious thing is not "a good time," but deeper insight into Nature's moods and mysteries.

Therefore I do not wish to do the same thing over and over again. I wish to see Nature from a new angle and to learn more of that fascinating subject, human personality. Some of the characters I have met during my vacations have interested me even more than the birds and the flowers. What quaint specimens of human life I found when I took my boat trip down the Ohio! How delightful were the backwoodsmen, sheep herders and foresters that I saw in the Rockies!

I remember an evening camp fire under the mountain pine trees when I listened hour after



By H. T. Colestock, Lewisburg, Pa.

THREE SUMMER-TIME RECRUITS

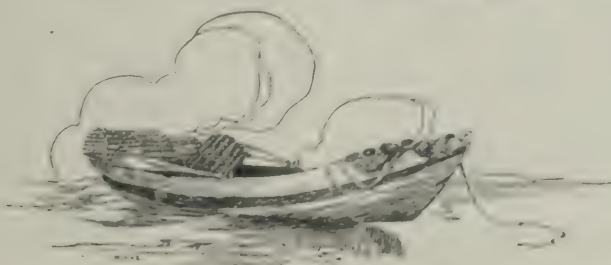
hour to thrilling tales of pioneer life from the lips of a white-haired patriarch. I have forgotten his stories of Indian fights and grizzly bears, but the scene itself with its sights, sounds and odors, and the personality of the old man, have become a permanent possession. The weird shadows of the forest, the fitful, flaming light of the fire, the smell of pine and smoke, are blended in some mysterious way with my own personality. I am not exactly the same because on that August night I watched the fine, rugged face of an old man, aglow with the glare of the crackling fire, and listened to his voice as it mingled with the rush of tumbling water and the whisper of the night wind thru the pines.

To one who ordinarily lives among books a vacation should mean above all such contact with reality. Many teachers of literature spend their summers reading novels and plays. Delightful, no doubt! But in the end we must suffer if we continue to live, like the Lady of Shalott, in a world of shadows. Is not literature itself designed to give us eyes to see, hearts to feel, and curiosity to know? And does not experience bring us a new understanding of literature? Not scholarship alone, but a first-hand knowledge of humanity is necessary to appreciate Shakespeare; to love Wordsworth we must actually feel the spirit of the woodland.

Life is an endless, insatiable conquest for experience. Our vacation, it seems to me, gives us our best opportunity to add to the sum of life's experiences variety, breadth and a sympathetic contact with common life, and to increase our store of memory-pictures.

A. W. GOODENOUGH.

NORWALK, OHIO.



Getting Acquainted with Wild Animals

BY WILLIAM J. LONG

AUTHOR OF "WAYS OF THE WOOD FOLK," "LITTLE BROTHER TO THE BEAR,"
"BRIAR PATCH PHILOSOPHY," ETC.



HERE are three things to know, and another to do, if you are ever to get more than a fleeting glimpse of wild animals. The first thing to know is that all wild creatures, tho naturally shy and a bit timid, are not governed by fear, as we have been led to suppose. It is doubtful if anything to which we can definitely give the name of fear is ever born in an animal or hatched out of an egg. Certainly the ordinary fears of the wood folk are the result of example and experience rather than of inheritance.

The second thing to know is that every wild animal hates to be watched, and becomes alarmed the moment he finds eyes fixt intently upon him. There is an excellent reason for this. When a wild animal sees any living thing that he wants to eat, he crouches, hides, rivets his eyes upon his victim. When he finds other eyes fixed intently upon himself, he knows that a rush is sure to follow, and he anticipates the rush by taking to his heels. Whether this knowledge is a matter of deduction or of instinct, is here of no consequence. The fact, not the explanation, is important. And the fact grows eloquent when you observe the eyes of a stalking cat, or even when you put on the gloves with an untrained boxer. Looking intently into his eyes, you can always see his blow coming before he starts a muscle. It is this simple fact, that an animal hates to be watched, which gives force to the rule that you must look an animal "squarely in the eye" if you think he is going to attack you. The rule is good and well founded, tho it does not always work with domestic animals that have lost many of their wild instincts.

The third thing to know is that prac-

tically all wild animals are intensely curious, and that in moments when they are not feeding or playing or sleeping, they get most of their fun out of life by indulging their curiosity. So strong is their inquisitive instinct—for it is an instinct and is the basis of all education—that they will give over their feeding or playing to satisfy their curiosity. Their first attitude toward every new object, unless it be moving toward them with evident hostility, is invariably one of curiosity rather than of fear. Young animals are naturally more curious than the old, having more to learn; and a bear seems to me the least curious of all, possibly because he has such a big stomach and feeds on such little things, like ants and berries, that he is always hungry. Yet I once had a wild bear so near me that I could touch him; and several times since then, when watching in the berry fields, bears have discovered me and have approached rather too close for my own comfort.

The one thing to do, in view of this knowledge, is to keep still, physically and mentally still, and so take advantage of the animal's curiosity. After he once sees you, never move directly toward him when he is looking. If you must move, do so gently. If your game vanishes, stay where you are; for he is probably hiding and watching you, unless you have frightened him. Better than roaming the woods is to sit quiet in a good place and let the animal come to you. Then observe him casually, veiling your keen interest and never looking at him intently. You are to keep physically quiet, lest the animal take alarm; and mentally quiet, because excitement of any kind is as contagious as fear or any other disease of mind or body. When I am alone in the woods, the wild animals rarely show alarm. A thousand times I have had them near me, large and small, and watched them indulge their curiosity and then move slowly off, turning their

heads for a last look; but let me take another man with me, who grows mentally excited at the sight of game, and almost invariably the same animals are nervous and fidgety, and end by running away.

I began to learn these lessons years ago, as a very small boy, in a lonely berry-pasture surrounded by deep woods. The berry-pickers used to take me with them when I was too little to find my way among the tall swamp-blueberry bushes. They would place me under a tree in the woods, break off an armful of branches laden with berries, and leave me while they wandered off thru the swamp. Sitting there entirely alone, occupied with the task of filling my cup with berries, I would presently feel that I was being watched. Then I would look up to find bird or beast slipping thru the wood, halting, listening, looking, coming near me again and again to find out who I was and what I was doing there.

This feeling of being watched, by the way, is very real and dependable. Many times since, in the northern wilderness, when trout-fishing or holding lonely vigil by an unnamed lake, I have suddenly felt that something unseen was following or watching me; and invariably the feeling was true to the fact. Once the feeling was so urgent that I sprang up, and startled a big bear that had crept concealed within a few feet of me. Again, I was sitting at twilight on the shore of a lake, watching a bull moose that I had called to the open, when the same feeling said, *Get away!* I did so. And out of a fir-thicket behind me charged another bull—a morose, ugly brute that had lost his fear of man and that had previously attacked my Indian. Such a feeling—which seems hardly to depend on ordinary senses, tho it may possibly be a finer development of one of them—is not unique at all, but is common among Indians, and is often found in white men who spend much time in the wilderness. It depends, I think, largely on the faculty of keeping one's mind open and responsive to every subtle impression. When the mind is fixed on work or worry or calculation, then even the ordinary senses are dulled, and the finer impressions have not the ghost of a chance for recognition.

Later, when eight or nine years old, I

used to go alone to the berry-pastures. When my big pail would hold no more, I would fill my hat with the most luscious blueberries. These with a generous slice of bread made an excellent lunch, which I always ate near a bird's nest, or the den of a fox, or some other good place in the woods. And again the birds and animals would approach as fearlessly as when I was too small to harm them. One could see more of wild life in that hour of rest than would be possible in a week of roaming the woods. Once a crow lit just over my head, so near that I hardly dared wink. If he saw me, he gave no heed. He listened and looked for a moment, turning his head in every direction. He hopped first to another branch, and from there to the crotch of a great pine tree, where he began to uncover objects that were hidden under a mat of pine needles. Presently he took out something bright. It was a piece of glass that flashed and showed rainbow colors in a stray glint of sunshine. Then came a bit of quartz, a shell, a silver buckle, and several other objects, all bright, that I could not make out. He turned his treasures over and over, mumbling in his throat in a pleased way over each one. Then he put them all back, covered them again with pine needles, and slipped away like a shadow.

At first, I watched all these birds and animals in a child's impersonal way. They were also individuals, each one living his own happy life, knowing the woods better and having more right there than I had. My only regret was that I was too noisy and obtrusive, in spite of all caution, and frightened many wild creatures that I would gladly have known better. For the natural attitude of the child, as of the animal, is one of curiosity rather than of fear or destruction. If left to his natural instinct, a child meets every wild creature with a mixture of shyness and curiosity. He becomes an enemy of the wild, and learns to kill and destroy, not from nature, but from the evil example of his elders.

One day, while resting in the woods, I took a jews-harp out of my pocket and twanged it idly. It was a sound never heard in that place before or since. The first to come hurriedly to investigate was a bright-colored little warbler, whose

name I did not know. He lit on a branch within three feet of my head, and viewed me first with one eye, then with the other. Next appeared a jay, officious as the town constable; then more wild birds, a wood mouse and a squirrel. The secret was out. I learned consciously then that animals are intensely curious; that they will indulge their curiosity so long as one keeps perfectly quiet; and this simple discovery has led to many fascinating glimpses of wild life, and to a lifelong pleasure that is too real to be described.

These small wild birds and animals about our homes have unfortunately learned that man deserves to be feared, and their curiosity is too easily satisfied. The farther away one goes from civilization, the easier it is to play on the animals' curiosity; and in the far North, where man seldom appears, they are all comparatively fearless. Even in regions that are occasionally hunted, they seem to recognize at times a difference between the man of blood and the friend. I came once, at evening, into a camp of hunters who were in a sorry plight. They were in a deer country, and had depended largely on game to supply their table; but for ten days they had tasted no meat, and they were very hungry. The deer were too wild to be approached, they assured me. Yet I had seen a dozen animals that day, most of which could have been easily shot; and the next morning I witnessed a rare bit of deer nature. I went early to a wild beaver-meadow, and as I slipped into the open, I saw a doe and a fawn not twenty yards away. The fawn, a little buck with the nubs of his antlers just showing, threw up his head as I dropped behind a mossy log. Waiting there a few moments, I scraped some moss from the side of the log, put it on instead of a hat, and slowly raised my head. The doe was quietly feeding, but the fawn stood gazing intently at the spot where I had disappeared. His eyes instantly caught the motion as my head appeared; he started, stamped, sided quickly to his mother. At his call, she raised her head and glanced at the log. "Nothing there, son, don't worry," she said in her own way, as she went to feeding again.

"But there is something. I saw it,"

he said, swinging his head against her side. She looked again, and again went to feeding; but the little buck was positive. "Right there, under that bump! I saw it move again," he insisted. The mother looked sharply, and to interest her I moved the moss bonnet up and down. She whirled, "froze" in her tracks, and both deer stood like beautiful statues, pointing ears and noses straight at me. I slowly lowered my head and waited a few minutes before raising it again. The deer were nearer, not ten yards away, the mother ahead, the fawn holding back. He had seen something big, and was cautious, while she saw only a queer bit of moss. Slowly they came on, stamping a forefoot to make me move. When they were so close that I was afraid my eyes would betray me, I sank out of sight. I was listening for their alarm call, or the thud of their hoofs, and wondering why I did not hear it, when a gray muzzle slid over the log; and I lay my hand fair on the mother's cheek before she bounded away.

It seemed impossible that any animal could come so near a man without smelling him; yet I have many times had wild animals so close that I would not let them come nearer. Moose especially, if suddenly startled, will strike a powerful blow with a forefoot, not to attack but to defend themselves; and I have repeatedly waved my arm or thrown my hat at a bull moose when he was as near as I wanted him.

As you watch them in this quiet way, two curious facts appear. First, they do not see you clearly, even when you are in plain sight, so long as you are motionless; and second, their keen noses seem to lose track of you after you have been perfectly still for a short period. The wild animal seems to depend less on sight than upon any other sense. He will catch an unusual motion quickly enough, but when sitting quiet, with gray clothes harmonizing with the gray woods, I have repeatedly had deer, moose, bear, fox, and lesser creatures, pass within a few yards without noticing me, until a chirp drew their attention. Occasionally, indeed, their lack of discernment is almost incredible. Once, on an open lake in winter, I saw a speck moving across the snow, and stood stock still. The

speck turned into an otter, which came rollicking along in his merry way, taking two short steps on his abbreviated legs and a long slide on his ample belly—*jump-jump, slide; jump-jump, slide*, as if he were moving to music. Now all the otter's senses are extraordinarily keen, and here I was standing in the snow on an open lake, as conspicuous as a fly in the milk; yet he came straight on, not knowing me from a stump, and put one paw on my snowshoe before he stopped. Then he hesitated, looking everywhere except up into my face, before he hurried away. And I have sat still in the snow upon an open barren, without a particle of concealment, while a large herd of caribou passed slowly by me. The greater part of the herd saw nothing unusual; the rest merely glanced at me for a moment, and went on without alarm.

As for their noses, on which they mostly depend for information, I have tried numberless experiments to know how far they can detect a man. With a fair wind, not too strong, blowing in their direction, I have seen deer become alarmed while I was still a full quarter-mile away. On still days, the distance varies from fifty to two hundred yards, according to the amount of moisture in the air. But after a man has been sitting quiet for a time, I am convinced that no animal can smell him beyond a few feet, for the simple reason that, like the animal, he gives off practically no scent while he is motionless.

All brooding birds that nest on the ground depend absolutely upon this wise provision of nature. Were it not for the fact that they give off practically no scent at such a time, hardly a ground-nesting bird would ever raise a brood in a wood traversed by cats, foxes and weasels. My old setter would scent a moving quail or partridge at an incredible distance; but I have taken that same setter on a leash fairly close to where quail and partridge were brooding their eggs, and he never once detected them.

The same thing holds true of animals that build no dens but leave their young unprotected upon the ground. I have found a fawn in the woods, lying close where his mother had hidden him, and tested his concealment with my dog's

keen nose. Unless the fawn lost his nerve and moved decidedly, the dog could not find him without running almost on top of him. The nose of a wolf is much keener than that of any dog; yet I have trailed a pack of wolves that passed within sixteen measured feet of where two deer were sleeping in a hole in the snow. The wolves were hunting, too, for they jumped and killed a buck a little farther on. Yet the trails showed plainly that these two sleeping deer were not detected. Again, only last autumn, I was hidden behind a cedar root, on the shore of a lake, watching a buck with the biggest antlers I have ever seen on a deer. Suddenly two does came round the point, passed directly in front of me, came up over the bank and halted close at hand. I measured the distance afterwards, and found that from where my head rested to the nearest hoof-prints was less than eight feet. After a moment or two they grew uneasy. There was something wrong in the air, but evidently they could not define it, and I watched them move off slowly, using eyes, ears and noses in vain to locate the danger.

So, whenever I have been quiet a long time and wild animals come near without suspicion, I explain the matter by supposing that the man, like the sleeping animal, gives off so little scent that the keenest noses are at fault. Ordinarily, deer, moose and black bear are extremely timid, and vanish at the first smell of man. Yet when sleeping in the woods at night I have several times been awakened by hearing these animals near me. So long as I kept perfectly quiet, they showed no alarm; but when I sat up and began to move, however quietly, they would catch my scent almost instantly, and a rapid pounding of hoofs or a smashing of brush told the rest of the story.

There is another possible explanation of the phenomena, namely, that it is not the scent of man which an animal fears, but rather the scent of fear, excitement, blood lust, or some other abnormal quality. It sounds queer, I know, to say that fear can be smelled; but it is possible that fear or wrath distils a kind of poison which is physical and sensible. Thus, bees when angry give off a pungent odor, very different from the ordinary smell

of the hive. The same thing is true of snakes. Stir up any snake with a stick, a rattler for instance, and as he gets mad he pours off an offensive odor that travels farther than the sound of his rattles. It is at least conceivable that one man who is entirely peaceable and another man who is excited, or hunting to kill, give off such decidedly different odors that a keen-nosed animal may easily detect their characteristic quality.

That animals fear the scent of humanity, as such, is probably not true. Wherever man first goes into a wild region, the animals there show very little fear of him. Wild deer will feed around the edges of a farm all summer, having the scent of man in their nostrils at almost every hour of the day, and they are simply wary or watchful. When October comes, and men appear with rifles in their hands and death in their thoughts, the same deer become fearful, running wildly at the first scent of their enemy. And I have had occasional opportunity to test the matter in another way. I once left a baby in a little opening in the woods, while I went back a short distance to my canoe. While I was gone, three deer came into the opening. They saw the baby, and were instantly curious. The baby saw them, and was delighted. She clapped her hands, crowed and crept

toward them. They were hardly a dozen feet away. They saw and heard and smelled her, yet they walked about with dainty steps, now on this side, now on that, pointing ears and noses at the wonder, and apparently thinking of everything except fear or running away. I stood concealed, watching the scene for several minutes; then an eddy of wind from the mountain got behind me and blew toward the deer. They caught my scent instantly, and were away over logs and stumps, their white flags flying, and the baby waving bye-bye as they vanished in the dark woods.

It is possible, therefore, that it is not the smell of humanity but of something evil in humanity that alarms a wild animal. I first laid down this hypothesis after knowing a man who was simple-minded, and who loved to roam the woods by day or night. White men called him crazy, but an Indian would say that he was "touched by the Great Spirit." He was all gentleness, without a thought or possibility of harm in his nature. He had no fear, and he inspired no fear in other creatures. I saw a partridge come out of the woods and follow him like a chicken, and eat from his hand. The wild animals paid no attention to him.

STAMFORD, CONN.



The Dance of the Olives

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

WHEN at noontide up Lake Garda (Bella Garda) creeps the wind.

Then each little silvery olive sets its nimble leaves to dance;
How they trip it and they skip it in a measure unconfined!

Hands across in blithe abandon, they retreat and they advance.

Every bough on Mount Brione (oh, the branches that are there!),

Every spray where haughty Trenno looks on Riva's fruited plain,
How they amble, how they gambol, how they part and how they pair,
To the lisping and the crisping of the murmurous refrain!

I shall see them clear in visions in a country far away,

If I close my eyes at noontide—all their wavering expanse—
And should frolic breezes whisper I shall smile and I shall say:

"Now the south wind creeps up Garda, and the olives are a-dance!"

CLINTON, N. Y.

Vacation Homes in the Woods

BY ROBERT H. VAN COURT

FOR many families the summer problem becomes each year more difficult of solution. With the closing of school comes the time when the children must be sent somewhere to give them the recreation which the year's work and the strain of city life makes necessary. The places within easy access of the city, besides being exceedingly expensive, are seldom really satisfactory. The summer hotels are likely to be stiff and formal, and generally undesirable for children accustomed to living in their own homes.

Of all phases of outdoor life, nothing, perhaps, so appeals to the younger members of the family as camping. Once they have tried it, they will find other forms of vacation living dull and unattractive. This probably accounts for the popularity of the school camps which are scattered over the country, where, under careful and trained supervision, boys and girls may spend the summer in the most healthful of surroundings, and under inspiring influences. The "Boy

Scout" movement and its rapid growth is also the result of this general getting back-to-nature and the country. To those of us who live and work amid the artificiality of city life there is something irresistibly attractive in the idea of being close to the heart of nature, wearing old clothes and living for a time the free and easy life which we like to imagine was lived before the call of the city became insistent. To children this attraction is heightened by its novelty. There is a practical side to it, also, for, tho we do not realize it, the education of the children is not interrupted by the closing of school, but is continued thru the summer as well, and lessons which might never be learned from teachers and books are absorbed in a few weeks in making friends with squirrels and birds, delving into the secrets of vegetation, learning the haunts and the habits of fishes, and exploring all the wonders which Nature reveals to those who truly seek her.

Life in the woods develops very quickly in children traits which are inculcated



ARRIVING AT THE CAMP GROUNDS

The furnishings should consist only of the bare necessities

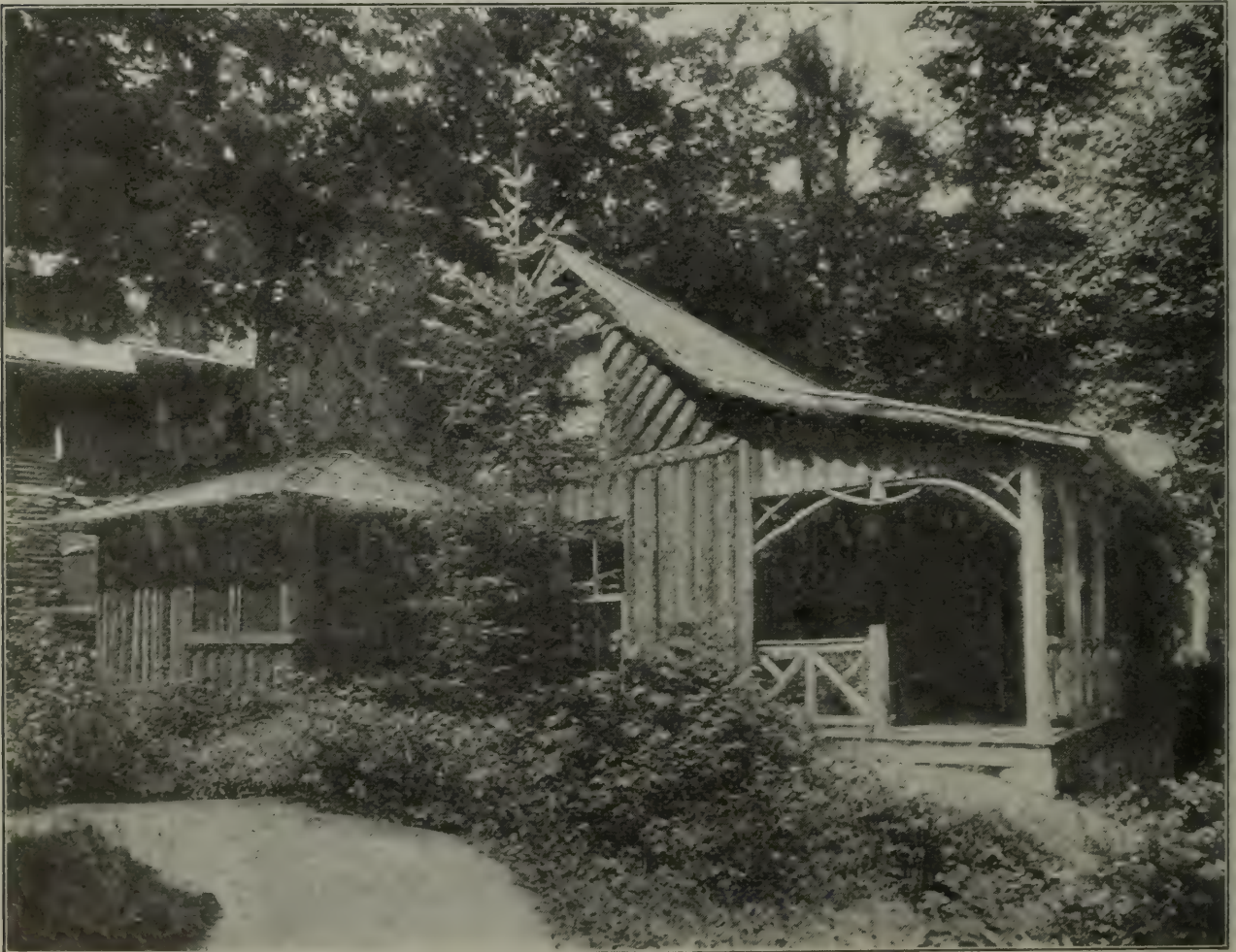
at home, but which may not always be fully developed in its servant-aided atmosphere: courage, fortitude, resourcefulness become habits in a camp in the woods. The proper physical development of growing boys and girls calls for opportunities for actual play which seldom exist in the city; mountain climbing, sailing and swimming, play an immensely important part in the purely physical as well as in the mental and moral upbuilding of young people, and are important factors in sending the children back to school tanned, healthy and strong.

This call to the woods may be answered in the simplest of ways by camping in tents, and each year sees a great increase in the number of people who thus solve the vacation problem in the most primitive method. The ground for a temporary camping place, close to lake or river, may be had for almost nothing—often literally free of cost if it be part of a farm, whose owner thus secures

purchasers of his milk, vegetables and fruit. A little group of tents built upon wooden platforms makes a comfortable summer home where life is exceedingly simple. Raising the tents from the ground protects them from dampness, and the closing of the flaps keeps them weather-tight. If this form of camping be adopted, one large tent may serve for dining and general living purposes, and other smaller tents for sleeping quarters. They may be arranged in the form of a square, with the camp fire in the center. A separate tent may be used as a kitchen, with an oil stove for cooking, unless the cooking is to be done over the camp fire.

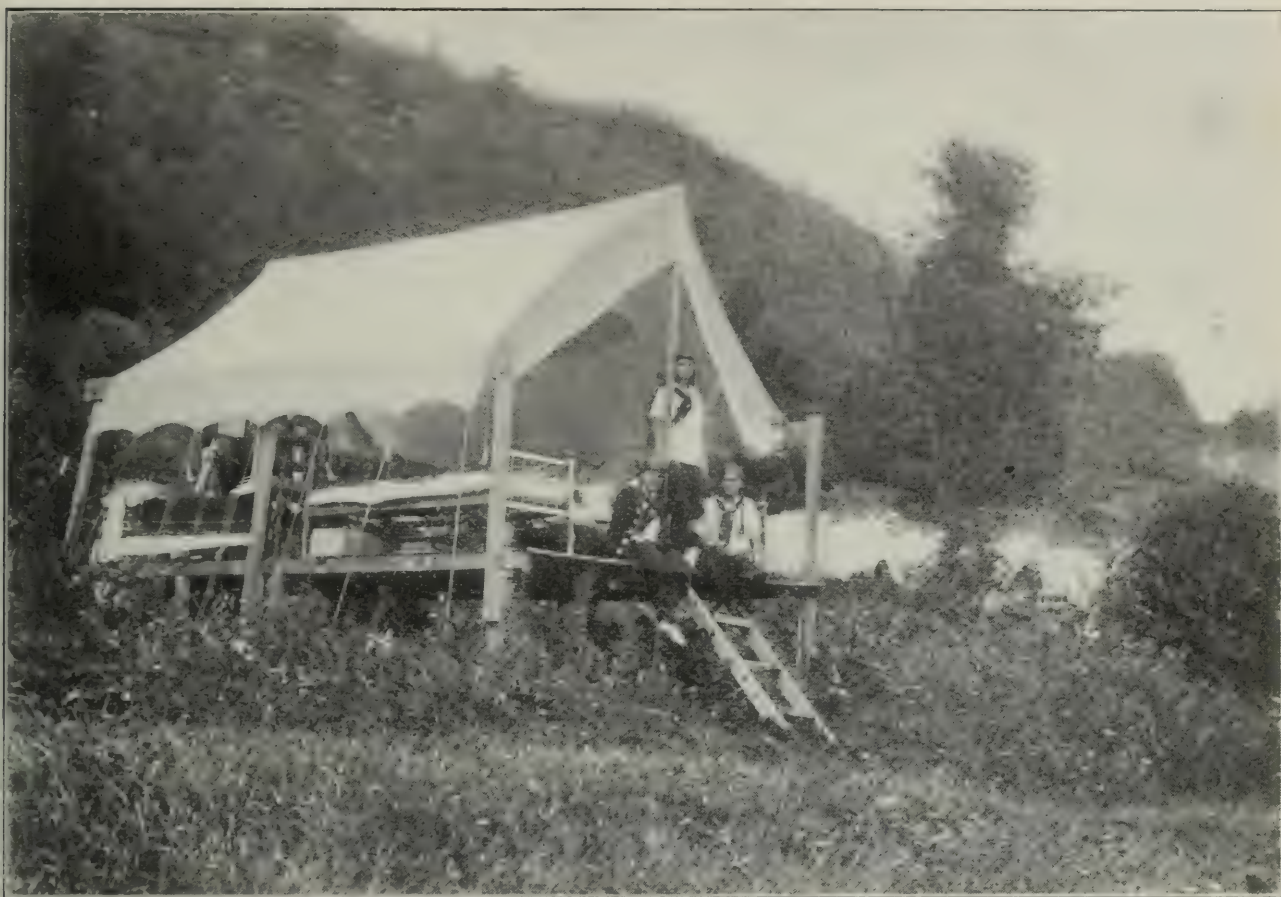
The furnishing of a temporary camp of this kind will, of course, be very simple, and will probably consist chiefly of cots, camp chairs, folding tables and such other household fittings as are absolute necessities. The dishes and cooking utensils will be chiefly of granite ware or some other unbreakable material.

But why not have a permanent camp



A BEAUTIFUL YET INEXPENSIVE CAMP AT LAKE PLACID

The rustic "slab" construction is particularly attractive in the heart of the Adirondack forest in New York



CAMPING MAKES OTHER FORMS OF VACATION SEEM DULL INDEED

A roof of canvas stretched over a permanent wooden frame and floor is all you require

upon the wooded shore of some lake or close to the ocean, or upon some mountain side? The necessary ground, perhaps in the heart of a forest, may be had

almost for the asking, and the buildings may be acquired or added to gradually. Let us suppose that one season has been spent by a family in tents or the most



THE ATHLETIC FIELD OF A GIRLS' CAMP

Games are not the least important part of the daily program

primitive of shacks, and that so much pleasure has been the result that a permanent camp seems to be the logical outcome. It may be that close acquaintance with one particular spot has made it seem so delightful that it has been selected as the site for an established summer home. The ground may be either leased or purchased for possession gives a new zest to the summer camp. The ground having been secured, the family will no doubt spend many delectable hours of long winter evenings in the somewhat critical study of camp architecture. All the available books on the subject will receive examination, together with many magazines showing pictures of camp life and the structures in which it is enjoyed.

A log house is always a delight, for, besides its picturesqueness, a certain glamor of romance is suggested by its very name. Most of the nation's pioneers and heroes were born in log cabins or lived in them, and in planning a home close to Nature none seems quite so suitable as a cabin built of logs. The cost of a house of logs, built in the old-fashioned way, would be excessive, however. Thus the choice narrows down to a house of boards or shingles, or one

built of "sheathing," covered with "slabs," which are merely the outer edges of logs, discarded at the mill when the logs themselves are sawed up into lumber. Both these varieties of camps have their advocates. There is something particularly attractive in a house in the woods built of rough lumber or of shingle stained any of the colors of Nature which makes it fit into the surroundings amid which it is placed, and such a building is especially successful when built with a stone chimney or when set upon a foundation of the stone which will usually be found close at hand. The "slab" house, on the other hand, is a near approach, in appearance, to the log cabin, while its cost is very much less. It is really a house built of sheathing, to which the slabs are nailed, either horizontally or vertically. The slabs used may be narrow, and applied merely as "battens" over the joints between the wide boards which cover the house. If such a treatment be employed the wide, rough planks may be stained gray, green or dark red, and the effect of the slabs, with their rough bark, against any of these colors is particularly good. Of course, a huge fireplace must be built in



THE DORMITORY IN A PERMANENT CAMP
This utility is often planned as a separate construction



THE VERANDA OF AN ADIRONDACK CAMP

Built of logs in the pioneer manner—with refinements the pioneers did not command

the living room of the camp, and if the chimney be of stone and built "outside," against the wall, the camp will possess a decorative feature of the first importance.

The house should be placed where the most inspiring view may be had and upon well drained ground, which, if possible, should slope off in several directions. One of the chief requisites of a successful camp is a broad veranda, which is as important during the warm days and evenings of summer as the open fire about which family and guests gather during cooler weather. Some inexpensive camps are provided with a veranda used as an out-of-door sleeping room, and screened with wire netting and awnings so hung upon a curtain pole that they may be drawn at will.

The foundation of the house will no doubt be very simple. Most camps are built upon strong wooden posts—preferably of cedar—or set upon large and heavy stones placed firmly in the ground. A combination of both these treatments may sometimes be used and the house actually supported upon wooden posts, with the spaces between them filled in

with stone, leaving sufficient space between the stones for the free circulation of air required to keep the floor dry. The building of a camp requires but a short time, for very rarely is there either plastering or plumbing to be done, and all the labor required for the building of any but an elaborate camp may be had in any locality, however remote. A month should be ample for erecting the buildings and preparing them for occupancy and for arranging the household appointments. A permanent camp will probably be furnished with such simple fittings as may be left in place from year to year, the supply being added to gradually. It would all the same be a great mistake to expect in the heart of the woods all the conveniences and comforts of city life. The most successful camps are those whose occupants bring to their life in the wilderness a good-humored determination to do without many things to which they are accustomed—and it is surprising how few things are, after all, vitally necessary.

Let us suppose that the camp includes a large living room, used also as a dining room; two or three small bedrooms, and

a kitchen which may be in a separate building placed a few feet from the main structure, with a roof, or an awning, to cover the space between. The inner walls of a camp are sometimes covered with slabs, where a rustic effect is desired, but generally they are left by the carpenters in a rough, unfinished condition, and stained some suitable color,

should be provided for dishes and table linen, and a folding table may be used at meal time, and between times stowed away in a few square inches. The arranging of the bedrooms is even simpler, for the beds may be merely wire cots covered with thin mattresses, and washstands and dressing stands may be improvised from wooden boxes fitted



PADDLING THE CANOE INDIAN FASHION

Nothing adds more to the pleasure of camping than even the simplest of boats.

which is often surprisingly artistic, for rough boards are possessed of a texture well adapted to staining. The floors may also be stained, altho they are sometimes painted if drest lumber has been used in laying them. A few rugs or lengths of matting may be spread upon the floors, and the windows curtained with the simplest cotton prints or with plain muslin or cheese cloth. The living room should contain a strong table for reading lamp, books and writing materials. About the study table there should be a sufficient number of comfortable chairs fitted with cushions, and a couch or two covered with blankets and piled with cushions. A cupboard or china closet, perhaps with drawers beneath,

with shelves and covered with dotted swiss or some other easily laundered fabric. The linen and blankets for the beds, and the china necessary for the washstands should be of the simplest possible description. In the kitchen there should be a good-sized table and a few chairs, and the stove for cooking may burn either wood, coal or oil. The choice of fuel depends upon the locality in which the camp is built. A wood stove will, perhaps, be more useful in most places where summer camps are built.

A refrigerator is a great convenience unless the difficulty of securing ice adds too much to the complication of camp life. However, if the camp is to be of a



A MORNING CANTER OVER FIELDS AND MEADOWS



AN EXCURSION FROM CAMP

somewhat gradual growth, its appointments being increased as circumstances permit, the building of a small ice house might well be among the first of the added investments. Its cost will be but a trifle compared with the comfort and convenience its possession will afford. Should the camp be built near a spring, the problem may be met in the most old-fashioned of ways by building a "spring house," where milk, eggs and vegetables may be kept.

Of course, in a camp in the woods one hardly expects to do much in the way of gardening, for with a wealth of vegetation at hand it may seem almost superfluous to add to what already exists. Nevertheless, some camps possess little gardens of their own, for their owners enjoy working in the ground; and in a few instances the gardens are sufficiently productive to supply the camp table with vegetables. The planting of a few flowering vines or shrubs about the camp is hardly to be considered as gardening, but the plants add greatly to the beauty of the summer home. A camp upon the shore of a body of water would hardly be complete without some kind of a boat. The best, of course, would be a small launch burning gasoline or naphtha, for such a craft, besides carrying as many as eight or ten people, will be able to travel with sufficient speed to make possible short excursions to places not too far distant. Should such a launch be unavailable, a rowboat will prove useful, or even a canoe.

An endless amount of fun and recreation may be had by campers, children or adults, who live in tents. This form of

camping is entirely practical and should be encouraged, and the development of the permanent camp idea as here outlined has been suggested chiefly for the benefit of those who, besides having some woodland retreat in which to spend vacation days, enjoy the luxury of actually possessing some one spot which may be claimed as their very own. In these days of apartment house living or of frequent removals from one rented house to another, there is a sense of satisfaction in knowing that somewhere there is a little abode which is permanent and unchanged from year to year, excepting perhaps that each year may see it a little more comfortable and complete.

It is said that each season the birds build their nests and rear their young in the same spot. If birds are endowed with the intelligence which this implies, perhaps they too love the spot which they call home and long for the coming of the spring days which see their return to it. The same feeling may be even stronger in the members of a family who return each year to the same spot in the woods to renew annually their acquaintance with the rocks and trees, the rabbits and the squirrels. The increasing popularity of camp life only proves the longing for Nature which exists in the heart of every normal man or woman. Each one of us yearns to get into green fields and woods, and to live in the pure open. Then there is the happiness of bathing in the clear waters of lake or ocean, of listening to the songs of birds and the buzzing of bees, and of sleeping under the silent stars which God has fixed in the heavens.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Vacation Period

BY CHAMP CLARK

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



NOW comes the vacation period, the season of rest, when schools, colleges and universities end their terms and turn the teachers and students free, when thousands go to Europe and other thousands to the mountains and seaside

and woods and the rural places in our own country.

As a rule the people of America take less rest than any other people under the sun — more's the pity, for rest not only adds to the pleasure of living and generates energy, but it prolongs life. Almost everybody in this country is forever in a rush and a hurry. Charles Dickens said that Americans go to dinner at the same gait at which other people travel to a fire.

The promise of rest runs thru the Bible like a thread of gold. The first time the word "rest" occurs in the Bible is in the second verse of the second chapter of Genesis:

"And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made. And he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blest the seventh day and sanctified it because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made."

And from that passage to almost the last verse of the Book of Revelation the

word "rest" is constantly occurring. The Twenty-third is the most beautiful of all the psalms of David. The most beautiful verse in that psalm is the second:

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters—"

Of all the promises which the Saviour made in his sermons and conversations, one of the most forcible was the one contained in the twenty-eighth verse of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew:

"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

He follows that up with another promise in the twenty-ninth verse of the same chapter:

"And ye shall find rest unto your souls."

It is really a great pity that everybody cannot rest periodically. They would last longer and accomplish more, and would derive more pleasure out of existence. Most people rest on the Christian Sunday, or Lord's Day, which has taken the place among Christians of the Jewish Sabbath, but few ever reflect that the seventh day of rest is founded upon a great philosophical principle. This was demonstrated beyond peradventure

when the modern Argonauts went across the plains in 1849 in search of the Golden Fleece. Some of them were so anxious to reach the Pacific Coast that they drove steadily forward seven days in the week, resting not at all, while others,



HON. CHAMP CLARK
Speaker of the House of Representatives

either from force of habit, early education or religious bent, rested on Sunday. It turned out that those who rested on Sunday reached the gold fields first, with men and beasts in better condition than those who failed to rest at all.

Congress grants to Government employees a thirty days' leave of absence on full pay in each year, not because Senators and Representatives believe the Federal Government is an eleemosynary institution, but because they believe correctly that vigorous, healthy men and women can do more work in eleven months than those who are fagged out can do in twelve. The same philosophical principle underlies the eight-hour laws. Benjamin Franklin had some vogue for wisdom in his day, and he declared that the day ought to be divided into three equal parts: "eight hours for work, eight for sleep and eight for recreation." It is also worthy of note that Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons believe in that theory.

It was one of the boasts of Napoleon that he needed only four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, but he died an old man at fifty-two. Thomas A. Edison says that three or four hours' sleep each day is sufficient. It may be for him, but there are very few Edisons in the world. There never was a truer saying than that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." And it is a common utterance worthy of acceptance that "the bow which is constantly strung loses its elasticity." The idea contained in this last saying applies to both the human body and mind. I remember how greatly surprised I was when as a boy my father told me that a man could walk farther in a given length of time up hill and down hill, and with less fatigue, than on a level road like a towpath. I asked him how such a thing could be true, and he patiently explained to me that in walking on a level the strain was on the same set of muscles all the time, but in walking up hill you rest to some extent the muscles most used in going down hill and vice versa.

Of course the particular form of rest depends on many things: inclination, financial capacity to do as you please, and the circumstances of one's life. A great many people seek the sea for their

rest. Others take to the woods. One of the finest passages in the English language is that of Lord Byron, in which he praises both the ocean and the woods:

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar;
I love not man the less, but Nature more.
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal."

Thousands of our people go to Europe to spend their holidays, many of whom have never seen the wonders of their own land. It does not lie in the mouth of any man to object to his fellow citizen's crossing the Atlantic to see the sights, but it puzzles one to know why an American, who has never seen Pike's Peak, Mount McKinley, Lake Tahoe, the Yosemite, the Mississippi River, Mammoth Cave, and scores of others of America's wonders, should rave about Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn, the Jung Frau, and many other of the objects of interest in the Old World.

More and more it is becoming the custom of people who can afford it in this country to have mountain and seaside homes, and more and more it is becoming the custom of people who cannot afford these luxuries to camp out in the mountains or in the woods or by the river or the seaside.

Within the last quarter of a century a new and interesting way of spending one's vacation has been invented in this country. It is the Chautauqua. Started first in a humble way as a religious institution, it has spread over the country, especially thru the great Central West, until it has become exceedingly popular and has had a great influence in more ways than one.

A great many newspaper wits shoot their shafts at Chautauqua lecturers, and certain purse-proud editors undertake to make it a sin for a public man to lecture for pay. They think it the height of sarcasm to refer to a public man as a Chautauquan. There is one great virtue in Chautauqua money. It is clean money. You do not have to explain where you got it. If a man does not desire to go to hear a lecture, there is no

law to compel him to do so. These purse-proud editors seem to have the idea that no man is fit for public life except a rich man, but that is a very great mistake. Just why it is improper for a public man to make some honest money lecturing, while it is confessedly a laudable performance to make money writing for magazines or writing books, is one of those things which it is hard to find out. And to put it more broadly still, just why a public man should be criticised for doing any honest work of hand or brain to eke out his salary and to lay up something for his wife and children is utterly inexplicable.

The lecture business divides itself into two parts: what I call the Chautauqua season and what I denominate the cold weather season. The latter continues from the time in the fall when the weather is cool and the nights are long enough for the audience to stay indoors and listen comfortably to a lecture, and extends to about the middle of March, when for some unaccountable reason it suddenly ends. The Chautauqua season begins about the 1st of June and ends about the 1st of September. The Chautauqua has really come to be a great literary, religious, political, scientific, musical camp meeting system. It is generally held under a tent or in a tabernacle almost always located in a beautiful grove, and, according to William Cullen Bryant:

"The groves were God's first temples, ere man
learned

To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them—ere he
framed

The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems, in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
and supplication."

In these groves a great many people build cottages and others erect tents, and there they spend a week or ten days enjoying the Chautauqua and remain as long after as they feel like doing.

The Chautauqua program is arranged with the intention of being both instructive and entertaining. It generally consists of music, recitations, in both prose and poetry, both humorous and serious, lectures which are supposed to be on interesting themes—of late years the lec-

tures have run more and more to political, scientific and sociological subjects. There are also lectures of travel—in fact, on almost every subject toward which good men and women turn their thoughts. Within the last eight or ten years both the lecture course in what I have denominated the cold season and the Chautauqua season have run somewhat to political debates. I myself have debated in these courses with General Grosvenor, Colonel Hepburn, Senator Dolliver and the Hon. Charles B. Landis. Some of the hypercritical editors to whom I have referred have denominated these debates as "hippodrome performances." If any editor or anybody else is harboring the delusion that debating with General Grosvenor or Colonel Hepburn or Charley Landis is a holiday performance I advise him to try it on, and when he gets thru he will know a great deal more than when he began. Dolliver is dead and gone. God bless him in his grave! He was one of the great orators of his time, and in his latter years developed into a wonderful debater.

Let us see at what class of public men the sneer of being a Chautauqua debater or lecturer is directed. In the last few years there have appeared on the lecture platform besides Grosvenor, Hepburn, Dolliver and Landis, such men as Senator La Follette, Senator Cummins, Senator Long, Senator Curtis, Senator Burkett, Senator Brown, Senator Tillman, Senator Bob Taylor, the well beloved of millions of people, Senator Borah, Representatives DeArmond, Murdock, Hobson, Henry George, and others.

These men have all lectured while holding office. Nobody will deny their ability. None of them was rich. Each of them needed the clean money to be made by lecturing without neglecting his public duties. In addition to these there is quite a number of distinguished public men who, after they quit public office, turned to the lecture platform. Among these were Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, Col. William Jennings Bryan, Senator John James Ingalls, Governor Hoke of Kansas, Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Governor Folk of Missouri, Governor Warren G. Harding of Ohio, Governor Hanley of Indiana.

There are many more, but these names

will suffice with sensible people to prove that there is at least nothing improper or disreputable in a public man's lecturing for pay at Chautauquas or in lecture courses. Of course the Chautauqua had not been invented in the time of Charles Sumner, but nevertheless he lectured for pay in lecture courses, and Wendell Phillips, who never held public office and who perhaps never wanted one, not only established a worldwide fame on the lecture platform, but took in large sums of money.

Not long since a friend of mine, irritated by the abuse which has been heaped upon me because I had the temerity to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and thinking to console me, dug up some copies of New York papers published a few days after Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President in 1860. They were full of the foulest abuse of him, and among the other evidences of his utter unfitness for the Presidency which were cited was the alleged fact that he had delivered lectures for pay. If Isaac Disraeli could return to earth and should get hold of these criticisms on Abraham Lincoln, not only in 1860, but also in 1864, not only in Democratic papers, but in Republican papers as well, he would incorporate them in a new and enlarged edition of his "Curiosities of Literature."

So far I have confined my remarks to public men lecturing for pay. There is a multitude of talented men and women who hold no official positions whatever, who educate, instruct and delight multitudes from the lecture platform. I am certain that my younger friends upon the Chautauqua circuit will not object if for want of space I fail to mention them and name only two grand old men of the lecture platform: Col. George W. Bayne and "Sunshine" Willetts, the latter of whom is past the Psalmist's extreme allotment of fourscore years, but is still go-

ing about doing good. These are two of the finest gentlemen the Lord ever made. They are apostles of optimism. They are the proponents of all things good and pure and noble and patriotic. One of the most eloquent passages that I ever heard fall from human lips I heard Colonel Bayne deliver at Forth Smith, Ark., on the closing years of Thomas F. Marshall's life. It was a wonderfully graphic and pathetic picture which he drew, and one which will some day be published in the speech books as a fine sample of American oratory.

Some of the wiseacres who criticise Chautauqua lecturers may not be aware of the fact, but nevertheless it is true, that the Chautauqua has been a powerful force in directing the political thought of the country, which is largely sociological in these latter days. Perhaps these wiseacres might be benefited if they would turn their attention to a study of the results of Chautauqua lectures rather than undertaking in their self-sufficiency, ignorance and malice to smirch and belittle the Chautauqua lecturers.

I have felt free to take up the cudgels for them in this article because I have ceased to lecture myself—at least temporarily. Not because I am ashamed of the business or because there is anything for which to be criticised in legitimately pursuing it, and not because I have become rich, for I have not, but because the duties of the Speakership are so onerous and so multifarious that I have not the time to devote to lecturing. I defend the Chautauqua and the Chautauqua lecturer, with whom I have been associated, because they constitute as fine a group of men and women as can be found among the splendid citizenship of America. I have a deep and abiding interest in them, and bid them a hearty Godspeed in their work.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Housing the Automobile

BY BERWYN CONVERSE

THE increasing use of the automobile is doing more than any other one thing to make possible the widespread and growing interest in country or suburban living. One may live in the real country, far removed from the city's strife, and yet, with the aid of his motor, be in close touch with his business and the activity of his office. If his home be in the suburbs, nearer the city, he is wholly independent of trains and can

places are equipped with garages fully as complete as those open to public patronage, and are fitted with every possible convenience and device for making any but the most extensive repairs; such garages are maintained with at least one chauffeur and one or two "helpers," who are usually skilled in making repairs. Upon the other hand, the man who runs and cares for his own car will find the simplest of garages sufficient for his



A GARAGE AT SHIPPAN POINT, CONN.

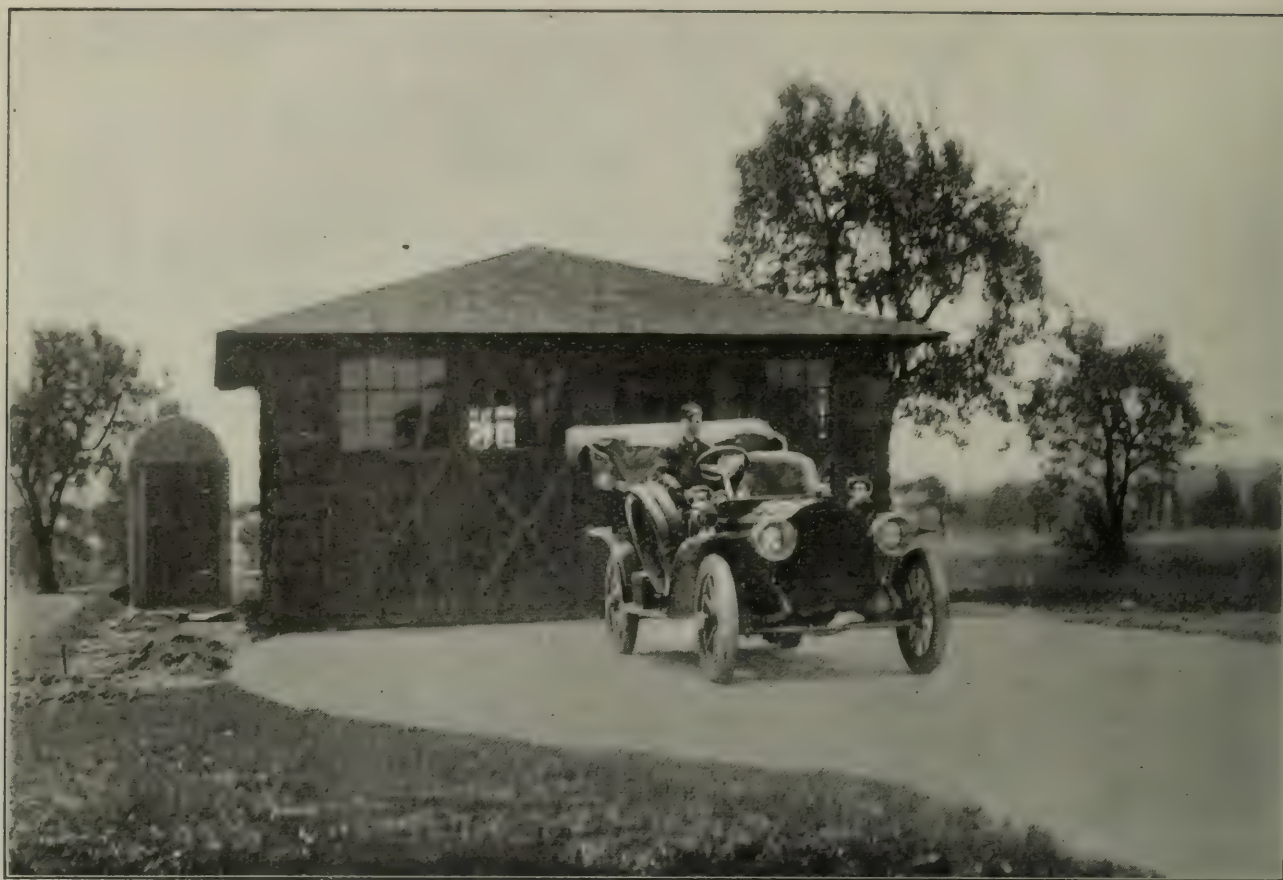
Space is provided for chauffeurs' rooms or for a laundry

make his own time-table and vary from schedule as often as he desires. Moreover, entire districts of beautiful country which have hitherto been inaccessible, either by train or trolley, are now available for living in to the man who is the owner of even the simplest car.

The possession of an automobile naturally involves its care and its housing, which may be just as elaborate or as simple as one desires. Large country

needs, for the building of automobiles is now so thoroly understood and so carefully done that they are easily kept in order if reasonable care be exercised in operating them. Then, too, repair shops are now so numerous that one is within reach almost anywhere, should it be needed, and with many automobilists the caring for a car is a very pleasure.

The building of a garage and its location upon the home grounds should be



A TYPE OF THE TWO-CAR GARAGE
Built of logs or "slabs," on Staten Island, New York

carefully studied, with due thought both as to its own purpose and its relations to its surroundings. It should be placed, of course, quite near the residence, and a broad driveway should lead from the street to the entrance of the garage, where space should be provided that the car may be turned without danger of injury to flower beds, grass or shrubbery. If one's home be built upon a corner lot of small dimensions, the garage should be placed at the rear of the lot facing the side street and as close to the sidewalk as may be convenient, for in such a location there will nearly always be sufficient space for turning the car in any position desired. Sometimes the home grounds are upon a grade so steep that if the garage be built near the street the approach to it must be at an inconvenient angle. In such cases it might be placed at the street level, either by building it into the bank or by grading down the ground about it and sodding the embankment to prevent its being washed.

A garage should be grouped with other buildings, should there be any, in such a way that a dignified architectural

effect may be secured, instead of scattering them about over the grounds. This can almost always be done by judicious planting of shrubbery or hedges, or sometimes by connecting the buildings by fences, trellises or panels of lattice work. Often the garage is made a part of the residence itself, frequently being placed in a wing, where it increases the apparent size of the house and aids in creating the architecturally "balanced" effect which is desired in planning residences of a somewhat formal nature. Connecting the garage with the house is especially to be desired where the car is apt to be used at unexpected times and upon short notice. A country physician, who is often obliged to make calls at night, has built his garage so that it connects with his office, and it is possible for him to enter his car, press the spring which opens the garage doors, and arrive at his patient's home without going out of doors.

The home garage may well be the most simple and unobtrusive of buildings, and is usually planned to agree both in design and material with the residence to which



THE GARAGE ON THE STREET LEVEL

This plan is particularly adapted for a narrow lot upon a steep grade

it belongs. It may be built, therefore, in any style of architecture desired, and of brick, stone or frame, as circumstances may require. After all, little is necessary for such a garage but shelter for the car, and the smallest possible additional space for the tools which are required for its use. A garage of sufficient size for two cars can sometimes be erected for little more than the cost of a one-car building, and space for the housing of an extra automobile is always desirable, even if but one car be owned. Where a garage is planned to hold two motors there should be a door for the use of each car. If there is not a separate entrance to the garage, a small door should be placed in one of the larger doors, for use in cold or stormy weather.

For a one-car building the inner dimensions should be about 9 by 15, and the roof or ceiling should be about 10 feet from the floor. A door of sufficient width and about 9 feet 6 inches high should be provided, either hung upon hinges or upon rollers which enable it to slide back and forth. The floor of the garage should slope very slightly toward

one or two drains, that the water used in washing a car may be quickly carried away. Some device should be arranged for hoisting an automobile from the floor when repairs are to be made. This may be done by means of a chain tackle worked by hand power. In many garages a "repair pit" is arranged. This is merely an excavation about 10 by 4 and about 4 feet 6 inches deep. When repairs are to be made to the car's gear the motor is rolled into position over the repair pit, which affords sufficient room for the necessary work upon the machinery. The repair pit should be provided with electric lights attached to cords.

Unless a workroom or a tool closet is planned for, there should be a strong table in one corner of the garage, for use in making simple repairs, and upon the wall over the table there should be a few shelves or a small cabinet, for the tools necessary for even the simplest of garages. The space below the table may be used for storing tires or other things which will be needed. A window near this little work bench will be a great convenience, and an electric light should be

provided, if possible, for working after dark. A sink, with hot and cold water attachments, would also be of the greatest help. Where a somewhat larger building is desired, a room for a chauffeur might be included, and a separate tool room provided, with perhaps additional storage space.

The portable building idea has been applied with excellent results to the needs of automobilists and many firms who are dealers in these buildings are making a specialty of supplying them for use as

it may be enlarged or added to, for such buildings are planned and constructed in "sections" and the purchase of a few additional sections of floor, walls and roof will provide for the increase of housing capacity should it be required.

Of course stables are very frequently converted into garages at almost no trouble and expense. The stalls for the horses are taken out and the floor space thus gained adds greatly to the capacity of the garage. The small windows in the stalls are generally removed, the har-



A TINY ONE-CAR GARAGE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND
When built upon a corner lot the garage should face the side street

garages. They are made in a great variety of designs and sizes and are constructed of galvanized iron, steel or wood. One may select from a catalog such a building as will meet his requirements, have it shipped to him in sections from the factory and set up upon his own grounds in a surprisingly short time and at a very moderate cost. A garage of this type would be particularly desirable for a family living in a home which is leased or rented, for it can be very easily taken apart, moved and re-erected elsewhere should a change of home be made. Another desirable feature of the portable garage is the ease with which

ness room made into a tool room and the rooms designed for a coachman fulfil the same function for a chauffeur. The loft which was intended originally for the storing of hay may be utilized as a storage space for the numerous utilities which are apt to accumulate in the storage room of a garage upon a country or suburban place. In at least one case, however, the hay loft of a stable which has been made over into a garage has been transformed into a wonderfully attractive billiard room where no hint is now given of the humble use for which it was primarily designed.

NEW YORK CITY.



Butterfly Acquaintances

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

AUTHOR OF "WAYS OF THE SIX-FOOTED," "HANDBOOK OF NATURE STUDY" ETC.

"LEAFLESS, stemless, floating flower" is the poet's name for the butterfly, and surely no flower of the field or forest is more exquisitely colored or so intricately marked as are many of our common butterflies. Few people know more than two or three of these "floating flowers," altho the ability to exchange greetings with the butterflies one meets, adds fully as much to one's psychic income as to exchange courtesies with the birds, or as to call the flowers by name. And the task of learning the butterflies is far less than in case of the others, for there are few localities which have more than twenty-five common butterfly species. Thus, armed with an opera glass, a butterfly book and an insect net, to capture specimens for closer but harmless examination, any one in a few days may be able to call by name most of the common species. The making of a butterfly collection is interesting to the entomologist, but to the lover of living creatures this killing of butterflies is distasteful and it is wholly unnecessary, for the colored pictures of butterflies in books are sufficient for identification.

There is far more of interest to learn about the butterflies than about either birds or flowers, because every one of these insects has two widely different incarnations; and there are as many distinct phases to this double life history as there are species. In general terms, this history begins with a minute egg, often so exquisitely colored and sculptured and ornamented that it seems

to be convincing proof that beauty is its own reason for existing, since the pattern of this tiny gem can only be seen with a microscope. This egg is always deposited by the mother butterfly upon the proper food plant, for no other creatures are so fastidious about their food as insects. If the mother butterfly were not a good botanist and should lay her egg upon a willow leaf when it should have been laid upon the leaf of wild plum, the little caterpillar would die of starvation rather than take



THE MONARCH AND THE VICEROY
Orange-red, with veins outlined in black. The wings are bordered with black, enclosing a double row of white spots. The Viceroy (above) imitates the Monarch in color.

a meal from this food plant strange to his ancestors.

From the egg hatches a caterpillar whose business is to eat and grow; and like all insects, this growing results in a series of crises, for the insect's skeleton is on the outside of its body, and its soft

growing parts all within it. After feeding awhile, the caterpillar finds himself too full for comfort, and he seeks a secluded spot and bursts open his skeleton skin and pulls himself out of it. His new skin formed under the old may differ from it in color, but it is always elastic at first and stretches to fit comfortably and then grows hard, and in its turn is shed. The caterpillar is soft and helpless while he is thus changing his clothes, and so often falls prey to his enemies.

Finally the caterpillar reaches his full growth, and then weaves a knob of silk from the spinneret near his mouth, making it fast in some protected place; and some species, in addition, spin a silken sling or halter for future needs. This done, he hangs himself up "by the heels" to the knob and again sheds his skin. But what a transformation! He is now a compact, angular, legless object, usually beautifully marked with soft, blending colors, and often dotted with shining silver or gold. Because of this gild-

ing, butterfly pupæ are called chrysalids, from the Greek word *chrysos*, gold. Butterfly caterpillars do not spin cocoons to protect them during the pupa state, as



A BUTTERFLY CHRYSALIS

do the moths; butterfly pupæ are always naked and thus may be identified.

But within this inert, suspended object wonderful changes are taking place. The organs of the caterpillar are being torn down and rebuilt in butterfly form, so that when the pupa skin breaks open there comes from it, with obvious effort of its perfectly new legs, a sorry looking, crumpled-winged creature, which shudders and shakes and trembles as if the nightmare of his narrow prison still frightened him. But all this shuddering is merely muscular effort to shake out his soft wings so they may harden in the atmosphere; and after a short time he sails over trees and house-tops as if he had always been a glad "child of the air."

Because of this varied existence, the butterfly problem is complex. The egg must be laid on the food plant and protected from the sight of enemies. The caterpillar must have plenty of food and be protected from the birds and other enemies. The pupa must be protected from the sight of enemies. The butterfly must be beautiful and yet elude the birds, and then in our Northern climates there is the problem of passing the winter safely. Thus it may be seen that a "butterfly existence" is a misnomer for a life of frivolity, for each butterfly we see dancing in the air has escaped numberless perils, and each species has fought its way to the ranks of the "fittest" af-



THE GREAT SPANGLED FRITILLARY

This butterfly has an expanse of about three inches. It is orange, fading to a dull brown late in the season, marked with black, the wings shading to brown next to the body.

ter its own manner and with its own weapons of defence and finesse.

One of the most favorable places for beginning the study of butterflies is a country road that winds up hills, thru valleys, along creeks and thru woods, for such a road is haunted by many of the most beautiful of these insects. If it is a road with puddles, we shall find about them swarms of yellow butterflies; these are gay, social creatures, that love to play with each other in the air, and above all, do they love a social drink in companies at the road puddles. If we



THE ROADSIDE BUTTERFLY

This old friend is of a silvery yellow, its wings having a blackish border

examine the mud about these places after we have scared a flock of these butterflies away, we find it full of "pin holes," where they have thrust their long, sucking tubes in eager search for moisture. The caterpillar of this Roadside Butterfly is about an inch long, greenish-white, and feeds upon the leaves of clover, vetch, and like plants. So effectually does it hide itself that it is rarely seen.

If our road leads between thistle-infested fields we have an ideal hunting ground for butterflies, for the abundant nectar in the thistle blossom is much loved by many of these insects; in fact, the thistle blossoms are veritable roadside restaurants for them. Perhaps the first we shall find will be one of our four common species of Fritillaries, with copper-brown wings, checkered and bordered with black; on the lower side the wings show many silvery spots. As children we considered these butterflies the nabobs of the insect world, because they carried so much butterfly money, and our pet diversion was to imprison them for a brief but agonizing moment while we counted their dollars. Two

species of these, the Great Spangled and the Silver Spotted Fritillaries, are large butterflies with an expanse of three inches. Of the two smaller species, the Silver Bordered has plenty of butterfly money, and the Meadow Fritillary has not a dollar nor even a dime upon its wings.

There are three species so addicted to the tippie of the thistle blooms that they are called the Thistle Butterflies. One, very common, is the Red Admiral, and it is more likely to be a frequenter of gardens than its companion species. Its blue-black, white-spotted front wings have each a slanting band of orange-red, and the hind wings are margined with orange; the slanting band, when seen from the lower side, is rich, deep rose



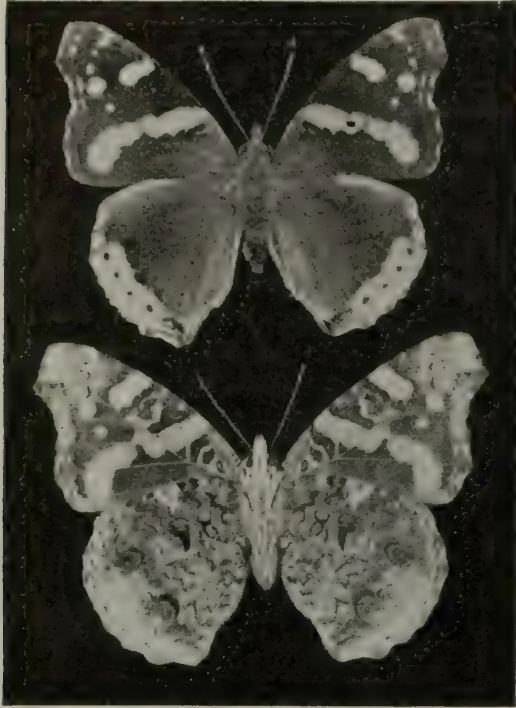
SILVER BORDERED FRITILLARY (ABOVE) AND MEADOW FRITILLARY (BELOW)

The expanse is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the color orange yellow spotted with black

color. The Red Admiral has an incisive, strong flight, as might be expected of a butterfly which, as a caterpillar, was nourished upon the leaves of nettle; if we notice a nettle leaf that is wilted we are likely to find it the tent of this caterpillar, which has caused it to droop by nibbling its petiole.

The two other thistle butterflies are

called the Painted Beauty and the Cosmopolite. Both of these have their wings golden orange and brownish-black above; and both have the hind half of the lower side of the front wing ex-



THE RED ADMIRAL

The expanse here is a third greater than the illustration. The color is purplish black with white spots near the tip of the front wings, while an orange red band crosses the front wings and borders the middle part of the hind wings.

quisite rose pink, just to match the thistle blooms. The two species are very similar, except that the lower side of the hind wing of the Painted Beauty shows two rather large eye-spots, while the Cosmopolite has a row of five smaller eye-spots. Both of these have spiny caterpillars, which feed upon life-everlasting, where they weave bits of the leaves together to protect them from observation; that of the Cosmopolite also feeds upon thistle, and perhaps because of this widespread food-plant, the Cosmopolite is more widely distributed over the face of the earth than any other butterfly. On its rose-lined wings it drifts about our home pastures and likewise above the pastures of the Rocky and the White Mountains, the Alps, and the mountains of Asia; it also haunts the open fields of Italy, Spain, Mexico, India and New Zealand.

It would hardly seem that black would be an attractive butterfly color, but we have several beautiful black butterflies haunting woodsy roadsides; of these the Mourning Cloak is the most common and is the earliest butterfly of spring, since it hibernates hidden beneath the bark of trees and appears flitting about the woodland glades when the first warm sunshine awakens it with the hepaticas. Its wings are brownish-black, with a broad, yellow border, sprinkled with brown, and just inside the border a row of blue spots. Its caterpillars are spiny fellows and feed in swarms upon elm. They are velvety black, ornamented with white raised dots and central rows of red spots. We chanced to discover these caterpillars may be affected by song, if the singer possesses a bass voice. As soon as a certain brood we were studying heard their favorite notes the whole family would rise as one, lift up the front part of their bodies, and would shake and tremble as if affected with palsy.

The Swallow-tail butterflies are lovers of glades; the graceful prolongations of their hind wings give them a distinctly elegant appearance. The Tiger Swallow-tail is perhaps the best known of these; it is the large, yellow butterfly, with black borders to the wings and with tigerish stripes across them. It has an interesting foible, which renders it a favorite with fishermen. It is very fond



THE TIGER SWALLOW TAIL

The spread is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, the color straw yellow marked with black. Blue and red spots mark the hind wing.



THE RED SPOTTED PURPLE

The expanse is about three inches. The upper surface of the wings is velvety indigo—black tinged with blue or green iridescence. The border rows of spots on the hind wings are a light iridescent blue, while the wings on the under sides show red spots.

of tobacco smoke and will play around on the leeward side of a smoker, seeming to get the greatest pleasure from this second-hand dissipation; and if the smoker will sit still, this butterfly will light upon his head or arm for the sake of getting a stronger whiff.

The caterpillars of all the Swallow-tails have an interesting means of protection, bright-colored, fleshy scent-horns just behind the head, which can be protruded at will. These horns are pockets full of odoriferous material, and when they are protruded they are like pockets turned wrong side out, throwing the scent upon the air; this odor is always strong and usually very disagreeable. The caterpillars of the Tiger Swallow-tail, and of some other species also, have another means of protection. The thorax is greatly enlarged, and upon it, painted in insect pigment, two fierce eye-spots. They are not eyes, but are excellent imitations, and a glimpse suggests the prox-

imity of a wicked, little green snake. Some butterflies have the margins of their wings so angular that they look as if they had been snipped by Nature's scissors. These butterflies are called the Angle-wings; members of one genus of the Angle-wings are called the Polygons. They are especially interesting, because in the intricate pattern worked out on the lower sides of their wings in grays and purples there is embroidered on each hind wing a silver initial, although in many instances this initial more resembles a punctuation mark.

Over the road fence in sterile side-hill pastures may be found the gayest of all the midget butterflies, the American Copper. It has orange-red wings, dotted with black, measuring when fully expanded scarcely more than an inch. Its spindle-shaped caterpillar lives upon sorrel, and the tartness of its food seems

to affect the disposition of the butterfly, which is saucy, alert and fearless, and flies at us as if certain that by such fierceness it can frighten us away. To name all the butterflies that haunt a country road would require too much space. But their acquaintance may be made, and, in the making, one

may learn the interesting life-stories of these exquisite insects.

ITHACA, N. Y.



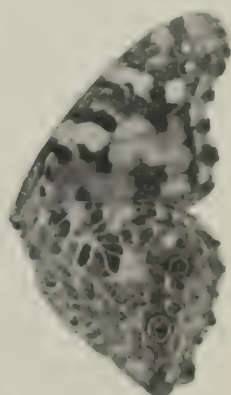
THE BANDED PURPLE

The color here is a soft chocolate-brown crossed by a broad white band, and the expanse is about three inches.



THE PAINTED BEAUTY

The under sides of the wings are marked with rose-color. Seen above these butterflies are orange-red marked with black; tips of front wings spotted with white.



How to Reach Nature During This Season's Vacation

BY EDWARD F. BIGELOW

PRESIDENT OF THE AGGASSIZ ASSOCIATION.

YOU have been going to the country for season after season. At the beginning of each vacation, you have determined to get more from nature than you have obtained in any previous year, but somehow, when you arrive at your country home, there are many cares, many little things that must be attended to, that divert your attention from the real thing, which is a better knowledge and an increased love of Nature, and a greater inspiration from her.

Perhaps you return to the city in September, with a feeling of disappointment, because your vacation has not been all that it should have been. You had become so thoroly permeated by the atmosphere of the city that when you went to the country you failed to escape from the conventionalities and the customs of the town. But perhaps this spring you have been reading nature study articles, or some friend, who has successfully come into touch with nature in previous seasons, has inspired you to make the attempt this year with increased vigor, and with a determination to remedy past mistakes.

But again, perhaps you have been troubled and discouraged by the vastness and indefiniteness of the field. Just how to go at the subject has not been clear to you, but this year you have determined to do the thing right, and to welcome cordially any definite help in that direction. To help you to avoid the repeating of your past sins of omission or of commission in failing to obtain the most and the best from your country vacation, is what the editor of *THE INDEPENDENT* evidently had in mind when he requested the writer to give you definite assistance. I readily comply, and tell you, first, to be yourself, and to take an interest in the things that interest you. Do not try to imitate anybody else. If you like snakes, search for

them and study them. If you like snails, study them. Both snails and snakes are lovely to those that love them. I know a man who was born and for thirty years lived in a region in which harmless lizards abounded, yet he was always afraid of lizards. Never read a book unless the book pleases you. If you like Greek, and I believe that some people do, you may enjoy the reading of Aristotle, or Epaminondas, or Plato, or even the study of the irregular verbs. If you do not like Shakespeare, do not try to imagine that you do. Be frank with yourself and with your friends. If you do not like snails nor Greek, do not pretend that you do.

The second rule is like unto the first: don't try to study the things that are not there. You may have read an interesting article on some particular aspect of nature, and may have determined to specialize on that. Don't do it, unless those things are available in the particular part of the country in which you are to spend your vacation. If you think that you would enjoy the study of rocks, do not go into the New Jersey pine barrens, where the sight of a stone the size of a robin's egg would fill a native with amazement; if you want to study hydraulics, avoid the alkali plains of the far West. Go frankly and candidly, just as you are, to find and to know the things that are there. If your country home abounds in ferns, and you like ferns, get a book on ferns to help you. The same principle applies to every division of nature. Do you know that there are more than one kind of grass in even your own front lawn? Do you know that there may be as many as a dozen kinds of grass in the nearest meadow? You never thought about that? Perhaps not; but, with a pocket lens, a good book on the botanical structure of the grasses, and a convenient meadow, you will find the summer too

short for all that the grasses can give you to do. The subject is not too difficult to be conquered without aid, nor so easy as not to be worth conquering.

For twenty-five years I have been studying nature thoroly and systematically, but when I see a list of books on the subject I am at a loss to know why these particular books were selected and others omitted. The reader of this article may be as greatly surprised at those that I am recommending. Not long ago I lectured in New York City, and a librarian in the vicinity sent a long book list for me to read, and to recommend to others, if they would know further of the subject. To my surprise, upon looking down that list, I found not one with which I am familiar, with the exception of two or three that I know to be inferior, antiquated or obsolete. There are certain books that are modern and possess the spirit of enthusiasm; they are animated, they are beautiful, but they are seldom in such lists as come to my notice.

I recently sent to an artist an order for a drawing of a frog. The result was a picture that I might have worshiped without sin, for it represented nothing that ever existed in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth of America. How could any artist go to an old English book, when he might have access to that perfect gem of a book by Miss Dickerson, "The Frog Book," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, Long Island, New York? Do not go skirmishing in the libraries for a list of books on frogs, if you want to study frogs. You will find Miss Dickerson's book enthusiastic in spirit, and beautiful in illustration, and helpful. If you care to go into the subject a little more scientifically, get Holmes's book, "The Biology of the Frog," published by the Macmillan Company, New York City. But you will not need that unless you are going to work in a technical laboratory, after you have studied Dickerson's book for four or five years.

If you intend to start an aquarium at your summer home, do not go to England for any of the host of handbooks published there. Get the best, and that is, "Goldfish Breeds and Other Aquarium

Fishes," by Wolf, published by Innes & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. And by the way, that firm is beginning the publication of a magazine devoted to the aquarium. There is also another excellent American book on the aquarium, not so extensive as Wolf's, entitled "The Freshwater Aquarium and Its Inhabitants," by Eggelling and Ehrenberg, and published by Henry Holt & Co., New York City.

If you plan to study the birds, you need and need only the books by Frank M. Chapman, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. He has a popular, illustrated handbook, and also a manual on the subject.

For plants, outside of the regular manuals of botany, there is an excellent handbook by Mathews, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Of course, every one knows of the Dana book issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

If you are going to study shrubs or trees, get the Keeler book, also published by Charles Scribner's Sons, or, for a more extensive manual, "Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada East of the Rocky Mountains," by Romeyn B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y.

If you intend to take an interest in ferns, send to Willard N. Clute, Joliet, Ill., for full particulars. He has done more to popularize the study of ferns than any dozen other people in this country.

If mosses appeal to you and there are damp, shady places in your vacation country, write to Dr. A. J. Grout, New Dorp, Borough of Richmond, New York City. He will give you full particulars as to the society formed for their study.

If you are to study insects, get Comstock's "Manual for the Study of Insects," published by the Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, N. Y. You will also find three good insect books in The Nature Library from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Some of the books in that library seem to me to have no use, except to take up space on the shelves, and some are the best ever issued by any publishing house. Notably is this true of "The Reptile Book" by Ditmars, and "The Frog Book," previously referred to, by Dickerson. Those are gems

in their way, but the books on insects are fairly good for illustrations and some interesting text, but, in my opinion, Professor's Comstock's books on the subject are better, as a complete manual.

But you will find it helpful to get in definite, intimate touch with other workers, and for that purpose the best organization in this country for the general study of nature is the Agassiz Association, Arcadia, Sound Beach, Conn. This includes all nature, and is, as above stated, by far the best, if you do not intend to specialize on any one topic. If your interest is birds and birds alone, and you have no use for trees, butterflies or frogs, then unquestionably the Audubon societies are the best for you. If you can think of nothing but plants, and that, too, in a technical manner, join some of the many botanical societies. If your interests are with the fish, by all odds take some of Dr. Jordan's books, published by

Doubleday, Page & Co. and by Henry Holt & Co. They are technically correct, and have the added touch and delight of being brimful of genuine, enthusiastic love for the living fish.

And last, but not least, do not try to do everything. You have come home from previous seasons' outings with the dissatisfied feeling that you did not get anywhere; and the whole trouble was that you did not try to go anywhere. You have heard the story of the man that aimed in a general way at a tree burdened with pigeons, and killed not one; and later, when he saw two pigeons sitting on a topmost twig, he aimed carefully and killed both. The killing of the pigeons, presumably for sport, was bad, but the moral is good. Plan definitely and do efficiently. It requires system, and care, and hard work to accomplish even a pleasure, as it requires system, and care, and work to accomplish anything.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.

The Chess-Player

BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

I PLAYED at chess with Lasker, but to lose,
 Beaten from the beginning; yet the game
 Wavered awhile in seeming, and no shame
 Possessed me. It was mine to check and choose,
 To marshal, menace, try this sudden ruse
 And that side-ambuscade, with hope aflame
 Hailèd to be as he that overcame,
 The laurel *once* at least not to refuse.

Vainly! He sat before me patient, still,
 His dark eye searching out each secret plot,
 And by his brooding, stern-compelling will
 The game was guided, tho I knew it not;—
 Yet find I strength in failure as in strife:
 As I played Lasker, so I challenge Life!

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE.

The Song of the Timber Trail

BY RICHARD M. HUNT

I RUN me line thru the spruce an' pine
As straight as a rifle bore ;
An' the chain-men be to the rear o' me,
An' the swamper walks before.

Me compass aims to the point I names,
An' me swamper hews the way,
With the mighty whacks of his Yankee ax
That ring in the silent day.

We never swerve an' we never curve
For mountain tide or crag :
We climb the hills and we wade the rills,
As sure as a chargin' stag.

We work all day in the forest way
On the pa'ms of our buckhide feet,
An' we only plants the seat of our pants
Come time for the midday eat.

When the treetops blaze in the sun's last rays,
An' the forest air grows damp,
We square our backs to our canvas packs
An' hit the trail to camp.

An' the cook he bakes some Johnny cakes,
An' with ox from the sizzlin' pan,
An' a can o' goo an' some coffee too,
We feeds the feed of a man.

Then we lay our heads on our balsam beds,
As the glowin' fire gets pale,
An' we slumbers still in our blankets till
It's ho! for the timber trail.

WINCHESTER, MASS.



The Progress of Aviation

by Henry Woodhouse

IN an article on the progress of aviation printed in *THE INDEPENDENT* a year ago, in reviewing the progress of the preceding year, the writer enumerated the feats of Henry Farman, Grahame-White, Hoxsey, Tabuteau, Leblanc, and other intrepid airmen whose achievements during the preceding year had outdistanced all expectations and had forced even the most optimistic prophets to extend the range of their vision so as to include unlimited possibilities.

A wonderful development has since taken place. The aviators have increased in number to about 2,000, and their flights are so numerous—about 200,000 flights were made during the year 1911—and stupendous that the whole aspect of development has changed. The abstract feat of the individual aviator is no longer of value. Scores of flights of up to four hours' duration and of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet altitude, and cross country and passenger carrying flights are made daily, and are no longer considered to have "news" value. Aviation meets are no longer of international or national interest—rather local shows; and inventions and technical developments are numerous.

Taking one phase of development, the evolution of speed, to illustrate: in a little over one month between January 24 and March 1, in the heart of the winter season, the world record was broken five times, by three different makes of aeroplanes, and the last, that of Jules Vedrines, made on March 1, is of 101 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles covered in exactly one hour's time. Very likely few people know of these

records. They were announced in cable despatches and in most cases were reported in a few lines and were tucked away at the end of a column. The average person who read the item undoubtedly did not realize just what it meant and did not give it a second thought. To the insider those few lines brought wonderment, and may have caused him to startle the company at the breakfast table with an exclamation. If there were two, they may have given each other a vigorous handshake by way of celebrating a great event.

Each event meant a great stride forward—greater than one could have thought of expecting. The world record made by Bathiat on January 26, for instance, was a most significant surprise. This record consists of 120 kilometres covered in 49 minutes, 57 seconds, a speed of about 90 miles an hour. It was made with a Sommer monoplane, a machine entirely unknown to all but a few insiders and considered by these as a freakish experiment of the famous maker of large passenger-carrying biplanes.

The two feats of speed of Jules Vedrines on February 22 and March 1 were startling. In the first, a distance of 124 miles was covered in one hour, 15 minutes, or a speed of about 99 miles an hour; in the second, the distance of 101 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles was covered in exactly one hour. And the machine used, the Deperdussin monoplane, was hardly known a year ago!

If we but stop and consider that in August, 1909, and for months thereafter Glenn H. Curtiss was considered a won-

der for having won the Gordon Bennett Cup with a flight of 13 miles at a speed of 47 miles an hour, we realize what advance has been made in the line of speed. The next Gordon Bennett Cup race will see a speed of 110 miles per hour!

The evolution was just as great in other lines of development—especially in the mechanical end. The way in which problems—hard, perplexing problems, which had been pronounced beyond solution—are being solved is really wonderful. The world at large learned a year or so ago that aviation was held back by lack of good motors and means to maintain stability of aeroplanes automatically. That impression still exists, and it is time to modify it. These problems are no longer general. To-day it is considered a poor motor which does not give a continuous run of at least two hours; and automatic stabilizers are available which enable one to pilot an aeroplane at little risk with less knowledge than it takes to drive an automobile.

In the past year there were half dozen aero motors that could be relied on to run about four hours without stopping and to give at least four-fifths of the power rated. The number may now

be increased to one dozen. At the recent aero show in Paris there were seventy different aero motors exhibited! As the demand is great—being expected to amount to 7,000 motors this year—the automobile and marine motor makers are modifying their motors to fit aeroplanes. Already a number of them, like the Renault, the Labor and the Deimler, are giving as good service as the best purely aero motors. This gives an idea of the improvement of motors: a year ago the Anzani motor, which enabled Louis Bleriot to cross the English Channel in July, 1909, could not be run for thirty minutes without trouble; today it is run ten hours in the laboratory. The famous 50 horse power Gnome motor in 1909 gave only 32 horse power; to-day it gives 49 horse power; and there are now four sizes sold: 50 horse power, 70 horse power, 100 horse power, and 130 horse power.

Another wonderful development is the automatic aeroplane stabilizer. This is a device which, by maintaining the stability of the aeroplane automatically, prevents accidents when the human element fails—as in cases of carelessness or temporary sickness of the pilot; and helps the pilot to cope with unexpected



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HOW ELLIS ISLAND LOOKS FROM AN AEROPLANE

This photograph of the Immigration Station in New York Harbor was taken from Coffyn's hydroaeroplane



THE MARÇAY-MOONEN MONOPLANE HAS FOLDING WINGS

Here it is shown crossing Paris. It is drawn by an automobile, and before it looms the majestic Arch of Triumph.

wind gusts. A year ago this was a cardinal problem generally considered impossible of solution. Today there are two stabilizers on the market and a half dozen in laboratories being tested which more than solve the problem.

The first of those in the market was developed by the Wright brothers, and is a wonderful invention. This apparatus—a pendulum-controlled, air-driven device—when fitted to an aeroplane practically allows the pilot to go to sleep, doing his work while he sleeps. Once any given height has been chosen and the instrument has been set, the machine, governed by the stabilizer, will continue to travel at the height regardless of jolts and turns. The pilot may let go all controls, and the machine will look after everything but its direction of flight. On turns it self-regulates its degree of banking, apportioning the bank with accuracy to the sharpness of the turn. And so with elevating, the machine can neither stall nor dive. To get up or down the control is quickly disconnected when the hand of the pilot resumes command. It is understood that the Wrights have not been wholly satisfied with the ability of

the device to control fore and aft stability in all conditions, and in their usual cautious fashion have determined to put out only so much of their complete stabilizer as has proved itself wholly successful. When the thing is finally considered complete by the Wright brothers—and that is not very far off*—then the average man will be able to pilot his own aeroplane with a complete feeling of security, with no more training than required to pilot his own motor boat.

The second stabilizer in the market was invented by a French lawyer, A. Doutré. It is operated by air pressure and the inertia of sliding weights, and automatically prevents the dangerous forward plunges of aeroplanes by turning the elevating rudder upward and checking the plunging tendency of the machine when it runs into a cross wind or air swirl. This device has been tried very extensively and is being adopted now by the French army.

Last year aeroplanes were used in the military maneuvers in France, Germany, Russia, Italy, England, Austria, Belgium

*This article was written some weeks before the death of Wilbur Wright on May 30.

and Rumania. The results were thoroly satisfactory. In France, where they were used most extensively—forty machines taking part in the maneuvers—it was proved that the new thing afforded speed and precision, two valuable elements in military tactics, in large quantity. The aeroplanes were assigned to three duties: First, to reconnoiter the positions and movements of the enemy; second, to aid the artillery by advising it of the exact positions of the hostile batteries; third, by keeping different parts of the army in close connection with each other. In all these duties they proved highly efficient and made the aviation corps potential, so much so that they dominated over everything else and made everything else appear slow by contrast. General Bonneau, who was in command of the Seventh Corps, expressed his opinion of the “quatrième arme” as follows:

“It is an infallible thing; let us suppose that we are playing cards—and the work is, too true, a very bloody game; let us suppose that we are playing cards and that we can at every minute read our opponent’s cards. There are no scouts in cavalry, no spies that give better information than the aeroplane about the position and the disposition of the enemy and their available forces—the position of their

batteries, etc. With the aeroplane everything is seen by the eye; nothing is left to guess.”

Of the aeroplane as director of guns, he said:

“We have an artillery which is in strength the best in the world, but to make artillery accomplish its work of destruction we must see the object target. As a rule, either the nature of the ground, the mist over the ground, bushes, or trees prevent one from seeing where the enemy is at a distance. The aeroplane sees all this and knows all this. It is, therefore, the eye of the battery at 2,000 feet in the air; it is the pointer pointing, not downward but upward. The artillerymen who are lucky enough to have aviators like Lieutenants Bellenger and Cheverau at their disposition will obtain all information about the physical condition of the ground and be directed to make their firing effective. They will hit nine times out of ten.”

On the possibilities of using aeroplanes as instruments of attack as well as for destroying bridges and bases of supply, he said:

“All the scouts reported that everything was visible and accessible to the man in the aeroplane. There were no companies that were not distinguishable from on high; there were no bridges, no railroads, no aqueducts, no camps that could not be seen instantly; there were likewise no groups of generals and officers that were not in danger for their lives whenever an aeroplane passed over them.



HIDING FROM THE AIR-SCOUT

In the French military maneuvers the monoplane is an instrument used more and more. The man in the Blériot machine is Captain Ballinger.

A few small one-pound bombs dropped by the scouts at certain times would have robbed France of many of her best officers."

What France says or does in this line may be considered standard—the opinion of General Bonneau may be considered as the opinion of the majority of leading military authorities. At all events, France made a plan to spend \$4,300,000 to organize military aviation, and all the nations have followed suit.

Even Emperor William, who a year ago said the aeroplane was not comparable to the big Zeppelin airships, fell to the lure of the aeroplane when he saw the buzzing thing fly under, over and around the big dirigibles, and offered 50,000 marks, out of his private purse, to encourage the development of aero motors.

It is a paradox that the direct result of this activity in the military field has been the development of friendship between European nations. When Blériot crossed the English Channel on July 25, 1909, the reports, the world over, were that the new thing would destroy international peace. Much different was the attitude last year, when eight aeroplanes during the European Circuit crossed France, Belgium, Holland and the English Channel; and others crossed practically every country in Europe. Everywhere the airmen were welcomed and feted; everywhere the aeroplane disregarded walls, frontiers and political fences and prejudices, and prompted friendship between nations, broadening, if anything, the prospects of world peace.

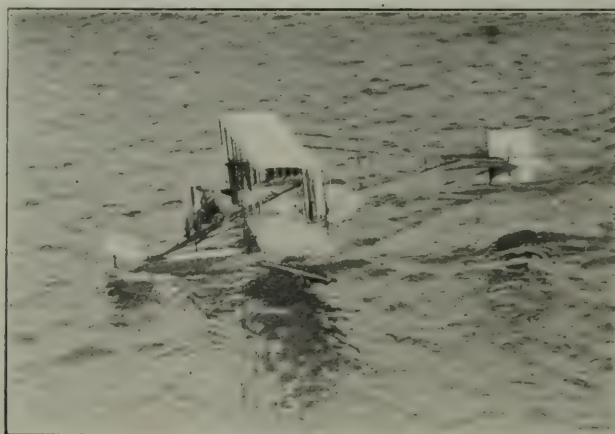
The great value of the general adoption of the aeroplane for military ser-

vice lies in that it makes the governments pay for the development of the new science; it made the French Government pay \$2,000,000 to develop the machine which last year crossed countries and continents on the most peaceful errands; it will this year make the governments of ten nations pay \$10,000,000 to make the aeroplane a safe and utile vehicle. This brings the gratifying certainty that that money is spent for common good, as in developing a perfect aeroplane for use in possible wars the governments are developing a perfect aeroplane for everyday use in time of peace—in commerce and sport and pleasure.

A great problem solver, minimizing danger, bringing the flying machine within the reach of the sportsman, and right in the heart of cities is the hydroaeroplane. This is essentially an aeroplane fitted with hydro surfaces which hold the machine afloat on the water. The floats do not impede the progress of the aeroplane but extend its safety and scope.

Glenn H. Curtiss, who developed the first practical hydroaeroplane, and his aviators have made hundreds of flights; likewise W. Starling Burgess, Harry N. Atwood, Walter Brookins, Frank T. Coffyn and the three naval aviators—Lieutenants G. T. Ellyson, John Rodgers and J. H. Towlers; but nothing worse than duckings has resulted. That brings aviation within reach of the average man; most people will risk a ducking for the thrilling sensation of flight.

NEW YORK CITY.



Literature

The Enchantment of Mountains

IT has been said that the ancients showed no appreciation of the beauty and natural charm of the mountains, but it is certain that they bore witness to the mountain spell by raising their altars on the highest hills and peopling the snow-capped summits with their greatest divinities. The modern world, however, yields itself with full consciousness to the enchantment of the wooded slopes, the wind-swept crags, and the moving, broken, treacherous fields of snow and ice that often separate the loftiest peaks from the smiling gardens that blossom at their feet. The quickening pulse-beat, the high satisfaction of difficulties overcome, and the wondrous vistas of snow-field and cloudland with their ever-changing effects combine to give the successful climber to some unusual altitude those feelings of exhilaration and keen enjoyment which minimize his arduous efforts and possible dangers and win his devotion to the mystery and majesty of the mountains. It is some such fascination that has led Mr. Samuel Turner, of England, to spend every available moment of his vacations for several years in *Climbing Adventures in Four Continents*.¹ When business engagements or outing trips have taken him to the vicinity of noted ranges he has been eager to seize the opportunity of putting his courage, strength and ingenuity to the test in trying to break some previous record or scale some hitherto inaccessible peak. Beginning his climbing on Mt. Blanc, he has followed his more difficult achievements in the Alps by dangerous ascents in Siberia, New Zealand and South America, in each of which places he has reached heights and pierced into regions unvisited by man before. His adventures have been filled with thrilling episodes which in no wise intimidate his spirit, and he still holds himself in

training to meet the challenge of Nature to unveil the mysteries she has so far concealed by snow and ice and a rarified atmosphere.

Another Englishman, a lieutenant in the Indian army, writes an interesting tale of his year's trek *Across the Roof of the World*,² on thru the little known regions and peoples of Central Asia and northward to the Siberian railroad. His long journey was undertaken because of his own love of sport and adventurous travel. The Himalayas, the Pamirs, Thian Shan and the Great Altai mountains furnished Lieutenant Etherton vast opportunities for hazardous enterprise and the taking of unfamiliar game. He describes many engaging incidents of travel, hunting and contact with the native peoples.

America also has its venturesome spirits devoted to mountain exploration, and these are not all confined to the male sex. Miss Annie S. Peck tells how the first sight of the majestic, awe-inspiring Matterhorn transformed her allegiance from the sea to the mountains and made her feel that she could never be happy until she scaled its frowning walls. Soon she sighed for other heights to conquer, and after ascending the Mexican Orizaba, she turned her attention to South America. She now recounts the struggles, disappointments and successes in her ten years' *Search for the Apex of America*³ at the top of Mt. Illampu (Sorata) in Bolivia and later at Huascarán, the summit of which she finally reached in 1908, so that she now glories in having attained a higher altitude (over 22,000 feet) than any other American climber. No one can read her volume without admiring her perse-

²ACROSS THE ROOF OF THE WORLD. A Record of Sport and Travel through Kashmir, Gilgit, Hunza, the Pamirs, Chinese Turkistan, Mongolia and Siberia. By Lieut. P. T. Etherton, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. With Map and Illustrations. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$4.80.

³A SEARCH FOR THE APEX OF AMERICA. High Mountain Climbing in Peru and Bolivia, Including the Conquest of Huascarán. By Annie S. Peck, M.A. With Numerous Illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

¹MY CLIMBING ADVENTURES IN FOUR CONTINENTS. By Samuel Turner, F.R.G.S. With 74 Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

verance and rejoicing over her well-deserved success.

But our own country is rich in mountains as well as in mountain climbers, and one has only to follow Mr. Mills' vivid descriptions of his race with an avalanche or his thrilling experiences in a mountain blizzard to realize how fascinating is *The Spell of the Rockies*,⁴ tho the glaciers may be absent and no high peak still mocks the explorer's efforts. In every season, in storm and sunshine the ever-changing aspect yields its potent charm. Alas! that the spell should be broken while Mr. Mills laments the devastating forest fires and consequent erosions which destroy the mountain life and beauty and ruin the lower valleys with alternate floods and droughts! Alas! also that Mr. Dillon Wallace should have no less sad a tale to tell of Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, where the elk have made their last stand and die each winter by the thousand, from starvation.⁵

⁴THE SPELL OF THE ROCKIES. By Enos A. Mills. With Illustrations from Photographs by the Author. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.75.

⁵SADDLE AND CAMP IN THE ROCKIES. By Dillon Wallace. New York: Outing Publishing Co. \$1.75.

To drink in the full glory of the mountains, however, and to enter intimately into their deeper meaning and mysteries, one has need of more than the climbing instinct and the explorer's enthusiasm. Only the true nature lover with a poetic soul can hear and absorb the real message of the mountain wraiths, and only he who is blessed with imaginative genius can give it worthy expression. Because Mr. John Muir is possessed of these qualities it is a continual joy to follow him during his *First Summer in the Sierra*⁶ into what he calls the "storm-beaten sky gardens amid so vast a congregation of onlooking mountains." This daily record of studies and impressions in '69 calls up many an exquisite vision of singing streams and swaying pines, meadow sprinkled with gorgeous flowers and majestic, snow-laden piles towering skyward. The day on which he reached the summit of Mt. Hoffman, eleven thousand feet high, he describes as "a glory day of admission into a new

⁶MY FIRST SUMMER IN THE SIERRA. By John Muir. With Illustrations from Drawings made by the Author in 1869 and from Photographs by Herbert W. Gleason. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.



FROM DILLON WALLACE'S "SADDLE AND CAMP IN THE ROCKIES". (OUTING)
One-fourth of the herd of which this is the remainder starved to death



FULL STREAMS
From "The Spell of the Rockies" (Houghton)

realm of wonder as if Nature had wooingly whispered, 'Come up higher.' " A month before that time he had written those exulting words which one must regard as characteristic of his life: "Nevermore, however weary, should one faint by the way who gains the blessing of one mountain day; whatever his fate, long life, short life, stormy or calm, he is rich forever."

What Shall We Read on the Vacation ?

WHEREVER, however, whenever vacation is to be spent, on land or sea, in work or idleness, we must have books. What shall they be? *Neighborhood*,¹ certainly. In this lovely portrayal of Windlecombe, a little village of the Sussex Downs antedating the Domesday Book, is not only nature in many phases, but human nature, and both at work. These annals are of actual daily country life, with all its homely happenings. Nothing is idealized, all is depicted; the book is

made up of facts, not descriptions; verbs, not adjectives.

It is quite otherwise with a volume of our own country byways that points a significant national contrast.² We have no roots deep in the soil, as England has. Our ancient farms (how our cousins jeer at the adjective!) are proverbially deserted farms. Our agricultural interest is a back-to-the-land movement, not an of-the-land condition. Nevertheless, these sketches of industrious idleness are charmingly descriptive of such rural inactivities as unprogressive farming, refraining from gardening, busy staying away from church on Sunday, with plenty of roaming and loafing, and all too much fishing and hunting.

The "untrodden ways" invite the romancer, as well as the essayist, and justly so. *High Bradford*,³ a lively story of old Cape Cod, challenges comparison here with a quaint picture of a Cornish fishing village on a fête day.⁴

¹THE JONATHAN PAPERS. By Elizabeth Woodbridge. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

²HIGH BRADFORD. By Mary Rogers Bangs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.20.

³DORINDA'S BIRTHDAY: A CORNISH IDYLL. By Charles Lee. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.

¹NEIGHBORHOOD: A Year's Life in and About an English Village. By Tickner Edwardes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2

The latter involves Dorinda's first coiffure, and, incidentally, her first love affair, the more important issue a matter of thirty-five hairpins, each a dangerous

first a word concerning two volumes by way of warning. *In Search of Arcady*,⁵ with plenty of plot, more than enough people of sorts, ample motif, abundant



FROM BOWER'S "LONESOME LAND" (LITTLE, BROWN)

snare subject to the coquetry of the "husband-high maid." The New England story, smells of the sea, and thrills with adventure rooted in the sober Puritan homes.

Of these bypaths and quiet themes the vacation reader is often wary. He is wont to raise the slogan, "the plot's the thing." His hint shall be regarded, but

and varied setting, disintegrates for want of unifying force. Arcadia is conspicuous for its absence, the Romany spell does not bind, the mystery is ineffectual. *Country Neighbors*,⁶ of a more difficult, tho less interesting fabric, the

⁵IN SEARCH OF ARCADY. By Nina Wilcox Putnam. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

⁶COUNTRY NEIGHBORS: A Long Island Pastoral. By Susan Tabor. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.20.

daily life of a Long Island community, is somewhat better knit up. It suffers from a multiplicity of characters and a too great leveling of interests.

But the plot-lover finds the vast, adventurous West and the mysterious fastnesses of the North treasure trove of romance. Charles D. Stewart, of "Fugitive Blacksmith" fame, contributes in *The Wrong Woman*⁷ a clean romance of the Texas sheep plains, and adds a companion piece to his famous picture of runaway oxen. This time it is a newborn lamb, scorned from its initial moment of its mother. Weak but game, its efforts to establish itself on its ill-designed legs; its pained surprise, when at last successful, at finding only empty air where it might reasonably have expected its mother; and its efficient succor by the gentleman herdsman—such is the prelude to the hero's equally efficient aid to the "wrong woman," and her inevitable development into the right woman.

Less pastoral than this sketch is a good sensational story of Montana ranch life. If it seems improbable that a piously reared girl of narrow type should journey alone to *Lonesome Land*⁸ to marry a lover not seen for three years, the evolution of character thus set in progress atones for the lack of realism; and two *ex machina* personages of the story are worth meeting at any cost. Arline's apostrophe to a traveling Presidential candidate is especially heartening.

Two stories of the Hudson's Bay Company eloquently point the moral of the novelist. In *Flower of the North*,⁹ after some initial uncertainty and self-consciousness, the current of events is set running, and the reader is swept along, breathless, to the very last page. But, as absorbing as plot and mystery are here, the book never rises above the level of a good story; whereas *The Maid of the Whispering Hills*,¹⁰ with its exquisite deliberation and poetic feeling, is a stirring and beautiful epic

of the North. Maren Le Moyne, venturer of the venturers, flame of fire among her little band of French Canadians, urger, inspirer and moral leader, a living pillar before them in her eagerness, was called to her quest as relentlessly as Joan. A born leader of men, bearing their fate in her heart, dominating their destinies, she pursues, like a young goddess, her own. It is only the destiny of a woman, after all, beset with the casualties incident thereto, but the soul of the maid is in it; the breathless beauty of the Canadian forest is in it; the tragic poetry of the Indian, the lure of the wild, the power of love and passion at their purest, the magnificent triumph of the human heart, are in it. It is the dream—and the fulfilment.

Can it be that divergent lines of one period touch this enchantment on the one side and, on the other, such "blood marks of reality" as tinge the story of current Scottish farm life by James Bryce?¹¹ From an abused and tortured plowboy, Jamie Bryce rises to the highest confidence and regard of his landholder only to renounce his achievement at its height and cast in his lot again with the common worker. The result looks like failure to the plowboy's friends, but is crowned by a sense of spiritual triumph, which he analyzes to his satisfaction. The book is a notable human document, and a thesis for socialism, radicalism, humanitarianism. Edwin Markham, in a sympathetic preface, takes issue with the author's "way of deliverance," which is not, he says, "in a return to an Adamic Paradise, but in laying the foundations on earth for that holy city of fraternity revealed in the apocalyptic vision of St. John."

Actualities and matters of state, tho of a less radical sort, also form the groundwork of Meredith Nicholson's latest and best work.¹² On this warp of political fabric he weaves a romance conceived in the spirit of the times. A clear-eyed, gymnasium-tempered young Hypatia, with a mystery surrounding her birth, goes forth to conquer—and does conquer: conquers a lover, a father,

⁷THE WRONG WOMAN. By Charles D. Stewart. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

⁸LONESOME LAND. By B. M. Boyer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

⁹FLOWER OF THE NORTH. By James Oliver Curwood. New York: Harper's. \$1.30.

¹⁰THE MAID OF THE WHISPERING HILLS. By Virginia E. Roe. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.30.

¹¹THE STORY OF A PLOWBOY. By James Bryce. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.25.

¹²HOOSIER CHRONICLE. By Meredith Nicholson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.40.

a political boss, a socialist, a silly girl, a stenographer, a schoolboy, a mother, an old woman and others, to say nothing of her own destiny. The author has been at great pains to present a circumstantial effect of historical correctness and current politics with their underlying forces, and the reader derives therefrom a stimulating sense of mingling with epoch-making events instead of wasting his time over a mere love story.

The vacation budget is full. There are books we might add and others that we might subtract, but many men of many minds need many books of many kinds. The meditative pictures of country life are, of course, for the city man; the thrillers for the middle-aged; the serious novel and the propaganda for the young; the romance for every one.

Travelers' Tales

TRAVELERS betake themselves hither and yon; but why do so few of them seek out the South of France? The heat of it during the summer months? Yet Italy is visited. Southern France—we speak not of fashionable winter resorts and the refuges of the tuberculous—Southern France is a treasure house of history, tradition, architecture and beautiful women. Not the Roman alone, but, before him, Greek, Carthaginian and Moor made its cities their halting places. The traveler of today sees their handiwork for himself, and reads their blood in the citizens and citizenesses. Arles and Nîmes and Orange, each with Roman arenas, wherein bullfights and classical dramas are performed for the visitor's edification; ancient Massilia that is almost forgotten in bustling Marseilles; Aveyron (where the savage came from); Beaucaire and Tarascon (the Daudet country); all the valley of the Rhone, with its reminiscences of Petrarch and Laura and its more recent associations of Mistral and Aicard—here are only a few of the matters which Caroline Atwater Mason treats in her sprightly way in her book of *The Spell of France*.¹ To be sure, she tells us of many other places than those named, and even gives a chapter to Rouissillon, and another to the

High Pyrenees. But for Mrs. Mason, as for us, a great part of the spell of France is that of the *old* France; and here is a book where Paris is named but twice.

Mr. Thomas Okey, in contributing a volume on Avignon to the Medieval Towns Series,² is a much less sprightly writer than Mrs. Mason, but he takes his task more seriously, and his work has a permanent reference value, even if it makes less diverting reading for the summer season. In the story of Avignon is summed up a great part of the history of France, Italy and the Roman Catholic Church. Avignon deserves, indeed, a chapter in the entertaining volume which she who signs herself "The Princess" has made of letters composed without much method and contributed, in the first place, to the *Springfield Republican*—letters on picturesque cities as widely scattered as Burgos and Bruges, London and Lourdes, Quebec and Oberammergau.³

But to return to Southern France. This it is easy to do—for the fourth book on our reading table is a volume of tales of that part of the world, by Thomas A. Janvier, a graceful writer and one so much at home in the country he is telling of that he is himself a *Félibre*. There is a delicious blending of humor and sympathy in this American's stories of Daudet's home province, leisurely stories for those of us who are in no more haste than the Philadelphian who tells them.

In Palestine

So much is written about Palestine to supply biblical explanations and illustrations or from the archeological point of view that one almost assumes that some such material is sure to be found in any volume bearing the name of that country, no matter how diverting its title may be. It is therefore a delight to come upon this informal, attractive narrative about the Holy Land which makes no pretense of exploiting sacred sites or drawing parallels between present and past customs.⁴

¹THE SPELL OF FRANCE. By Caroline Atwater Mason. Illustrated. Pages 425. Boston: L. C. Page & Co \$2.50.

²THE STORY OF AVIGNON. By Thomas Okey. Illustrated by Percy Wadham. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.75.

³TRAVELLER'S TALES. Told in Letters from Belgium, Germany, England, Scotland, France, and Spain. By "The Princess." With Twenty-one Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2

⁴FROM THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.20.

Mr. Copping simply records in a skilful, realistic and easy manner the experiences and impressions of a well-equipped traveler in one of the most interesting sections of the world. The author's observations are singularly instructive, for the trained eye of the journalist was usually fastened upon the significant features of the scenes he witnessed. The descriptions of the Mohammedan procession, the schools of Nazareth and the Russian pilgrims furnish conspicuous examples of his ability to reach the deeper things of life thru their superficial phenomena. The readers of the volume will be grateful not only for the vividly written narrative, but also for the many illustrations in color and pencil sketches supplied by the author's brother and traveling companion, Mr. Harold Copping, whose work deserves commendation.

The author of a second book on the Holy Lands² is an English lecturer on Palestine. He does not claim to be an expert in topography or history, and he attempts nothing more than to supply a running text for his pictures. They are well printed and, of course, mechanically faithful, and will give a clearer idea of what Palestine is today. The conditions are changing very rapidly for the better, so far as civilization is concerned, but the old Biblical customs are fast passing away; the author has preserved in picture what he can. The American *hajji* who has made the pilgrimage, and many who would make it, will be interested in this volume and also instructed if they will make some allowances, as where the author listens to an American traveler "joshing" his dragoman and takes it for

serious ignorance. He must also expect to find dragomans spoken of as "dragomen," and President Bliss, of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, confounded with his brother, and in the preface the name of Conder becomes "Condor," and that of Selah Merrill is doubly disguised as Serah Merrill.

Harper's Guide to Wild Flowers. By Mrs. Caroline A. Creevey. 12mo, pp. 555. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.60.

We have here Mrs. Creevey's second essay in the field of popular botany. This *Guide* follows one or more earlier favorite volumes by classifying plants by the color of their flowers. That is the easiest of all ways, except by pictures, but it requires much labor to run thru the list of white flowers or blue. It is the lazy woman's way, who will not take the way of science. Still, it is better than nothing. It will be a useful book for the summer vaca-



A GLIMPSE OF MODERN CAIRO
From "A Journalist in the Holy Land" (Revell)

tion by the seaside or the mountains. The real botanist will depend on Gray's Manual or on that of Britton and Brown. Or, if he be a devotee of the subject he will load his trunk with the three volumes of the latter's big work, which gives a picture for every plant. We are grateful in this volume for a multitude of wood cuts and a few colored plates. Of especial value are the lists of plants by their habitats, to check those by color. For every plant an English name has been found or created, to the questionable enrichment of the language, for a multitude of them can never be naturalized. The technical Latin is much better. We advise our readers to use one of the manuals if they are willing to do a bit of studying; if not, let them by all means enjoy the season with such a useful book as Mrs. Creevey's.

¹A JOURNALIST IN THE HOLY LAND: GLIMPSES OF EGYPT AND PALESTINE. By Arthur E. Copping. Illustrated by Harold Copping. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

²PALESTINE DEPICTED AND DESCRIBED. By G. E. Franklin, F.R.G.S. Illustrated with 376 photographs by the Author. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.

Three Wonderlands of the American West.

By Thomas D. Murphy. With sixteen reproductions in color from original paintings by Thomas Moran, N. A., and thirty-two duogravures from photographs; also maps. Pp. 180. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$3.

The three wonderlands described in these "notes of a traveler" are the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. The style of the work is not impressive, but Mr. Murphy is an enthusiastic, painstaking and good-tempered traveler, and his book is, after all, one of those in which author plays second fiddle to illustrator. Mr. Moran's paintings are excellent in themselves, and the color plates which reproduce them here are unusually correct: not more brightly colored than the canvases they imitate, or the natural scenery which was Mr. Moran's inspiration.

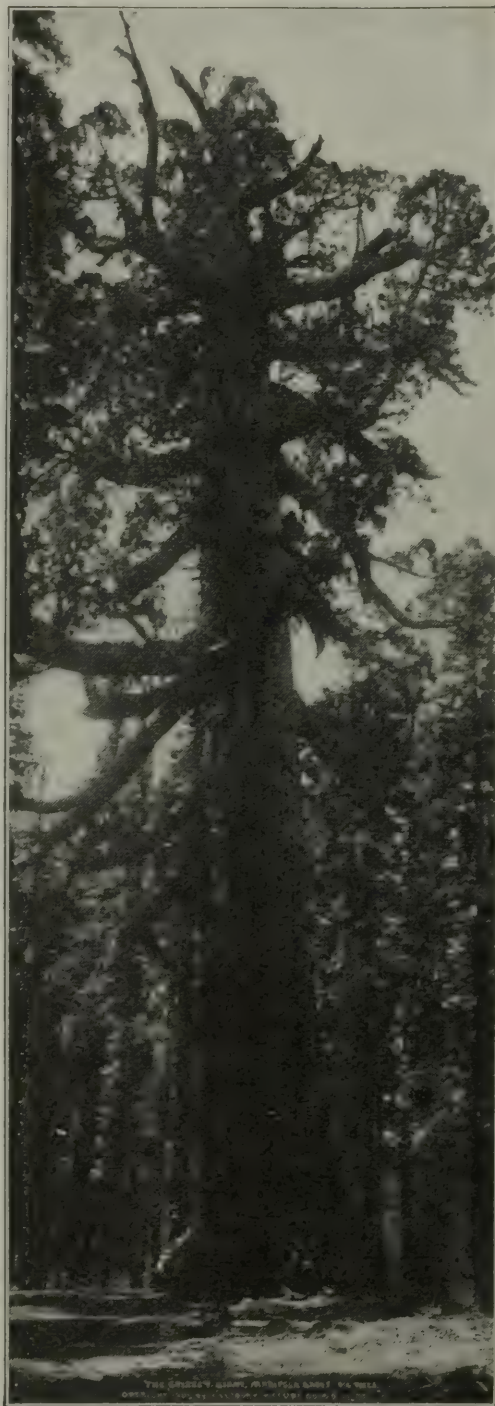
The Judgments of the Sea. By Ralph D. Paine. New York: Sturgis & Walton. \$1.20.

This collection of sea stories appeared individually in *Scribner's*, the *Century*, *McClure's* and other magazines. We once spoke of our intention to publish some day a book called "The Twelve Best Stories Ever Written." When the time comes we shall try to include one from this collection. Ralph D. Paine holds a position of his own as a short story writer. Not only do his writings convey those intimate details that place a definite picture of characters and surroundings before the reader, but

he is master in pathos and humor, without overdoing either. His yarns carry us from transatlantic liners to military events of the Far East. The best story of the book is "The Last Pilot Schooner." This tells the story of a "cub" reporter called Wilson, who by mistake gets the assignment intended for a superior by the same name to make a cruise with a pilot schooner. The schooner is wrecked, and Wilson, with an aged pilot, alone escapes. His flowery narrative, prepared on the trip home, is condemned by the pilot, who assists Wilson to write a plain, ungarnished tale of the sea. To find how their joint efforts succeed one should read the book.

Wide Courses. By James B. Connolly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The latest collection of tales is fully equal in merit to Mr. Connolly's previous books, which in itself is a statement of praise. The author has the happy faculty of creating romance where one would suppose none to be possible. We have had many thrilling stories of full-rigged ships, of whalers and of fishing schooners, but Mr. Connolly comes down to modern times and portrays life on tugs and barges. John Kieran, pumpman on a tank steamer, has as much individuality as any deep-sea sailor. In the last story of the book Kieran, the pumpman, turns out to be a college athlete of days gone by, who, after serving on a



"GRIZZLY GIANT—A BIG TREE OF THE MARIPOSA GROVE, CALIFORNIA"
From Murphy's "Three Wonderlands of the American West" (Page)
Courtesy Pillsbury Picture Company

battleship, and meeting with varied adventures in South America, prefers the open air life of the sea to proffered office positions. The author, in removing Kieran's disguise, still refers to himself as the "passenger," only hinting at an athletic record of his own. Those who know Mr. Connolly will remember that he won cups and olive wreaths at the first Olympic games at Athens in 1896, besides making himself popular with all nationalities by his genial nature.

The Canadian Rockies.
New and Old Trails.
By Arthur P. Coleman,
Ph.D., F.R.S.
Imported by Charles
Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

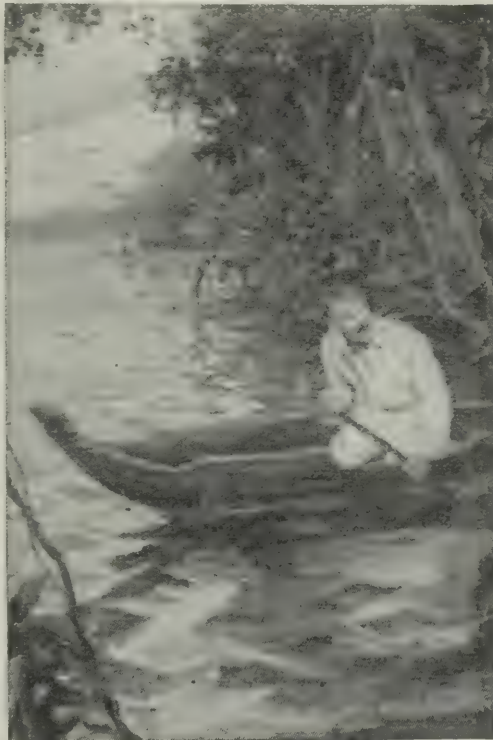
During recent years the Canadian Rockies have become a favorite field for camper and hunter alike, but few can write of the times, over twenty-five years ago, when Calgary had a population of only one thousand and most of the dwellings consisted of abandoned Canadian Pacific Railway box cars. Professor Coleman first went to Calgary in May, 1884, and the first section of his book describes his travels in that frontier community. Other sections deal with the Selkirk trails, the Columbia River, Athabasca Pass, and his last expedition in 1908 to Mount Robson, the highest point in the Canadian Rockies. His party was the first to ascend this mountain, which has been compared to the Matterhorn in the difficulties its ascension presents. Mr. Coleman is professor of geology in the University of Toronto, and touches in a popular way on the geological problems of the Rockies. The narrative of his camping trips is full of interest and the intimate details that make books of this character worth reading. The text is illustrated with forty-one good illustration and three maps, and the book has every attraction of good printing.

A Son of the Sun. By Jack London. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

Almayer's Folly. By Joseph Conrad. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

If a critic of painting were set to the task of reviewing Jack London's fiction he might be excused for praising his color contrasts and condemning him for his exaggerated love of inky blacks and

lurid reds; a taste more savage than refined. The romancer's own experiences in the South Seas have given him the wherewithal, however, to make of *A Son of the Sun* a cycle of eight short stories, whose central figure is one David Grief, who was once an English man. A financial success, this somewhat tigerish hero is spared the disease with which the tropics punish a man for his sins. He leaves it to other Europeans to devote themselves exclusively to chicanery, murder, the eternal consumption of strong drink, and the dread of next



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "A SON OF THE SUN" BY JACK LONDON

day's chills and fever. All of these matters have made a great impression on Jack London, however, and those who have so far been unimpressed by his genius will probably yawn over this installment of sudden death and startling language. The more sober and restrained style of Joseph Conrad, a new edition of whose *Almayer's Folly* has just reached us, will please such readers better. Mr. Conrad's voice is less strident, but his art is, for those who are in no great haste where reading is concerned, far more convincing. He knows even more of the South Seas and of Eastern waters than does Mr. London himself. And those who have read his "Personal Recollections," being well aware that Almayer is no imaginary German, will welcome this chance to discover in just what his folly consisted.

Literary Notes

....A sketchy and helpful account of his trip to the Far East is a volume entitled *Where Half the World Is Waking Up*, by Clarence Poe. The author's observations on agricultural conditions are valuable. (Double-day; \$1.25.)

....Before starting on a fishing trip it might be well to read *Practical Dry-Fly Fishing* by Emlyn M. Gill (Scribner; \$1.25). The latest scientific methods of landing the fish are explained. Even diagrams of pools are included, lettered to show the most approved modus operandi.

....*Captain Martha Mary*, by Avery Abbott (Century; \$1), is reminiscent, both in style and in format, of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"; it is likewise infused with the same cheerful philosophy and homely humanity. The heroine is a small girl of the tenements, who struggles, at first against odds, and then with success, to care for her ample family of brothers and sisters.

....Sprightliness, a sense of comedy, and a touch of pathos mark Katharine Tynan's *Paradise Farm* (Duffield; \$1.20). The romance of Mrs. Cripps, tenant of the farm, is charmingly brought about by the vivacious lodgers who come to her at a time when she is under a dark cloud. Readers looking for a casual tale with a sweet spirit—and well told, withal—will not be disappointed.

....Death has always held a dramatic place in fiction, but it has remained for Mr. H. Rider Haggard to personalize it in his latest novel, *Red Eve* (Doubleday; \$1.20). The love adventures of Red Eve are but a mask for the vivid drama enacted by the graphic figure of Death. Many authors can tell a good story but few could combine the good story and the good allegory we have in this book.

....Any playwright who is seeking a novel as the basis for a melodrama will find excellent material in *Over the Pass*, by Frederick Palmer (Scribner; \$1.35). The plot is laid in Arizona, and pistol play is part of the daily routine. The scene in which the hero covers the villain with his revolver, while the heroine preserves the hero's life by pressing her thumb on his severed artery, should be made the climax of the melodrama.

....In *A Country Parish* (Pilgrim Press; \$1.25) Rev. Frank S. Child gives some delightful glimpses into the religious and social life of an old Connecticut community. Themes of lively interest are found in the personnel of

the ministers, the parish changes and rivalries, the religious customs, and the beauties of natural environment, all of which have conspired to make noteworthy the history of Fairfield since its founding in 1639.

....The automobile is an ever-increasing adjunct in present-day fiction. Authors take transcontinental trips just in order to combine romance with travel. Such was the motive prompting Thomas W. and Agnes A. Wilby, who toured from the East to the West of the United States, and back again, before writing their novel, *On the Trail to Sunset* (Moffat; \$1.35). The illustrations are from photographs actually taken *en route*. Amid descriptions of the Southwest, there is a combination of love and mystery.

....Julian Street writes in *Ship-Bored* a sophisticatedly humorous account of an ocean crossing on a modern liner. All the indispensable features of such an adventure, from the blonde divinity who turns unbecomingly yellow and the exclusive Mr. and Mrs. Newport-Philadelphia who have "absolutely nothing in common" with any of the other passengers—except seasickness, down to the belle of the promenade and the actresses who are as inevitable as the rudder itself, are sketched cynically yet more or less to the life. There are eleven illustrations by Mrs. Preston (Lane; 50 cents).

....*A Yosemite Flora*, by Harvey Monroe Hall and Carlotta Case Hall, is a very convenient little handbook of the ferns and flowering plants and trees of the great Yosemite Park. The park contains over a thousand square miles with most varied conditions, from hot plains to the edge of glaciers, and the flora is large. About a thousand species are here described, at more length than in a usual "Flora." This book, illustrated with plates and drawings and provided with an analytical key, will be very useful to visitors with a botanical taste. (Paul Elder Co., San Francisco; \$2.)

....After the highly tense strains of the younger poets, one may find rest for the ear in the *Old Quaker Meeting-Houses* of John Russell Hayes. The very sight on the printed page of this book (The Biddle Press, Philadelphia; \$1) of the 166 old-fashioned, never-changing buildings in which the Society of Friends find themselves nearer to the divine harmonies, gives rest to the eyes. Chary of the music of Saint Cecilia, one can easily imagine a more perfect music sifting down to the worshiper from the wireless realms of the upper currents of song. The homely verses of Mr. Hayes are a running comment on these innumerable houses of still worship.

....In a part of our edition of May 30 the name of the author of the American Historical Association prize essay, *The Negro in Pennsylvania*, appeared as Edward Raymond "Farner." We hope that our readers recognized this as a misprint for the name of Dr. Turner, Professor of History in the University of Michigan.

....To those interested in the constructive power of the hypnotic influence, *Bracken*, by John Trevena (Kennerley; \$1.35), will prove an exhaustive hypothetical study of a weak personality brought at one time under the dominance of a mind governed by passion, at another under one governed by intellect. The book is burdened with a mass of allegorical mysticism.

....The pictures alone in A. M. Hyamson's *Elizabethan Adventures upon the Spanish Main* (Dutton; \$1.50) would entice the adventure-loving boy. Adapted from the "Voyages" of Hakluyt, the chapters contain all the meat of the original versions, all the original flavor, without the handicap of archaic spelling and involved passages. This volume is one of a series entitled "British Voyages."

....In *Modern English Books of Power* (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.) George Hamlin Fitch discusses such men as Macaulay, Scott, Carlyle, De Quincey, Lamb, the Victorian novelists and poets, Stevenson, Hardy and Kipling. A bibliography and an index are provided, besides numerous illustrations. Mr. Fitch is the pleasant and unaffected exponent of the "Comfort Found in Old Books."

....To many readers it will be refreshing to learn that there was any *Wit and Humor of Colonial Days*. Professor Carl Holliday has issued a volume bearing that title (Lippincott; \$1.50) and has painstakingly extracted much good wheat from a mass of dead material. It's a far cry from Ebenezer Cook, Gent. (who was no real gentleman in expression) to Mark Twain, whose name is on the dedication page.

....After reading Henrik Sienkiewicz' latest novel, the reviewer had a curious impression that the volume was illustrated, so vivid were the mental pictures of the African desert left in the mind, and the book had to be glanced thru to give assurance that the only illustrations were the word-paintings of the author. In *Desert and Wilderness* is a story of the Mahdist insurrection, and the capture of an English girl and a Polish boy by the Arabs. It has all of the rush and swing of the tales which have fascinated us for a generation from "With Fire and Sword"

to "Quo Vadis." The fourteen-year-old boy is a gallant hero; and the older members of the family will be stealing the book from the children and reading it first, if they once dip into its pages, and begin the exciting journey from Port Said to Mombassa. (Little, Brown & Co.; \$1.25.)

....There is much wit and sparkle to Fannie H. Lea's *Jaconetta Stories* (Sturgis; \$1) which is so full of dialogue that it may be read in no time. The author might be able to write a comedy, though the sparring of her heroine and the cynicism of her hero are not to be compared with what is contained in Hope's "The Dolly Dialogue." A light book for an idle hour.

....*Beyond War: A Chapter in the Natural History of Man*, by Vernon L. Kellogg, is a brief and suggestive appeal to history, ethnology and biology, by the author of "Darwinism Today," "The Animals and Man," "Evolution in Animal Life," to prove that human nature does change and that "man has a uniform notion in a straight line toward an evolutionary goal of which war is an absolutely impossible part."

....Readers who do not object to dialect will find interesting observations on life in *Hiram Blair*, by Drew Tufts (McClurg; \$1.35). The central figure is sheriff of Douglas County, Indiana, and is a politician as well as a humorist. A love story furnishes a connection to the sheriff's dictums, of which the following is an example: "Ef St. Paul wuz to come back on airth an' offer me a hoss, saying it wuz a six-year-old, the fust thing I'd do would be to look at its teeth."

....Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin was one of the speakers at a dinner in New York which was a feature of the Dickens centenary. This speech of hers has now been given a charming narrative form. *A Child's Journey with Dickens* (Houghton; 50 cents) should inspire every young reader; it recounts most graphically little Kate's naïve chat with the great novelist on a railway train. Such hero worship is refreshing to read about.

....A work of ability and solid worth is to be found in *The Education of Catholic Girls* (Longmans; \$1.25) by Janet Erskine Stuart. Both the ideals to be attained and the materials and methods of instruction are discussed with clarity, appreciation and good judgment. Altho formally concerned with the work in Catholic institutions, the substance of the book applies equally well to non-Catholic education. Not the least attractive feature of the volume is its fine English style.

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Wilbur Wright

THE earth was ruled by the first man who walked upright upon it. Who was the first master of the sea history does not tell us; but he who first adventured on the treacherous main with oar and sail was the hardiest of the race of hardy mariners. That most popular of Roman poets, the much loved Horace, well says:

"Oak and treble brass
Guarded his dauntless breast
Who gave his shallop first
To the blasts of east and west.

"Heedless of death was he
Who drove his vessel forth
To dare the hurricanes
That sweeps from south to north."

That earliest conquest over the inhospitable ocean remains uncredited by history to the genius who first achieved it; but his genius unwittingly gave primitive civilization to the world along both coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

There remained one element, one realm only to be conquered, that of the air. It was dreamed over, put into the fable of Icarus, whose waxen wings melted as he came too near the sun; it was puzzled over from before Leo-

nardo's day by philosophers and inventors for centuries, who were humiliated that a baby robin could so easily learn to do what they in vain attempted. Must it be, said they, that the eagle, the lark, the humming bird, nay, the butterfly, the midge, could spurn the earth so easily, while man, ruler of the earth, must cling to earth, forbidden the sky?

But it was not so to be. Very shortly after the discovery of the New World, in the first biblical polyglot, printed in Genoa, the editor indulges in proud Latin comment as follows on the psalm, "Their line is gone forth thru all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." In our own day has this been fulfilled by the wonderful daring of Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, who has discovered almost a new earth." So now, at last, in our own day, by the wonderful genius of Wilbur Wright and his brother, Americans, has a new heaven been added to the conquests of man—earth and sea, and now the sky. Henceforth man walks the earth with the beasts of the field, swims the sea as do the monsters of the deep, and now and ever will fly the air swifter than eagle or albatross, ruler of the three elements; and, by his capture and taming of the lightning, master of fire, the fourth.

Hereafter the names of Wilbur Wright and his younger brother Orville will be linked with those of the great men whose inventions have blest the whole world, Watt and Stephenson with the steam engine, Fulton with the steamboat, Morse with the telegraph, Edison with the electric light and Bell with the telephone. How many of these men do we take pride in as Americans! Surely not in vain did the Genoese discover America, even in the physical triumphs that have created our civilization, as well as in the example of government by the people which all the world is following.

Wilbur Wright was content to do things, but, the shyest of men, he kept himself silent and hidden, whether perfecting his invention in the wilds of North Carolina, or in Paris and Rome avoiding the applause of kings. There are great men who love the limelight and can pour forth torrents of words which delight the listening crowds, men who

can also do things and are quick to tell that they did them, and how much more they can and will do. They are the popular idols who draw behind them a trail of welcome glory; men who, like Cæsar, make sure to publish their own annals. Wilbur Wright was none of these. His was the greatest of modern victories, but not in America and not in Europe did he make one curve of flight for sensational effect. He was never interviewed. His confidants were his brother Orville and his sister Kate. The glare of publicity and praise he could not endure, for he was a simple, great man, so simple that he refused even in France and Italy to give exhibitions of flight on the Sabbath day, so retiring that even the townspeople of Dayton hardly knew him and what he was doing; and yet this plain, humble bicycle-maker will hold the world's memory and fame when statesmen are forgotten and emperors and kings are distinguished in history only by the numbers attached to their names. Such men as Wilbur Wright do not need to blazon themselves with medals and orders of distinction or to herald their claims to glory, for the world is their country and the world takes care of their fame.

That Wilbur Wright should have died of a preventable disease is sad evidence that our civilization has not reached final perfection.

The Menace

IN the decade before the Civil War a great scare shivered the country with the fear that the Roman Catholic Church was about to capture the nation and overthrow our liberties. It culminated in the organization of a secret political party known as the Know-nothings, which captured State after State and ended with the destruction of the Whig party. It was a short madness, and the menace has not yet made our people vassals of Rome. We have absorbed many millions of Catholic immigrants, but our liberties yet remain to us, and a plethora of primaries, initiatives and referendums assure us that our freedom is yet intact.

But of late a new shiver shakes a section of our population, and it finds ex-

pression in a journal we hear of named *The Menace*, which adds a new fright of Rome to that which is uttered by one or two Irish journals of the Scotch variety. Questions come to us from a few subscribers like this: "Is Roman Catholicism a menace to the United States?"

It appears to us that one does not need to sit up nights to worry about the menace of Roman Catholicism. Indeed, that Church is worrying a good deal more about the menace of Protestantism. By a liberal calculation, counting in all who have ever been baptized, no matter how utterly they have given up their faith, Catholicism claims fourteen millions of people, but one in seven of our population. Their numbers would forbid their being a menace except in certain cities where they congregate; but in not one of which have they overthrown a single one of our cherished institutions. They are much more given to building expensive churches and cathedrals, and giving grandeur and dignity to their higher clergy, and in various displays, processions and shows than they are in overthrowing anything. They are much afraid that their people will run away from them, and they tell each other that if they could have held their own children they would now be twenty or thirty millions instead of fourteen. To keep their own people they found many hospitals and orphanages, and they build parochial schools to teach their boys and girls, and boarding schools for the few who can pay. These are not dangerous; they are of benefit. The only anxiety any one need to feel is from the claim of their clergy that the State should support their parochial schools. But we do not believe the Catholic laity desire it. They have most of them been educated in the public schools, except the first few years when learning their letters and catechism and prayers; and just now Catholic priests are telling their people that much of this memorizing does not stick. In a Protestant environment they say it is too soon unlearned. Their papers are quoting with futile comments a bright letter from a Catholic young woman who complains that there are more old maids in the American Catholic Church than in any other communion in Christendom.

and that the reason is that boys and girls educated by the Church apart from each other in its colleges and convents have no such fair chance to get acquainted as Protestant young people have, and the girls are more likely to meet desirable Protestant young men, but whom they are forbidden to marry.

What is the basis of this menace that these timorous souls are concerned about? Is it that our Government has been tender in its dealings with Catholics? Probably. It is not strange that a President or a Senator has political votes in mind. The negro vote, the temperance vote, the saloon vote, are all considered as well as the Catholic vote. Roosevelt and Taft have been very good to the Catholic Church in the Philippines and in Cuba. Roosevelt sent Taft to Rome to settle with the Pope the Friar lands trouble. Taft postponed Commissioner Valentine's order forbidding the wearing of the religious garb in Indian schools. The Commissioner was right in principle, but the error was an earlier one in giving continued Government support to any religious schools. Besides, there is no menace there. Indians are an insignificant contingent anyhow. It is important that justice be done them, as must be done to other persons confined in prisons and hospitals; but the country's future depends on citizens, and on well people and those who mean to obey the law. This matter of garb has made more rumpus in ecclesiastical circles than it is worth. Nor is there anything more than an occasion to laugh in the suppression of Tom Watson by the Georgia delegates to the Democratic convention because he had in his own rude way lampooned the dignitaries of the Catholic Church. Of course they did not want as their spokesman a man who would drive off Catholic votes. Theirs is good politics, but it does not amount to a menace.

To regard the Catholic Church as a menace is to fear the valency of the truth. Who ever saw the truth put to the worse in a fair encounter, and a fair encounter it is in this country, with the chances in favor of the majority, which is quite as intelligent and quite as earnest and quite as religious as the one-seventh minority. What show of peril

there is pertains to the ultramontaniam that just now rules in Rome, and that is not a real peril except to the Church which suffers from it and shuts the mouths of its scholars by its edicts and its system of espionage, which requires every suspicion of modernism to be reported by the bishops to Rome. The Catholic Church has suffered sadly from this kind of policy during the reign of Pius X, but this ought to give glee to our present Know-nothings, as it does grief to us, who see in that Church a future source of blessing to its members. Yet this is but a temporary aberration. Under another Pope—and it is not long—we may expect a relief to burdened consciences; for Rome cannot escape, and being set free would not escape the pressure of the age; would be and will be hospitable to every conclusion of science and criticism which God lets us learn. So spoke Archbishop Ireland in his fine sermon at the Catholic centennial at Baltimore, and so he will yet be allowed to speak again.

We have said it is a fair field between the two camps of faith in the United States, and we need not fear the result, for truth will prevail. But we did not speak with absolute correctness. Our Government gives equal privilege to both, and prefers, if she favors either, to favor the weaker, and the weaker are grateful to either President. But it is not quite a fair field, for the Catholics are not only in the minority, but they are handicapped by the fetters put upon them by Rome. They must all speak one voice, and that a voice imposed. When free they will be stronger and in better courage, and with a better cause. Then we may hope to see more fellowship, more unity of purpose for the good of people; and in it all no menace, only benefit of service for the nation and the world. We are all Christians, disciples of one Master, and it is a pity we are so much apart. We need to consider the old fable of the bundle of sticks.

The Larger Efficiency

THE efficiency idea is bigger than any of its expressions to date. To shovel more coal, or lay more bricks, with a given expenditure of energy, is worth

while, other things being equal. It happens, however, that the really monstrous wastes are in the other things. The chief value of the experiments thus far made lies in their suggestiveness. On every hand able men are coming forward with meritorious plans for an efficiency reformation in those domains where waste is at its worst.

For example, Mr. H. Fitz John Porter has been calling attention to the monstrously inefficient methods which American employers of labor have thus far used in their relations with wage earners.

Most of our industries, as he remarks, have grown up with amazing rapidity, crudely, out of crude conditions. We have had no trained executives to manage the great enterprises that we have blunderingly created:

"Men competent to run them were not in existence. We drafted men of high intelligence from everywhere and put them at the tasks, which they accomplished according to the methods they invented on the moment's spur."

What these methods have been, so far as they have been applied to the management of armies of working men, including great numbers of the foreign born, Mr. Porter tells us without any mincing of words: "Without knowledge how best to handle such men, our managers discovered it to be among the possibilities to make things work, after a fashion, by simply turning on the power and driving."

We have evolved, therefore, instead of an industrial democracy, a congeries of despotism, of capital on the one hand, and of labor on the other—an industrial world made up of business monarchies in which leaders are not automatically developed from groups by superior qualities but are chosen by the monarchs and put over the men.

This system, or lack of system, means recurring industrial war with losses in comparison with which the incidental wastes of daily operation are insignificant.

It is interesting to learn what possibilities of reorganization and efficiency are seen by an industrial engineer who has so accurately surveyed the field. Organization, Mr. Porter regards as the first requisite. It should begin as far back

as the physical grouping of shops or factories, about industrial administrative centers. New York City, he says, "is inefficient to the last degree." "The world has never seen a spectacle so extraordinary of sheer waste of money, effort, brain and everything which may be looked upon as an asset of humanity." We should have in this town about forty industrial groups, each with its central administrative building. The cloak industry, for example, instead of overflowing into Fifth Avenue, and spreading miscellaneously, should be segregated. Such industrial groups, instead of the old districts or wards, should be the basis of our municipal organization.

Next employers should be organized, and so should the wage earners, but by industries, not by crafts. Then strikes, and all their attendant waste, could and should be obviated by the methods which Mr. Porter successfully inaugurated for the benefit of the cloak industry. The plan is simple to a degree, which is one recommendation, and the other is that it works. Both organizations are "recognized" as a matter of course. There is no "open shop" side show. A joint board is established, to which all disputes are referred. In case of a disagreement an appeal can be made to a board of arbitration consisting of three members.

This simple plan Mr. Porter would have extended and generalized by an equally simple device. Every industry should be organized on industrial lines and each should have its joint boards and the public should be represented by a labor department of the Government. Back of all this the Government should have authority to fix a minimum wage by law, to limit hours of labor, and to regulate industry thru scientific management, so as to put a stop to such intolerable conditions as the seasonal fluctuations which annually or twice a year throw hundreds of thousands of able-bodied workers into involuntary idleness.

More interesting than any other one aspect presented by this up-to-date program of the larger efficiency is its obvious genuineness as a product of the experience and first-hand thinking of a successful industrial engineer. For there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Porter

made it up by ingeniously putting together planks from the platforms of the syndicalists and the socialists.

The Senatorial "Titanic" Report

THE report of the committee on the "Titanic" disaster is not delayed, and it is full and fitting. The English criticisms of Senator Smith, chairman of the committee, are not justified, even if the Senator from Michigan is not a salt-water seaman. At least there was no effort by the committee to keep anything back.

The report takes two directions, one the assignment and distribution of blame for the terrible loss of life, and the other the suggestion of needed legislation.

First, and very properly, blame is put on Captain Smith for his recklessness in forcing the vessel to its best speed in the most dangerous of all zones. Warning was sent not less than four times by other vessels that there was ice in sight, but there was no conference of officers, no apparent consideration of the danger, no increased outlook, but on the contrary, more forced speed. We are not told that any one but the captain was responsible for this, but we wish the British investigation might show what instructions had been given by the owners of the line in this matter; orders which, if received, he ought not to have obeyed. The report does, however, give him praise for doing his best when the accident—if we may call it so—came, and that he then proved himself a man fit to have lived. It is well that no special blame is put on Mr. Ismay, for there is no clear evidence that he failed of his duty, except the extraordinary fact that no women were said to have been in sight when he took to the last boat, altho Mr. and Mrs. Straus were still on board.

The White Star Company is properly condemned for the fact that there was no suitable provision for saving life, no drill of the sailors, and further, that the bulkheads separating the watertight compartments did not close properly. It is the British investigation which shows that they were actually opened to let in the water, a stupid fatality quite inexplicable.

Much attention is paid in the report to the culpability of the captain of the "Californian," who was near by and who paid no attention to the wireless reports and the rockets, while if he had done his duty he might have saved every life. This is one of the terrible facts of this disaster that amaze and horrify every one. He will carry a sad burden of remorse all his life. Equally so, if they have any heart, will those who are responsible for the fact that half-filled boats did not go back to save those who were crying in the water for help. The mark of Cain will remain branded in their hearts if not on their foreheads.

The recommendations are well worth consideration. It appears that the inspection laws of various countries, and particularly of Great Britain, are antiquated and need revision. Our own law requires us to accept their inspection of foreign vessels. The law suggested is that foreign inspection be not accepted for vessels carrying passengers from our ports unless they come up to the standard which we require. This covers the provision for lifeboats sufficient for all passengers and crews of vessels licensed to carry passengers; also the assignment to each boat of four skilled seamen, with proper drills not less than twice a month, and also the assignment of passengers as well as of crew to each boat before sailing.

Much attention is given to the control of the new wireless equipments. It is asked that every vessel carrying as many as one hundred passengers shall have a wireless operator on duty day and night, having immediate connection with the bridge. There should also be legislation to prevent interference by amateurs and secure secrecy of messages. It is also recommended that it be forbidden that on the high seas rockets be fired except as signals of distress.

Of other recommendations, such as those which refer to the structural safety of passenger vessels, we do not need to speak. They belong to engineers for consideration. Indeed, legislation must be concurrent between the great sea-going countries. We await the conclusion of the British commission's work, for we can be sure that this sad and

terrible catastrophe will be made the occasion for the safety of multitudes of passengers for all future time.

The New Presbyterian Catechism

THE new Catechism presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly by the committee previously appointed for the purpose is a worthy document, altho it will be open for revision for another year. It is very different in language from the old Assembly's Shorter Catechism, which is one of the standard creeds of the Presbyterian Church, and will doubtless replace it to some extent, altho we doubt whether it will be committed to memory by children any more than that is.

In doctrine it does not essentially differ, altho there are some omissions, but the language is more flexible, so that it does not seem to be so severe.

The first answer does not tell us, like the old, that "Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy him forever," but answers the question, "What do we most need to know?" thus: "We most need to know what God would have us believe and do." This is a decided improvement, but we should have put the doing before the believing, and perhaps have left out the believing, as it is so much less than the doing. The doctrine of the Trinity is thus given: "There is only one God, the true and living God, yet in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit." That theological term "person" thus is retained.

The words *Heaven* and *Hell* do not appear at all in the Catechism. The doctrine of the latter is found in this answer:

"The consequences of sin are estrangement from God, increasing sinfulness in ourselves, injury to others and the righteous judgments of God in time and eternity."

That leaves latitude for those Presbyterians who cling to the eternal hope.

The pre-existence of Jesus Christ, the virgin birth and his resurrection from the dead are all clearly set forth. The atonement is not definitely defined, of course, and we are simply told:

"Jesus Christ died on the cross, the just for the unjust, that he might reconcile us to God and save us from our sins."

Here there is no teaching of any propitiation or substitution which reconciles God to us, only us to God. The doctrine of faith is given in these words:

"Faith in Jesus Christ is believing in him and trusting him as our Saviour and Lord."

We might wish that faith in God as Father were put into the definition, seeing that all the faith of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews is excluded, but by which the elders obtained a good report. The doctrine of inspiration is mildly put, as it should be, when we are told that it "is the Word of God, a collection of books, written by men who were guided by God to teach us about himself and his will."

The special points of Calvinism are not visible unless adumbrated in the statement of the Holy Spirit "disposing and enabling us to accept" Jesus Christ. It is quite proper that the children are taught that they belong to that branch of the Church called Presbyterian, and they are informed what is a session, a presbytery, a synod and the General Assembly, and in the local church what are pastors, elders, deacons and trustees. It is a very good catechism to read, or refer to, and use as a substitute for the one to be laid away in sepulchral honor, but hardly to be a burden to the memory.

Fluids and Digestion

It is curiously interesting to note how many false persuasions exist with regard to matters of health and how many simple, natural desires people deny themselves as a consequence of their *belief* that they know they will not be good for them, because they have read somewhere or heard from some one that such things are harmful. It has taken a long while to make people understand, for instance, that the night air is not unhealthy, and that the only pure air at night is the night air, and that it is a little purer than day air because it contains less dust. It is rather startling to go back sixty years and read Florence Nightingale's emphatic insistence on this same point and then realize that in the two generations that have passed since we have accomplished so little in properly directing the popular mind that it seems to

many people almost a startlingly new proposition to say that the only fresh air at night is the night air, and that it is eminently beneficial and never harmful except for reasons quite extraneous to the air itself.

Something of this same sort of false impression has asserted itself and obtained a wide vogue with regard to the consumption of fluids. There are a great many people who are quite sure that to take much fluids at any time, but above all, to drink liberally of fluids during meals, is sure to disturb digestion. The stomach is declared to become over distended by it, the gastric juice is diluted; there are some who even are so thoroly pseudo-scientific as to say that blood pressure is increased by the presence of a greater amount of fluid in the circulation and all results are harmful. Most of this impression is quite as untrue in the light of what we have come to learn in recent years about digestive processes and the circulation as the old dread of the night air.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since Prof. Austin Flint, of New York, in an article on the "Dietetic Treatment of Dyspepsia," read before the New York State Medical Association insisted that most of the old saws with regard to diet in health and disease were false, and that instinct was the most precious guide in this matter. He was particularly impatient with those who deem it important "to restrict the amount of liquid as far as practicable, so as not to dilute the gastric juice, and who consider that total abstinence from drink was a good sanitary measure, compelling the body to derive the need of fluids exclusively from fruits, vegetables and other solid articles of diet." He said very emphatically, "In the quantity of drink follow nature's indication—thirst. Experience shows abundantly that with a view to comfortable digestion there need be no restriction in the ingestion of liquids."

Many people are likely to think that a medical opinion written twenty-five years ago and more is not likely to carry much weight at the present time. Unfortunately a good deal of the teaching of hygiene since then has apparently contradicted what Dr. Flint said. A popu-

lar book on hygiene published recently contradicted him completely when it said:

"We can lay down the definite and certain rule that water should never be drunk at meals, and preferably not at least for one hour after the meal has been eaten. The effect of drinking water while eating is, first to artificially moisten the food, thus hindering the normal and healthful flow of saliva and the other digestive juices; secondly, to dilute the various juices to an abnormal extent; and, thirdly, to wash the food elements thru the stomach and into the intestines before they have had time to become thoroly liquefied and digested. The effect of this on the welfare of the whole organism can only be described as direful."

This has been the common teaching in our public schools in most of the country.

It is not any wonder with such opinions that the popular impression with regard to the harmfulness of water drinking should be prevalent. The most recent serious studies of the subject completely contradict the popular hygiene, however, and substantiate Professor Flint's opinion. The ideas of popular hygiene are founded on pretty theories. Professor Flint's opinions were founded on observation of patients, and now his expressions are confirmed by the thoroly scientific investigations of Professor Hawk, of the University of Illinois, and his pupils, who for some seven years have been studying and writing on this subject. Professor Hawk denies that water drinking is harmful:

"After water drinking at meals there is a better digestion and a more complete utilization of the protein food and that this effect is much less marked with a small water ingestion than a large one. It is also more or less permanent, with the result that in an individual accustomed to taking considerable water with meals, the effects of decreasing or increasing the amount of water taken is not immediately obvious."

As the digestion of protein materials is perhaps the most important function of digestion, furnishing materials particularly for rebuilding tissues, the significance of this conclusion of Professor Hawk can be readily understood.

Not only are the proteins better digested, however, by dilution, but it was also found that a similar result occurred with regard to the digestion of fats. When nature made milk a complete food the dilution was carried to a very high

extent. We ought to have taken a lesson from this, but we have preferred to theorize learnedly with regard to the harmfulness of fluids. Perhaps the most interesting conclusion reached by Professor Hawk and his pupils, however, was that much less material from the food is excreted after the consumption of the same amount when an abundance of fluid is taken than when the free consumption of fluids is avoided. In this day of high prices of food materials the occurrence of this greatly reduced waste by the simple introduction of economical water into the dietary would seem to carry great weight. The fermentative processes in the intestines, especially those due to bacteria, seem to be lessened when an abundance of fluid is present.

There has never been any question but that the taking of fluid in considerable quantities stimulated intestinal functions. Indeed, it has often been said that one of the reasons why this is a constipated generation, as newspaper advertisements proclaim, must take pills by the million and laxatives by the hogshead and purgatives by the ton, is that we have to too great an extent got away from taking sufficient fluids. Only those who exercise vigorously in the open air are likely to have an active thirst, except in hot weather. In our steam-heated houses so much water is taken out of us by the hot dry air, that entirely too little fluid is present in the tissues for Nature's functions. Following instinct and drink as much as you feel like drinking. This must not interfere with mastication and liquids must not be taken merely for the sake of washing down unchewed food, unmixed with saliva, but an abundance of fluid is natural and healthful and not harmful, all the rules of popular hygiene and physiology to the contrary notwithstanding.

This Vacation Number and Next Year's

We present our Vacation Number to our readers with our good wishes for the vacation that they have, we hope, already planned for themselves. And this reminds us of something. The Vacation Number has now become an annual affair, and we hope that our subscribers

will not put off until next winter or spring the pleasant task of telling us something of their 1912 vacation experiences. If you do not now fully prepare an account of some incident of your outing, you will, we hope, preserve notes of it—your letters home, for instance, and photographs or sketches. Then you will be prepared to co-operate with us in making next year's issue even better than the present one.

Laurier's Interpretation

That the publication by President Taft of his letter to "Dear Theodore," asking his support of reciprocity and telling him it would make "Canada only an adjunct to the United States," should have proved a boomerang more than a javelin has doubtless been a great surprise to the writer. He published it to prove by Roosevelt's reply that reciprocity then had Roosevelt's full approval; but the main effect has been to make it appear that Taft desired to humble Canada before the United States and that he had not been frank to Canada and the public when he had represented reciprocity as a benefit to both nations. Now we do not believe that there was any duplicity about it, or that he had anything political in mind, or that Canada would be an adjunct in any other than a financial sense, which it certainly is and will be in any way. But Mr. Laurier's address last week at the great Liberal dinner in Ottawa shows what a blunder the publication of that correspondence was, and the indignity it is felt to have been to Canada. Mr. Laurier, who was head of the Canadian Government when the treaty of reciprocity was negotiated, is amazed that President Taft should have written such a letter, which "borrowed the shallow rhetoric of Canadian jingoes"; and he makes no difficulty in preferring Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation and in showing that the opposition of lumbermen, fishermen and farmers to reciprocity was just as bitter in this country as any in Canada, and that it was a combination of special interests in the two countries to "save their monopolies and trusts" that defeated a beneficent measure. We believe in Mr. Taft's good faith, but he ought to have seen that the language

would be otherwise interpreted and would injure reciprocity in the future. Where were his advisers when it was agreed in council to publish the correspondence? They thought only of how to down Roosevelt.

A Candidate for the Senate Thomas W. Lawson, a Boston broker, and author of "Frenzied Finance," has broken into politics in a new and frenzied way. He has decided that he is the proper Republican to succeed Senator Crane, and he has put a large advertisement into the daily papers and the agricultural papers of the State asking that 30,000 voters will sign a pledge to vote for him at the Senatorial primary. We have known nothing like his appeal since the time of the tribunes of old Rome. He says: "Mr. Voter, let us understand this matter. I want this job." What he tells Mr. Voter he wants it for is this:

"If you give me this job I will go into the Senate pledged to do one thing—*assist in smashing High Cost Living*—and in accepting your votes I pledge myself that I *know what has caused High Cost Living, and that I know how High Cost Living can be smashed.*"

If he knows how to smash the cost of living without smashing business and credit and employment and the ability to purchase the necessities of life he is a wise man and ought to be made Senator; and he ought to tell us how he will do it. His method he does not hint to Mr. Voter, but asks to be trusted on his word. That is all he says in four columns, that he wants the office and will smash high cost living. He believes the next President will be either Roosevelt or a Democrat, probably Bryan, and possibly we may guess from this how he hopes to guide them in smashing high cost living. He is an admirable candidate—he tells us so—because, tho a Republican, he can poll more Democratic votes than any other man; because he can write his arguments for the people and the press and pay the expense of his canvass without the help of "any politician, demagog or blatherskite." The fact that he has no political experience is no reason against him, for,

"There are many members of the present United States Senate to whom some of my own business lieutenants could give cards,

spades, the deal and the deck, and then lick them to one of Colonel Roosevelt's frazzles on any subject of real importance to the American people."

He believes the Lower House will support the next President, Roosevelt or Bryan, in smashing high cost living, but the Senate needs him to tell its incompetents what they must do. It is a lively and amusing canvass that he has begun, and it would not be strange if its blazing self-assurance should win. Such cases have occurred, altho in this respect we are not sure but he could give cards, spades, the deal and the deck to William J. Bryan. As THE INDEPENDENT is not a Massachusetts journal it will be understood that this advertisement is not paid for.

Parcels Post We frankly confess our disappointment at the recent action of the House of Representatives, in voting down a real parcels post. The bill as passed has been aptly called "the parsimonious post." The fact that Mr. Underwood withheld his vote, and that Speaker Clark threw his influence for the express companies, indicates that the Democratic party does not wish to incur the ill will of these companies just before election. The Democratic leader voted on the two preliminary questions, but was out of sight at the critical moment. Speaker Clark recognized Mr. Madden, of Illinois, a man active in subverting the wish of the people, when he should have recognized Mr. Mann, the minority leader. Mr. Mann insisted that the Chair recognize him, but he was ignored entirely. Twenty Republicans voted with the Democrats, and so the people's will was once more thwarted. The fight for honest and practical parcels post is shifted to the Senate. There the struggle will be between the Sulzer flat-rate bill and the bill drawn by Senator Bourne. We believe that farmers in general are strongly in favor of Mr. Bourne's method of settling the question. He proposes to vary rates according to the distance of haulage, for "otherwise the express companies will underbid, and secure the short haulage, and leaving all the difficult work to the Government." He writes to *The Country Gentleman*: "My bill proposes a rural and

city delivery rate of five cents for the first five pounds, and one cent for each additional pound; that is, fifteen cents for an eleven pound package." The Post Office Department has thoroly considered Mr. Bourne's plan, and reports that "it can be operated on a narrow margin of profit, and without any fear of the congestion of the parcels post business."

Prof. Gilbert Murray's Impressions

While engaged in Amherst College to conduct classes and deliver lectures, the Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University found opportunity to visit and lecture in a number of our leading Eastern universities, and he gives his impression of them. He says:

"Deep decay has eaten into the study of the classics in America—and widespread consciousness of it. I was struck by the general sense of regret for the lost inheritance.

"The decay is in part due to Dr. Eliot's policy at Harvard. He abolished compulsory Greek. It was an experiment which should have been tried in a laboratory less noble than Harvard."

He believes in the quick, cheap business education for those who cannot wait, but wishes Oxford to "continue to teach the classics in the old thoro way." Yet he admired our universities:

"The features of the American universities which particularly imprest me were their excellent libraries, the swift effectiveness with which they punish or drop men who do not pass exams, and the vivid, vigorous spirit which colors and animates the whole of their university life. I believe they allow athleticism to absorb too much of the time and energy of the student, and not only athleticism, but various dramatic competitions absorb and tend to swallow up sacred hours."

We all know this is true; but fortunately it is not so true of many of the Western institutes, where the boys go to study and learn.

In a late address Mr. Willis B. Dowd collects the following instances. In Florida a negro named Jim Henry was convicted of an assault with intent to murder, on circumstantial evidence, sent to the penitentiary, and hired out for a year and a half, earning for the State \$431.81. It was then discovered that he had been wrongfully

convicted, and he was "pardoned" for a crime he had not committed, but a special bill was passed refunding to him the money he had earned, but nothing more. In New York John Roberts was "pardoned" after serving seventeen years for a crime of which he was at last proved innocent. The Court of Appeals decided that under the law he had no financial redress. In Pennsylvania it was discovered that a man in the penitentiary for twenty years had been wrongfully convicted. There was no law by which the State could in some measure repay him for the wrong it had done him, and Mr. Carnegie gave him a pension. But why is there no law reimbursing one who has suffered so bitterly? It is simply because legislatures have failed to do their duty.

Electricity on the Farm

A corps of engineers has recently visited some of the farms where electrical power has in some degree displaced animal power and wind power. The committee reports from one farm near Dayton, Ohio, that they found three electric motors in operation, two of them devoted to pumping, and a 15 horse power motor mounted on a truck and movable about the farm for the purpose of driving machinery. It found that 40 bushels of corn and cob could be ground in a single hour with this large motor, at a cost of 4 cents a bushel, including labor at 15 cents an hour and allowing for interest and wear and tear. The actual outgo was less than 2 cents a bushel. A six-roll husker produced two tons an hour, at a total cost of \$2.85 a ton, only 27 cents of which was the actual cost for running the motor. Forty-one and a half bushels of shell corn were ground in an hour, at a cost of a trifle over 1 cent for the power furnished. Three washers full of soiled clothing were washed in 57 minutes for 4½ cents. A portable vacuum cleaner cleaned 100 square feet of floor surface for 2 cents; 7 horses were cleaned thoroly in one hour, costing 3 cents for each horse, including help. Nearly 100 pounds of butter were churned, washed and worked in about half an hour, at a cost of a trifle over 2 cents. One ton of hay was hoisted for 2½ cents worth of power. For 10 cents

a ton two tons of fodder were cut in a single hour. The committee reports a good deal farther than this in the way of items, but this seems fairly to illustrate the change that is coming on in the way of farm work. The revolution will cover small farms as well as large ones, for a four horse power engine can be installed for pumping and farm work and house work for a trifle over \$100. The country home is in this way placed a little in advance of the city home in the way of modern applications of power. The compressed air system is more costly in the installation, but it is vastly in advance of any other system if we count in protection from fire and the forcing of water up hill. An irrigation system can be installed with compressed air that will irrigate several acres of land, throw a stream of water over a two-story house, supply water for cattle at some distance from the well, and otherwise reduce the amount of labor on a farm and increase its conveniences remarkably. It will cost about twice that of the tower system. It is never dependent upon wind and is always ready for work.

The Korean Conspiracy

We have previously called attention to the arrest of a large number of Korean Christians charged with a conspiracy for the assassination of General Terauchi, who has been the Japanese Governor of Korea since the assassination of Prince Ito. We give from the *Seoul Press* a statement of the later developments. Prosecutions have been brought against eighty Koreans charged with being parties to the conspiracy, of whom sixty are said to be converts belonging to the Presbyterian Church. The esteemed mission school at Syonchon is closely connected with it in the charges. The whole number of those arrested is 150. Secret meetings of the conspirators are said to have been held at this mission school. Among those to be tried are the Rev. Yang Chonpaik, a conspicuous member of the Korean Christian tourist party which recently visited Japan; and Baron Yun Chiho, vice-president of the Korean Young Men's Christian Association, said to be one of the foremost ring-leaders of the conspiracy. It was feared

that when Japan first took control of Korea, not a few Koreans professed themselves Christians for political purposes, hoping to use Christianity and the Y. M. C. A. for action against Japan, and one missionary was violently anti-Japanese, while the others carefully abstained from political action. We hear nothing of late of the effort to secure a million converts in Korea this year.

The union of two denominations into one is so good a thing that it is worth while to have to suffer some lawsuits provoked by those who do not love their brethren. The case of the union of the Free and the United Churches of Scotland to create the United Free Church is a notable example. Another case is the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the larger Presbyterian Church. The recalcitrants brought suit in many States, but in the nine States of Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, California, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi the Supreme Courts have sustained the union, while in two States, Tennessee and Missouri, the Supreme Courts have favored the anti-unionists. But these cases will reach the United States Supreme Court.

For eight successive quadrenniums was Dr. James M. Buckley elected editor of *The Christian Advocate* by the Methodist General Conference, he choosing the editor's chair to the office of bishop. For many years he has been known as the ablest and most versatile debater on the floor of the Conference, being one of those men who can speak extemporaneously with no less exactness and lucidity than they can write. He refused reelection, and retires to the unofficial service of the Church in a private capacity, having reached ripe years and honors, and yet, like Dr. Richard Storrs, threatened from youth with but a brief life. Religious journalism loses by his withdrawal one of its most noted and valued leaders.

Six months ago we published the likelihood that the Pope would consider the question of setting a fixed date for Easter instead of letting it wander about for a

full month, depending on the moon's changes. A commission for that purpose has now been appointed, and the Catholic journals are beginning to discuss the matter. Such a change is desirable; and when decided on at Rome it will be interesting to see whether it will be followed at Westminster and York, or whether the Anglican Church will hold back, as has the Greek Church these centuries, unwilling to accept from Rome the reform of the calendar.

Dean Sumner's movement in favor of refusing to marry those who cannot bring a physician's certificate that they are physically fit to marry is gaining support among the clergy, and two hundred ministers of the federated churches in Chicago have approved it. Dean Sumner brings out the fact that Michigan has for years had a law that will fine any clergyman \$1,000 who marries a person having a contagious disease, but it has never been enforced.

It is curious how every new cult from the East or the West borrows the teachings of Christianity as if they were new discoveries. Here is a young Socialist woman who is to marry a young Harvard instructor, and who comes into prominence simply because the marriage is to be by a justice of the peace, who thus expounds her faith: "Socialism breaks up selfishness in man. The married man must not be selfish." That is the old Christianity, nothing new.

By a rule of the House of Representatives an ex-member has the right of entrance and to take a seat on the floor. The other day John R. Lynch, a colored man, who was for six years a member after the war, ventured in, and his presence disturbed the sensibilities of some members, who started the rumor that he would seek election from Mississippi. There is no reason why he should not seek and gain it, if the majority of the citizens want him.

We like for this city and every other city the proposed ordinance providing that in every public building, tenement, saloon, theater or hotel there be placed a conspicuous plate, giving the name of

the owner. This is meant to let police and citizens know who is responsible for the maintenance of unsanitary tenements, law-breaking saloons, Raines law hotels, houses of prostitution, etc. It is an indirect way, but no less effective, to shut up these places by exposing to pitiless publicity the men and women who draw rent for them.

President Rush Rhees, of Rochester University, was seriously talked of for president of Amherst College, of which he is a graduate; and this fact stirred up the friends of Rochester to raise \$1,000,000 endowment to keep him. He has made one of the best of presidents, and we rejoice that Rochester has such good friends.

The separation of Church and State in Portugal logically involves the withdrawal of the legation to the Vatican, and it is well that the Chamber of Deputies has so decreed. It is the business of the Church to keep in communication with the Vatican, not of the State, now that there is no Concordat to be maintained.

France is undertaking to import the twenty-four hour time reckoning system from Italy. In the latter country one can take the train at half-past fourteen—but how strange it will seem to read in next year's travel books that the Paris boulevards are gayest after twenty-three in the evening!

There is good reason to believe that the Dillingham bill restricting immigration is killed for this session. We have shown its narrowness and its danger; and the Democrats who refused to go into a caucus to support it deserve praise.

It is nothing short of race suicide which the last French census shows—34,869 fewer births than deaths in the year 1911. Here is a field for true constructive statesmanship, for we cannot believe that human nature has decayed.

The depression of trade may be a good thing, as when, as in India, they are disturbed over the smaller demand from China for opium.

FINANCIAL

New Building of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank

THE new building of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, located at 51 Chambers street, New York, has been completed and is now ready for occupancy. The building is fifteen stories high, and is the largest savings bank building in the world. The architect is Raymond F. Almirall and the builder Charles T. Willis, Inc. The construction is fireproof thruout, and provision has been made for the latest facilities, such as the dictograph and the telautograph. The façade is of Indiana limestone, resting on a base of granite; the hallways, floors and entrances are of solid marble and the staircases are of bronze.

The charter of the bank was granted on April 10, 1850, to eighteen well-known merchants and citizens, who met at the invitation of the Right Reverend Bishop John Hughes, subsequently the first Archbishop of New York. Many of these citizens were trustees of the Irish Immigrant Society, a charitable association started in 1841 to help and protect immigrants from Ireland. In the first year of the bank's history there were 265 depositors and \$34,935 in deposits. Today the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank is the largest in the world, with \$114,734,146 of deposits.

Since the organization of the bank there have been but six presidents, as follows: Gregory Dillon, 1850-1854; Joseph Stuart, 1855-1864; Henry L. Hogue, 1865-1890; James Olwell, 1891; James McMahon, 1892-1905, and Thomas M. Mulry since 1906. The present officers are Thomas M. Mulry, president; Myles Tierney, first vice-president; Michael E. Bannin, second vice-president; Louis V. O'Donohue, secretary; John J. Pulleyn, comptroller, and John S. Daly, deputy comptroller.

Union Dime Savings Bank

ALEXANDER P. W. KINNAN, vice-president, who was recently elected president of the Union Dime Savings Bank to succeed Charles E. Sprague, deceased, has for twenty-five years been a member

of the real estate firm of J. Romaine Brown & Co. He was born and bred in New York, was educated at Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, and is now president of the Lawrenceville Alumni Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Mutual Bank, and is also a director of the New York Fire Insurance Company, the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Robert Crooks Company and other corporations. He is secretary of the Arrow Realty Company, and was recently elected an honorary life member of the Real Estate Board of Brokers. Mr. Kinnan is a thirty-second degree Mason and a trustee of the Kane Lodge of this city. The vice-presidents of the Union Dime are Frederick H. Ecker and Clermont H. Wilcox. The other officers are Francis M. Leake, treasurer; William H. Locke, assistant treasurer, and William G. Ross, secretary. The depositors of the Union Dime have on deposit \$33,717,097. The surplus, according to the last published report, was \$2,975,089 and the total resources were \$36,702,803.

....Having purchased for \$25,867,863 the Union Castle Line, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is now the largest corporation of its kind in the world, owning 295 ocean-going ships with a tonnage of 1,380,570.

....It is estimated that 5,000,000 apple trees and 3,000,000 peach, pear or cherry trees have been set out in the State of Washington this spring. Orders for 3,000,000 more were not filled.

....Morris & Co., the Chicago packers, have established a pension system for their employees. Edward Morris, the president, contributes \$500,000 to the pension fund.

....Canada's Minister of the Interior cables to London that Western Canada's wheat crop this year promises to be 200,000,000 bushels.

....A recent decrease of the amount of money sent abroad is attributed to the establishment of the postal savings bank system.



THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

....Dispatches from Winnipeg say that "the J. P. Morgan interests of New York" have bought, for \$30,000,000, the street railways and the heat, light and power plants in that city, intending to expend \$15,000,000 in extensions.

....The aluminum output of the United States has grown from 61,281 pounds in 1890, and 920,000 in 1895, to 11,347,000 in 1905; 47,734,000 in 1910.

....The average individual deposit in the savings banks of the State of New York on January 1 was about \$541, against \$530 one year ago, and \$523 two years ago.

....Pension payments since 1865 have amounted to \$4,254,816,147. The annual expenditure exceeded \$100,000,000 for the first time in 1890. Payments last year were \$159,842,287.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Rating and Underwriting Results

SEVERAL subjects of public interest in connection with the business of fire insurance were discussed in the annual address of President Babb, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, before the forty-sixth annual meeting of that body, held in New York, May 23. Among these was that relating to the extension of "State rating" laws—a species of legislation which, originating in Kansas several years ago, has already been imitated in Texas, Louisiana and Kentucky, and is being considered by legislators in other Western and Southern States. In brief these laws deprive the companies of the right to make rates on risks and transfer that function to a State rating commission. Viewed as a transaction in trade, the effect is to take away from the seller the privilege of naming the price he is willing to take for his goods and lodges it in the government.

As Mr. Babb correctly asserts, both the insurer and the insured suffer, within certain limits, the abolition of their right of individual contract. It would be difficult to refute the proposition he makes when he says:

"It appears to me self-evident that whoever pays the losses should make the rates, and whoever makes the rates should pay the losses. If the State make the rates the State should pay the losses and take the premiums. If the State make maximum rates for the insurance companies, leaving the latter to pay the losses, the State should guarantee a reasonable profit on the business, otherwise State rates will prove to be practical confiscation."

On their face, such laws seem to be a violation of the spirit of our institutions. Aside from that, they are impracticable. That fact is obvious. At present, four States are fixing the rates at which the companies must write fire insurance on property within their several jurisdictions. And yet none of them possesses the experience, the data, the facilities, thru which alone proper rates may be made. Aggregate figures, dealing only with losses, expenses and fixed and contingent liabilities, are insufficient. Insurable property is of many classes, each

with its own burning rate; and the burning rate is governed by innumerable circumstances. Without these classifications, the fruits of years of experience, intelligent risk-rating is impossible. The companies only possess the experience.

Another subject of interest was that dealing with the underwriting profit and loss account for the year ending December 31, 1911, and the ten-year period terminating on that day. Our readers must understand that "underwriting" profit or loss excludes all investment earnings and deals exclusively with premiums and the disposition that has been made of them—losses paid, provision for increased liabilities, expenses, etc. The aggregate earned premiums of the 180 companies composing the National Board were, for the year 1911, \$294,071,982. The losses paid were \$158,392,630; expenses, \$116,900,483; increase in liabilities, \$16,840,733; total outgo and reserved for liabilities, \$292,133,846. Underwriting profit, \$1,938,136—which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 per cent. of the total premiums.

The ten-year experience shows an aggregate of premiums of \$2,428,498,862; losses of \$1,363,247,836; expenses of \$927,256,324; increase in liabilities of \$150,394,185; and an underwriting loss of \$12,400,483.

Taking them as a whole, such profit as the companies contributing to this experience made, if any, was due to the money-earning power of their invested assets and not on the "trading" in fire insurance, either for the year 1911, or the ten years then ending. The fact is then obvious that stockholders' dividends must generally flow from the banking side of the business.

THE proprietor of the Imperial Hotel at Washington Court House, Ohio, lost his all in the conflagration which destroyed the business part of the town on the closing day of the year 1911. His insurance had expired a few days before the fire, and, as the property was completely destroyed, he has been living with his wife's relatives ever since. This example should be a lesson to all never to let their policies run out!

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Survey of the World

National Politics

Altho the selection of Senator Root to be temporary chairman of the Republican convention was not at first opposed by Mr. Roosevelt, who said it was not an important matter, he changed his mind after a conference with George W. Perkins, Gifford Pinchot and others, and on the 3d published a long statement saying Mr. Root should be opposed by every Progressive. "He stands," said the ex-President, "as the representative of the men and the policies of reaction. He is put forward by the bosses and the representatives of special privilege." A telegram from Chairman Barnes, asking delegates to support Mr. Root, made "the issue perfectly clear":

"It is one of principles, not persons. Mr. Barnes demands Mr. Root's selection as the sign of repudiation of the principles for which I stand, and as an indorsement of the doctrines enunciated at the Rochester convention—doctrines not merely reactionary, but of such a character that no party proposing them could carry a single State in this Union. These doctrines are so bourbon and reactionary that in every open primary in every Northern State since the Rochester convention was held, after full discussion, the people have overwhelmingly repudiated them."

Mr. Barnes, he added, was the representative of the very worst form of bossism in politics. Mr. Taft had been repudiated by a great majority of the Republican party, and could be nominated only by "nullifying the will of the people and by fraudulently seating a sufficient number of boss-picked and boss-controlled delegates in the places of those who have been legally elected." — Mr. Taft's friends controlled the Ohio State convention, elected the six delegates at large by a vote of 390 to 362, and adopted a

platform heartily indorsing his administration. Mr. Roosevelt said this was "pure political brigandage." He won the ten delegates of South Dakota. At the end of the week all the delegates, Republican and Democratic, had been elected, except the Democratic delegates of Vermont.—On the 3d, Mr. Taft wrote to the national committee, asking that its sessions be opened to the public. At the committee's first session in Chicago, on the 6th, it was decided that representatives of the five press associations should be admitted. Mr. Roosevelt's friends in the committee offered an amendment for the admission of about 200 additional reporters. This was lost, 13 to 39. Victor Rosewater (acting chairman) was elected chairman. On the two following days long reports of the hearings concerning contests were published. In these two days 72 cases were decided, all of them in favor of Mr. Taft, and about nine-tenths of them by unanimous vote. In this way 22 of Alabama's 24 cases were settled, but when the remaining 2 (Ninth District) were taken up, the vote was 38 to 15 for the Taft men. This action was denounced by Mr. Roosevelt's manager, Senator Dixon, as "cold-blooded, premeditated theft." Mr. Roosevelt said he had expected only 2 in Alabama. His opponents pointed out that 24 had been persistently claimed, and that argument for all had been made by Ormsby McHarg, representing Mr. Roosevelt's interests. Mr. Dixon asserted that a majority of the committee had deliberately agreed to unseat all Roosevelt contestants and wreck the party. But on the second day, when 48 cases were settled, a large majority of the decisions were by unanimous vote, Mr. Roosevelt's friends

being unwilling to support the Roosevelt contestants. These cases were from Arkansas, Florida and Georgia. On June 10 the four Indiana delegates-at-large were credited to President Taft by the National Committee. The vote was 52 to 0, Senator Borah and the other Roosevelt members of the committee voting to seat the Taft delegates, while Colonel New, whose own right to sit in the convention was at stake, refrained from voting. At Mr. Roosevelt's request William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, sometimes called a boss, was sent hurriedly to Chicago. There was much talk about a possible Roosevelt bolt, but it was said that many of the Roosevelt men would not take part in such a movement. Mr. Taft's manager said the President would surely have 55 more than a majority. He urged Mr. Roosevelt to come and hear the contest proceedings. Senator Dixon said Taft could not carry three States at the election, and that the Taft program of ruin and destruction and fraud, if carried out, would not give the party enough men in Congress to demand the yeas and nays. —The Democratic canvass has proceeded quietly. Mr. Clark is leading, but has not a majority. Governor Wilson stands next. Governor Harmon has 52 and Mr. Underwood 86. In Ohio, Governor Harmon has all the 48 delegates (Governor Wilson's 19 included) by the unit rule. —At the Iowa primary Senator Kenyon defeated ex-Senator Young. Representative Hubbard, of Sioux City, died suddenly on the 4th. It was known on the following day that he had won in the primary by a majority of 2,500.

Congress An inquiry made in the Senate shows that fifty-four are in favor of ousting Mr. Lorimer, while thirty-seven will vote to retain him. He asserts that he will not resign. It has been agreed that a vote shall be taken on July 6. —Mr. Berger, the Socialist Representative, has introduced a resolution demanding the impeachment of Federal Judge C. H. Hanford, of Seattle, who deprived Leonard Oleson of citizenship by canceling his naturalization papers because he is a Socialist. This is the main charge, but Mr. Berger also al-

leges that Hanford deserves impeachment for other reasons. The Attorney General, who says Oleson is the victim of gross injustice, has directed the District Attorney at Seattle to seek a reopening of the case. —By a vote of seventy-two to forty-seven, the House has withheld an appropriation for the Tariff Board, which is sharply criticised in a Ways and Means Committee report accompanying the introduction of the cotton goods tariff bill that was vetoed last year. —The Senate committee insists upon two battleships in the naval appropriation bill, and it is said that two thirds of the Senators agree with it. —The Commerce Court, for the abolition of which there is a movement in Congress, was rebuked by the Supreme Court, last week, when four of the decisions by which it had sought to nullify the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission were reversed. In upholding the commission the Supreme Court said the new court had exceeded its jurisdiction. It had not been created to supersede or thwart the commission but to supplement it. —The Dillingham immigration bill has been killed by the House Committee, which has substituted for it the much less severe Burnett bill.

Trust Cases In New York, last week, the Government brought suit, under the Anti-Trust law, against the Prince Line, the Lamport & Holt Line, the Hamburg-American Company and its South American line, alleging that the defendants have violated the law by monopolizing traffic with Brazil, using combination agreements, pools, rebates and other devices. —Testimony in the suit against the Atlantic steamship lines will be taken next week. —In the suit against the Aluminum Trust, the court has issued a decree enjoining the defendant combination from using certain methods. An agreement as to this was reached before the suit was begun. —An investigation as to the beef combination is to be made by the House Judiciary Committee. —The Humphrey bill was passed in the House last week, without opposition. Ships which are parties to unlawful agreements in restraint of trade are forbidden by it to enter or clear at ports of the United States.

Labor Controversies

A strike of the employees of the company operating the elevated and surface railways in Boston has checked traffic and been accompanied by violence.—Because of collisions between the police and Italian laborers on strike in Newark, N. J., where several officers have been severely injured and a high school student was unintentionally shot and killed, twenty-one of the strikers have been sent to the penitentiary for a year.—The strike of 400 employees of a manufacturing company near Middletown, Conn., who were organized as Industrial Workers of the World, has been marked by so much disorder that a troop of cavalry has been sent to guard the company's property and the employees remaining at work.—The waiters' strike in New York City is pronounced a failure by the landlords. There was dissension among the strikers. As a result of the movement, however, the pay will be increased and the hours bettered. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the Socialist, is seeking to form a union of chambermaids and other female employees of the hotels.

The Revolt in Cuba

There was no battle last week between the Government forces and the negro rebels, altho the latter continued to destroy property. They sacked and burned the town of Jara-hueca, not far from Santiago, and were guilty of many atrocities. Seizing a former official in his country house, they hanged him and assaulted his wife and daughters. A son was killed while trying to defend them. At President Gomez's request, Congress authorized a suspension of constitutional guarantees in Oriente, this having been recommended by General Monteagudo, who said that the severest measures were required. Martial law was proclaimed in Oriente. Gen. Mario Menocal's offer to furnish 3,000 armed men and to lead them was accepted. Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for the suppression of the revolt. Estenoz, the negro commander, said that, rather than be governed by Cubans as they had been in the past, the negroes would prefer to be governed by stran-

gers. He had burned the iron company's property to let the world know he was conducting a revolution. He would make no agreement with Gomez, except in the presence of a representative of the United States, who must guarantee fulfillment of the contract. On the 5th, near Guantanamo, 570 marines were landed and sent to neighboring places as guards. On the same day four battleships were dispatched from Key West to the eastern end of the island, and preparations were made for the shipment of 5,000 troops from Newport News. At one a. m. on June 10 insurgents attacked a company of United States marines, commanded by Capt. Edward B. Manwaring, engaged in guarding El Cuero mines. The insurgents were repulsed without loss to the marines. On the same night insurgents burned standing sugar cane on the plantations of Hatillo.—On the 6th a warning was sent to Gomez by our Government. He was told that it was necessary for him to protect life and property, and that a continued failure to do this would "inevitably compel" our Government "to intervene under and in response to its treaty rights and obligations." At Gomez's request our Government forwarded to him 5,000 rifles, with ammunition, to be used by volunteers. Two days later he asked for 5,000 more. It was understood that he would have time to show what he could do, but some said not more than one week would be granted. Monteagudo said the rebellion could be suppress in three weeks. On the 8th there were alarming race riots in Havana. Many arrests were made and two or three negroes were killed. White mobs attacked the blacks. On account of the situation there, two warships were sent to Havana on the 9th, altho the riots were not renewed on that day. Señor Ferrara, Speaker of the House, came to Washington, where, it is said, he urged Mr. Taft to give Gomez more time.—In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, asserted that revolts in both Cuba and Mexico were fomented and financed in the United States. The funds for rebellions in Cuba were furnished, he declared, by sugar interests. Annexation was desired because it would remove the duty on raw sugar. Annexation of Northern Mexico was sought by

mining interests. He introduced a long resolution, directing the Foreign Relations Committee to make a thoro inquiry as to the alleged action of the interests to which he had referred.

Mexico's Revolutionists At the beginning of the present week. General Huerta was moving northward slowly, rebuilding the bridges burned by Orozco. The latter was in the city of Chihuahua, which has lost one-third of its normal population. Of 1,000 foreign residents, only 106 remain. Orozco's men, having been paid with scrip, are restless and dissatisfied. The Chihuahua Legislature has authorized the negotiation of a loan of \$1,000,000 for Orozco's benefit, and agents have gone northward to borrow the money. Two or three members of Congress have been conferring with the rebel commander, but they represent, it is said, only a small group at the capital. He has formally authorized Zapata to attack the capital. Zapata has not done this, but in a battle last week, only forty-six miles from the capital, he overcame a small Federal force, killing seventy-five of the soldiers. At the end of the week there was news that Campa, one of Orozco's generals, who sought to cut Huerta's line of communication in the vicinity of Torreon, had been attacked and routed. This encouraged Huerta, who relies not only upon his own army but also upon two flank movements against Orozco, one from the northwest and the other from the southwest. In some way the rebels have procured a new supply of ammunition, but it is expected that Huerta will overcome and disperse them. At last reports he was about 100 miles south of Chihuahua. Gonzales Enrile, formerly financial agent of Orozco, but recently deposed by him, has been arrested in El Paso and is held for extradition, as the Mexican Government desires to prosecute him for embezzlement when he was a consul in Arizona, a year and a half ago. Our Government despairing of any settlement of claims against Mexico on account of the killing of several Americans in El Paso and Douglas, Ariz., during Madero's rebellion, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has taken up the matter. It is expected that

the claims will be paid out of our treasury and that the money will eventually be collected from Mexico.

Central and South America There was some dismay at Nicaragua's capital when, in reply to the Nicaraguan Government's request for financial aid, the note of our Government was received, suggesting that there should be an inquiry as to \$33,000,000 paid to claimants after the recent revolution. It is said that in this note the names of the fortunate claimants were given. The foreign bondholders, at a meeting in London, have recommended a new plan for payment of the debt. It provides for the collection of revenue by an officer appointed or approved by our Government. A plot has been discovered for the delivery of the forts at the capital to the enemies of General Mena, Minister of War, who was made President in October last by Congress.—Frederick P. Shaw, of New York, an attorney who, as representative of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, went to Honduras to take possession of plantations owned by a bankrupt corporation, was assassinated there last week, presumably by squatters whom he had evicted.—The convention of the Radical party in Paraguay has nominated for the Presidency Don Eduardo Schaerer, a resident of German descent, who was one of the rebel leaders in the recent revolution.—President Pena, of Argentina, in a message to Congress, says that the area under cultivation in the country has increased by about 23 per cent. in five years. The value of the latest crops of wheat, corn, oats and linseed was nearly twice as great as that of the crops immediately preceding.—It is said to be known at Washington that the proposed discrimination in Panama Canal tolls, in favor of our coastwise trade, would be followed by retaliation in respect to the Welland Canal and other waterways.

Marine Disasters During the practice maneuvers of the French fleet in the Race of Alderney, on the night of June 7, the battleship "St. Louis" collided with the submarine "Vendemi-

aire," which suddenly appeared out of the darkness. The smaller craft was cut in two and sank, with its crew of 23. The "Vendemiaire," commanded by Lieutenant Prioul, was launched on July 7, 1910, was 167 feet in length, with a beam of 16 feet. She is the sixth craft of this type lost by the French navy. Submarines have been used for twenty-two years, and the total number of deaths has been 80, or almost 4 annually. M. Delcassé, Minister of Marine, visited the scene of the tragedy on June 9, and at the submarine station at Cherbourg eulogized the lost seamen. Addressing the submarine crews, "You run heavy risks," he said; "like your comrades the airmen."—When the British Board of Trade resumed its hearings last week, J. Bruce Ismay took the stand again, but most of his replies to questions were "I don't know" and "I can't remember." On June 4 he told the court of inquiry that it was planned to drive the "Titanic" at full speed during a few favorable hours of her maiden trip, and that he considered Captain Smith fully justified in going at top speed thru the ice regions, so long as he could see ice ahead. He attached no importance to the captain's action in handing him a warning message from the "Baltic" concerning the ice. Harold A. Sanderson, a director of the White Star Line, testified to the difficulty of manning efficiently a considerable number of lifeboats with able-bodied seamen and to the "unwillingness" of the crews, especially the firemen, to perform muster duty on voyages. Alexander Carlisle, director of the Belfast firm which constructed the "Titanic," testified on June 10 that there were not enough boats on board the ship. He stated this fact to the White Star Line, and had submitted plans providing for more boats, which were vetoed.—When Federal steamboat inspectors visited the power boats which were to have been used to carry sightseers from New York to the German warships in the Hudson River, they found twenty of them dangerous, carrying crumbling life preservers or being structurally unsafe.—The Alexander substitute for the Hitchcock bill, which recently passed the United States Senate, amending the wireless act of 1910 so as

to take advantage of some of the lessons of the "Titanic" tragedy, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 3. On June 4 the wireless conference opened at London, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers. This is an international meeting, and recommendations looking toward the uniformity of the law regarding wireless protection in various countries will probably be made.

Strikes and Political Crises In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated on June 5 that the Transport Workers' Federation was willing to agree on a joint board of arbitrators, with monetary guarantees on both sides to ensure adherence to its decisions. This would be the first time the union had given employers any substantial guarantee. Pending developments, the Chancellor thought the men ought to resume work. So far there has been no evidence that the employers would accept the arrangement. They say the strike is collapsing.—A strike of marine engineers has paralyzed the coastal traffic of Norway, which is as important to the land of fjords as the railway system is to other countries.—On June 5 the Vasconcellos Cabinet resigned as the result of factional quarrels. Portugal is said to be "a seething volcano of political corruption, petty tyranny and monarchical conspiracy." Taxes and the cost of living have soared under the republican régime, and trade and commerce are said to be languishing. On May 29 the street car employees went on strike in the capital.—Fifteen thousand miners are on strike in the Asturias district of Spain. Rioting has occurred, and a general strike has been proclaimed at Almeria as a protest against the Government's failure to act upon the demands of railway employees. The general political situation in Spain is favorable to the Canalejas ministry, which received a vote of confidence in the Cortes on May 13 by a majority of 107—the second largest in the history of the present Parliament.—The crew of the French liner "France," 550 men, voted on June 10, together with 500 other seamen, to declare a general strike at Havre, where the "France" is now tied up, tho

she should by schedule be about to dock at New York. The crew of the new steamship demand an increase of \$6 per month for firemen, and \$4 per month for trimmers, seamen, etc. The strikers are all naval reservists.

Disorders in Belgium The elections in Belgium, which took place on Sunday, June 2, were for the most part orderly, but when the victory of the Clerical (Government) party, which has been in power for twenty-four years, was made known, rioting broke out. The campaign just ended was one of uncommon passion. An increase in the number of deputies from 166 to 186 offered hopes of overturning the government's majority of 6, instead of which the Clericals gained some ten new seats. The government project to place free denominational schools on an equality with the state schools, where no religious instruction is given, was vigorously opposed by both Liberals and Socialists, who formed a coalition against the Clerical majority, and demanded universal suffrage, compulsory free education, religious tolerance in the schools, old-age pensions, etc. The Catholic campaigners, on the other hand, attacked the lay schools, and published a cartoon representing these schools as receiving little children and turning out full-fledged toughs, or *apaches*. The city of Brussels brought suit for 100,000 francs against the newspaper which published this picture.—On June 6 it was reported that 100,000 men, including miners, millworkers, glassworkers and railway employees, were on strike in the Walloon Provinces, this being the form their protest takes. At Liège the riots were of a serious character, and several lives were lost; at other points strikers smashed railway signals, attempted to explode bombs, broke windows and wrecked the trains. Several cases of mutiny in the Civil Guard (corresponding to the American militia) occurred. Jesuit colleges, convents and church institutions have been attacked by mobs, and the constabulary obliged to charge mobs with broadswords. Reservists were called to the colors. Newspapers have reported a growing sentiment among the working classes of the south-east in favor of the annexation of their

provinces to France. The success of the Clericals is due to the system of plural voting, which has been in effect since 1892, when the constitution was revised and the franchise extended. The new Chamber will contain 101 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 39 Socialists and 2 Democrats. The Liberal leader, Paul Hymans, calls upon his followers to abstain from violence, continuing the fight within constitutional limits. The Socialist Labor party has called a general congress, to sit on June 30, to discuss measures to compel a revision of the constitution.

Hungary, Albania, and Turkey A dynamite cartridge was exploded in the House of Parliament at Budapest, May 28. No damage beyond window breaking was done. The deadlock in the Hungarian Diet was broken on June 4, when Count Tisza, the new President, carried the government defense bills thru all their readings at the one session. Budapest is still occupied by troops, and the sittings of the Diet are a pandemonium of horn blowing, whistling, etc. Seventy-five deputies were thrown out of the chamber in one day. On June 7, moreover, Count Tisza had a narrow escape from assassination in the Diet, where he was fired upon three times (without effect) by a member of the opposition, Julius Kovacs, who then shot himself, probably with mortal effect. The attack upon the President of the Chamber is an outcome of the agitation persisted in since his election to that office on May 22—agitation based upon his hostility to universal suffrage.—Lawlessness in Prishtina and Vuchitrn has been reported from Albania, and there have been rumors of an imminent revolt against Turkish rule. Stern military measures were taken to suppress the disturbances on their occurrence. The Albanians demand the removal of the Mutessarifs and commanding officers at Ipek and Djakova, and the appointment of officers and officials acceptable to the population; also the abandonment of the Young Turk scheme for creating schools with Turkish as the language of instruction, the adoption of Albanian as the official language, the delimitation of the Albanian boundaries, the recognition of an Albanian flag,

and a guarantee of these reforms by the Powers. The Albanians threaten not to pay taxes to Turkey hereafter, or to serve in the Turkish army.—Turkey has secured the assent of the British Government to the employment of five British officers as members of the directorate of the *gendarmerie*, newly organized in her European provinces.—On June 3 it was reported that a mutiny had broken out in the Turkish navy, a part of which, stung by newspaper reproaches of inactivity, demanded that the government issue orders for the war vessels to

fight. When the government refused the crews mutinied.—The Italians have occupied the island of Psara in the Ægean. Tho under Turkish sovereignty the island is inhabited by Greeks. The Turks are said to have lost 1,000 killed in a battle at the Zanzur oasis in Tripoli on June 8. The Italian loss is reported by the commander, General Caneva, as 11 killed, 260 wounded. General Caneva adds that his forces are in complete control of the coast, and that no more important engagements are to be looked for during the hot season.

The New City

BY MARGUERITE O. B. WILKINSON

HAVE we seen her, The New City, O my brothers, where she stands,
The superb, supreme creation of unnumbered human hands;
The complete and sweet expression of unnumbered human souls,
Bound by love to work together while their love their work controls;
Built by brothers for their brothers, kept by sisters for their mates,
Garlanded by happy children playing free within the gates,
Brooded by such mighty mothers as are born to lift us up
Till we drink in full communion of God's wondrous "loving cup"?
Clean and sightly are her pavements ringing sound beneath men's feet,
Wide and ample are her forums where her citizens may meet,
Fair and precious are her gardens where her youths and maidens dance
In the fresh, pure air of Heaven, 'mid the flowers' extravagance.
And her schools are as the ladders to the Spirit, from the Clay,
Leading, round by round, to labor, strengthened side by side, by play,
And her teachers are her bravest, and her governors her best,
For she loves the little children she has nourished at her breast.
Never clangor of the trumpet, nor the hiss of bullets mad
Breaks the music of her fountains, plashing seaward, flashing glad,
For no excess and no squalor mark her fruitful, fair increase—
She has wrought life's final glory in a miracle of peace.
And her citizens live justly, without gluttony or need,
And he strives to serve the city who has bread enough to feed
All his own, and she must labor, who would hold an honored place
With the women of the city in their dignity and grace.
Have ye seen her, O my brothers, The New City, where each hour
Is a poet's revelation, or a hero's perfect power,
Or an artist's new creation, or a laborer's new strength,
Where a world of aspiration clings God by the feet, at length?
Have ye seen her, The New City, in her glory? Ah, not yet
Gilds the sun with actual splendor chimney top and minaret,
But her site is surely purchased and her pattern is designed,
And her blessed ways are visions for all striving humankind!
The New City, O my brothers, we ourselves shall never see—
She will gladden children's children into holy ecstasy—
Let our lives be in the building! We shall lay us in the sod,
Happier, if our human travail builds their avenues to God!

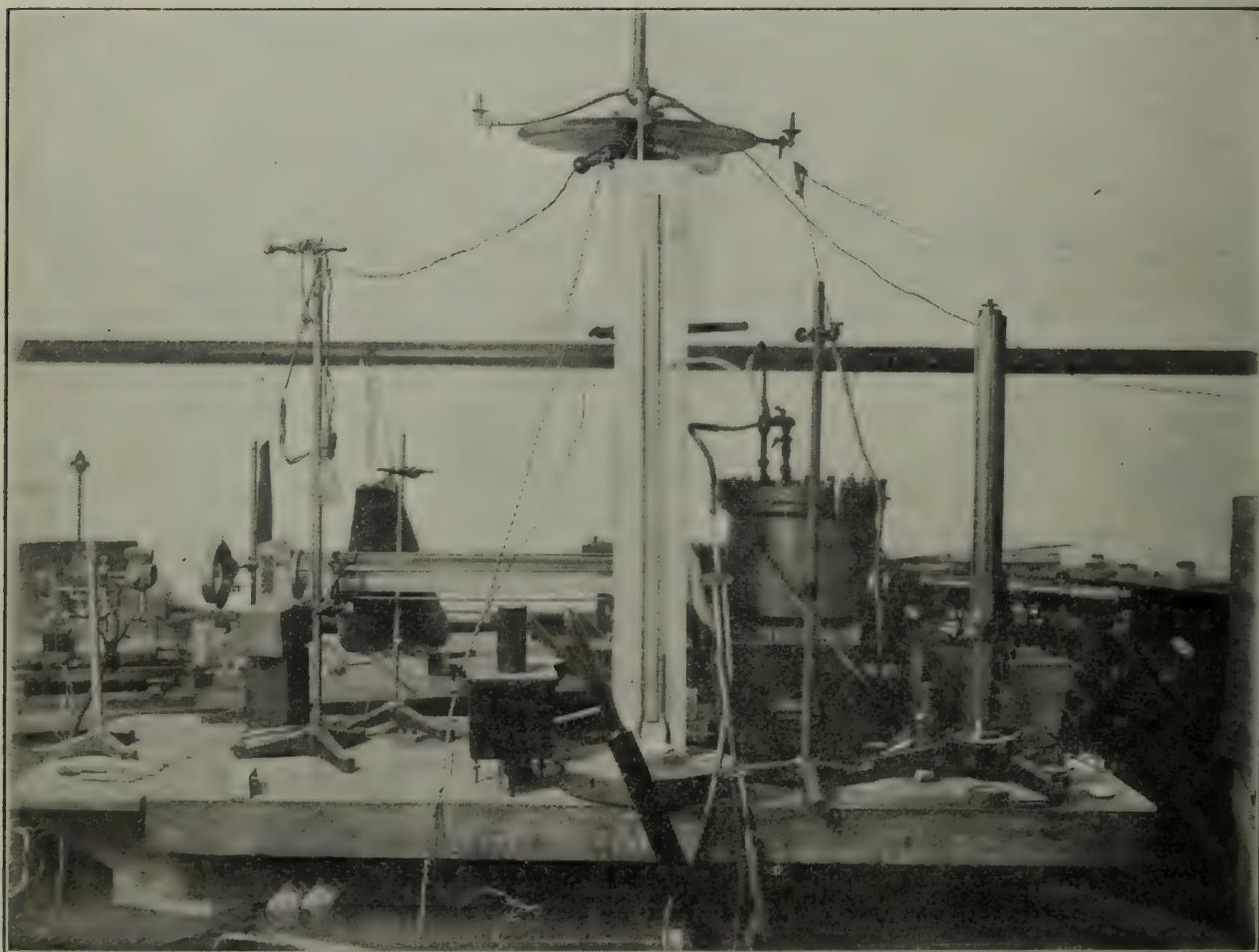
The Atomic Theory of Electricity

BY R. A. MILLIKAN

[We have already called the attention of our readers (THE INDEPENDENT, April 27, 1912) to the ingenious apparatus by which Professor Millikan, of the University of Chicago, has been able to give a visible demonstration at the same time of both the kinetic theory of gases and the atomic theory of electricity. That all matter is composed of atoms which in gaseous form are flying about in all directions has for the last fifty years been generally accepted by physicists on theoretical evidence alone, but the theory that electricity also is composed of distinct and indivisible particles has only come to the front in the present century. In the following article, prepared from a popular lecture recently given in Chicago, Professor Millikan explains his experiments and their significance. His alma mater, Oberlin College, conferred upon him an honorary doctorate at the last commencement for these discoveries.—EDITOR.]

IF you ask me to tell you what "electricity" is, I should answer by asking you first to tell me what matter is, and if you responded that matter is that out of which this world and the planets and the stars of the universe are made; that it is something which exists in the form of about 100 different units or atoms of relative weights between 1 and 240, which atoms unite together in

different ways to form molecules; that the average diameter of one of these molecules is two hundred-millionths of a centimeter, then I should answer: "Very well, if you are content with that sort of a definition of matter, I will define electricity for you in a similar way and say: Electricity is something which is still more fundamental than your atoms of matter, since it is a constituent of every



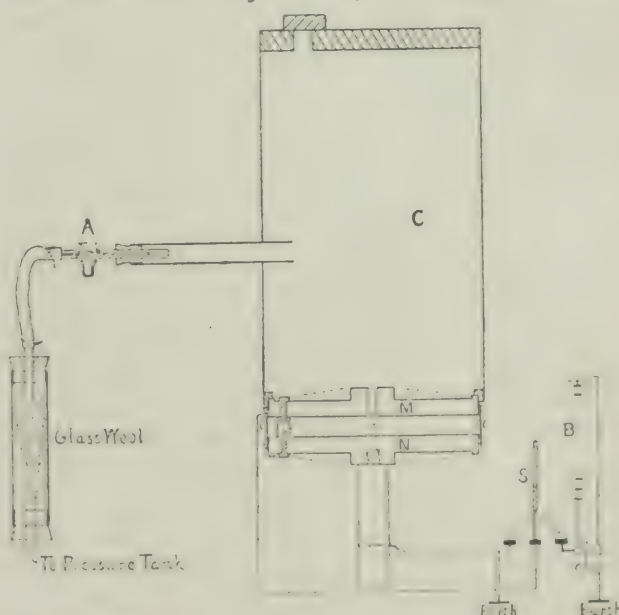
APPARATUS USED BY PROFESSOR MILLIKAN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO DEMONSTRATE THE ATOMIC THEORY OF ELECTRICITY AND THE KINETIC THEORY OF GASES

one of these hundred different types of atoms which you have been describing. It is something, too, which like matter, is built up out of definite units, but it is unlike matter in that all these units are exactly alike, so far as we are able to determine, save, however, that a marked difference is found between the positive and negative units, for while the two possess the same charge, the inertia or mass which, so far as we now know, is inseparably associated with a positive unit is that of a hydrogen atom, while that inseparably associated with the negative unit is $1/1700$ as much. The negative units, furthermore, or electrons, are so small in volume and are separated from one another within the atom by so large spaces, that one of them can shoot thru hundreds and thousands of atoms without hitting anything or doing anything whatever to these atoms. Its diameter is about one one-hundred-thousandth of that of the atom. It is the smallest thing we know anything about—probably the smallest thing in existence. Such an enumeration of properties is probably as near to a definition of electricity as we shall ever be able to come. For, since electricity is the most fundamental thing thus far known to us, it is obviously incapable of definition in terms of anything more fundamental. Its elementary unit, according to the best determination which we have yet been able to make, is 4.82×10^{-10} so-called electro-static units, a quantity so small that the electrical charge produced by a single stroke of a cat's back contains billions of them, while the number which courses each second thru the filament of a common 16 candle power incandescent lamp is about three billion billion. The electron is thought by many reputable scientists of the present day to be the primordial thing out of which all matter is built up, so that, from this point of view, the different atoms of ordinary matter are merely different groupings of the fundamental electrical units.

The experiments herein considered are by no means the only ones upon which either the kinetic theory of matter or the atomic theory of electricity rest. They may perhaps be said, however, to constitute the most direct and most

easily intelligible evidence which has yet been found, and when taken in connection with preceding evidence, to place both of these theories in such an impregnable position that there is about as much likelihood that men will some day cease to believe that the earth is a nearly spherical ball which rotates once a day upon its axis and swings once a year about the sun as that either the kinetic theory of matter or the atomic theory of electricity will ever cease to be the foundation stones of all physical science.

Imagine two circular plates, M and N, Fig. 1, about 10 inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, which can be electrically charged, one positively and the other negatively, by making them the terminals of a ten thousand volt storage battery B. Suppose also that with the aid of a switch S, the plates can be instantly discharged when desired, so as to possess no electrical properties at all. Now, when the plates are suddenly charged the air between them is found to remain perfectly quiet and free from convection currents of any kind, a result which



shows that practically all of the air molecules between the plates are electrically mutual. But if now a beam of X rays is allowed to play upon the air between these two plates, it is found that some of these neutral air molecules are split up by the X rays into electrically charged parts, which fly instantly, one part to plate M and the other part to plate N. This shows conclusively that the ordinary neutral molecules of the air possess electrical constituents, that is,

that they contain equal quantities of positive and negative electricity. Both ultra violet light and the rays from radium possess, like the X rays, the power of thus *ionizing* a gas, and even when no external ionizing agent whatever is at hand, it is found that out of the 27 billion billion molecules which are present in each cubic centimeter of ordinary air, from two to twenty split up per second into ions. As will presently be shown, this process of ionization consists in the detaching from a neutral molecule of an exceedingly minute fraction of its constituent negative electricity—an electron—so that the residue of the molecule is probably just like one of the neutral molecules of the surrounding gas, save that it now carries a free or unbalanced positive charge, corresponding to the negative charge of the electron which it has lost. The escaped electron probably soon attaches itself to a neutral molecule, so that shortly after the decomposition of a molecule, the gas is in the same condition as it was before the decomposition, save that two of its previously neutral molecules are now electrically charged, one positively and the other negatively. Whether this molecular decomposition, which goes on continually in ordinary air, is due to rays from traces of radio-active substances which are present at all times in the air, or whether it is due to an occasional spontaneous explosion of a molecule, we cannot as yet be absolutely certain, tho the evidence is at present strongly in favor of the former hypothesis. But, however they may be formed, there can be no doubt of the presence of these electrically charged molecules or "ions" in the atmosphere at all times, to the extent of from 1 to 15 per cubic millimeter, nor can there be any doubt that it is these atmospheric ions which are responsible for all the manifestations of atmospheric electricity which have been the object of man's awe and worship throughout all ages.

Now, the problem which was set for this investigation was to catch individual ones of these atmospheric ions and to find what sort of charges they possess. A detective which could be set on the trail of a thing so small had evidently to be a distinctly undersized member of the

force. It was in fact an oil drop so minute as to be little more than visible thru the most powerful microscope. In these experiments, however, no such high-power microscope was needed, for in a sufficiently powerful beam of light the oil droplet could be made to appear as a bright dot even to the naked eye in spite of its minuteness. The method of setting it at work was this: A spray of oil was blown from an ordinary commercial atomizer A, into a dust-free chamber C, and one or more of the oil droplets was allowed to fall thru a pin-hole at *p* into the space between M and N. As it floated there, slowly falling under gravity, it was illuminated by a powerful beam from an arc light, which passed thru diametrically opposite windows in the encircling ebonite strip *c*. It was viewed thru a third window placed on the emergent side of the beam about 15 degrees from its direction. A glance at the accompanying half-tone, which shows a modification of the device, used for work at low pressures, will make clear the arrangement of the different parts of the apparatus in the experiment now under consideration. The appearance of this drop of oil in the observer's short focus telescope thru which it was viewed was that of a brilliant star on a black background. Before this star reached the lower plate the electrical field was thrown on and it straightway began to rise again toward the plate M. This was because, in the atomizing process, the droplet in general received a frictional charge; for, as is well known, strong frictional processes always produce electrification. When the drop had been pulled up close to M the plates were discharged and the drop allowed to fall under gravity again until it was close to N. In this way, by alternately throwing on and off the electrical field, the oil-drop detective was kept pacing its beat up and down between the plates in the hope that it would catch and hold some unwary ion which came within its reach. The first time the experiment was tried an ion was caught within a minute, and the fact of the capture had been signaled to the observer by the change in the speed with which the drop moved up when the electrical field was on; for since the ion carried an

electrical charge, its advent upon the drop changed the charge on the latter, and therefore changed the speed with which it was pulled up toward M. If the sign of M was positive, then the drop itself, in order to be pulled up by the field, must have had a negative charge, and in that case the capture of a positive ion reduced this negative charge and therefore reduced the speed in the field, while the capture of a negative ion increased the negative charge and hence increased the speed in the field. From the sign, then, and the magnitude of this change in speed, taken in connection with the constant speed under gravity, the sign and the exact value of the charge carried by the captured ion could be easily determined. A drop would often be kept traveling back and forth in the manner described for four or five hours at a time, in the course of which it would change its charge twenty or thirty times because of the capture of ions, and the value of each of these different charges would be determined from the strength of the battery used to charge the plates and the two speeds just mentioned, that is, the speed under gravity and the speed under the influence of the electrical field.

Now, if electricity is atomic in structure—that is, if it is built up out of discrete elements, all of which are exactly alike—then all electrical charges ought to be exact multiples of something, and this is precisely what every electrical charge which we have been able to study has been found to be. Furthermore, that something turns out to be the smallest charge which the oil drop ever adds to itself when it changes its charge because of the capture of an ion or ions. In other words, *the charge carried by an ion is itself the elementary unit out of which all electrical charges which we have been able to study are built up.* No more exact or more consistent multiple relationship is found in the data which chemists have amassed upon the combining powers of the elements and upon which the atomic theory of matter rests, than is shown by these series of charges which the oil drops take on. Nearly a thousand different drops have been examined in the manner indicated, some of them being of oil, a

non-conductor; some of glycerine, a semi-conductor; some of mercury, a good conductor, and some of other substances; and in every case, without a single exception, the initial charge placed upon the drop by the frictional process, and all of the dozen or more charges which have resulted from the capture by the drop of a larger or smaller number of ions, have been found to be exact multiples of the smallest charge caught from the air. Some of these drops have started with no charge at all, and one, two, three, four, five and six elementary charges or electrons have been picked up. Others have started with seven or eight units, others with twenty, others with fifty, others with a hundred, others with a hundred and fifty elementary units, and have picked up in each case half a dozen elementary charges on either side of the starting point, so that in all, oil drops containing every possible number of free electrons between one and one hundred and fifty have been observed, and the number of electrons which each drop carried has been accurately counted. Since it has been definitely proved that an electrical current is nothing but the motion of an electrical charge over or thru a conductor, it is evident that the experiments under consideration furnish not only the most direct and convincing of evidence that all electrical charges are built up out of these very units, or electrons, which we have been dealing with as individuals in these experiments, but that all electrical currents consist merely in the transport of these electrons thru the conducting bodies.

The next important question which the above method of experimenting seemed calculated to throw additional light upon was, What does the act of ionization of a gas molecule consist in? Since it is now practically certain that a molecule of air, that is, a molecule of nitrogen or oxygen, contains at least 100 electrons and possibly very many more, the act of ionization might consist in the knocking out from a neutral molecule of several or many electrons, or in the complete shattering of an atom, or it might consist merely in the detaching of one single electron, thus leaving the molecule essentially the same sort of a thing

which it was before the ionization took place, save for its newly acquired positive charge. In order to settle this point, it was necessary to catch the positive residues of the molecule at the very instant of their formation, instead of some seconds after they had been formed, as we had done in the preceding experiments. Accordingly, the method was modified as follows: By suitably adjusting the strength of the battery applied to the plates M and N, it was found possible to hold a minute positively charged drop suspended like Mohammed's coffin, as long as desired, between heaven and earth, that is, in this case, between M and N, the downward pull of gravity being exactly neutralized by the upward pull of the field. Having obtained the drop in this position, there was produced beneath it a sheet of X ray ionization, so that when the X ray bulb was excited the drop was in a veritable shower of the charged positive residue of the molecule broken up by the X rays. Now, if two or more negative electrons were knocked out of a molecule at once, the residue of the molecule would possess a corresponding number of elementary positive charges, and if this residue were caught by the oil drop, the latter should be seen to jump forward at the instant of capture, because of the destruction of the equilibrium between gravity and the electrical field; and furthermore, from the speed which it assumed, as measured by the time which it took to move over a given number of divisions in the scale of the eyepiece of the observing telescope, the size of the charge of the captured ions could be determined. The experiment was found to be as interesting and exciting as trout fishing; the stars under observation would stand perfectly still for five, ten, fifteen or even sixty seconds, and then suddenly start forward with a speed which was big or little, according to the size of the catch and the size of the drop. When we were using large drops it was found that two or three adjacent molecules were in occasional instances ionized at once, and therefore two or three separate ions were thrown simultaneously upon the drop, but when the drops were very small we observed in the course of three months about 500 different catches,

without finding a single one which corresponded with certainty to the advent of an ion carrying more than one free electron, and not more than three or four out of the 500 which were in any way uncertain. This seems to prove that *the act of ionization by all the types of X ray and gamma and beta rays of radium which we have been able to try consists in the detachment from a neutral molecule of one single electron.*

Turning next to the kinetic theory of matter, what have the present experiments to do with it? There are three different ways in which they bring to it powerful support. When these experiments were begun it was anticipated that positively charged ions would be caught by negatively charged oil drops, and negatively charged ions by positively charged oil drops, but it had not been predicted that positively charged drops would catch positive ions and negatively charged drops negative ions; for since electrical charges of like sign always repel each other, it might be thought that positive drops would push away positive ions and negative drops negative ions. As a matter of fact, however, positive ions were found to be caught by positive drops about as readily as the negative ions and *vice versa*. The explanation from the standpoint of the kinetic theory is very simple. It will be remembered that according to that theory the molecules of all substances in the gaseous state are darting hither and thither with the speed of a rifle bullet, ricocheting unceasingly against one another and the walls of the containing vessel, and producing by this bombardment all the familiar phenomena of pneumatic tires and of gaseous bodies generally. Now, if a positive ion is nothing but a molecule which has lost an electron, it must be endowed with just such motions as are the molecules themselves. Indeed, one of the fundamental assumptions of the kinetic theory, and it is an assumption which will, a little farther on, be proved to be correct—is that the average kinetic energy of agitation of a molecule is independent of its size, or its shape, or its charge, or indeed of everything except temperature. A positive oil drop catches positive ions, then, simply because the latter are shooting

about hither and thither with such speeds that when they chance to shoot toward it, they push themselves up into it in spite of the repulsion which the drop exerts upon them. In order to test the correctness of this explanation we put stronger and stronger charges upon the drop and found in fact that the frequency with which it caught positive ions was thereby diminished. Indeed, we succeeded in charging one drop so strongly with positive electricity that altho when it was more weakly charged, positive ions were jumping into it every few seconds, now, *in the course of four hours and a half just one positive ion succeeded in attaching itself to the drop.* From a knowledge of the size of this drop and the size of the charge upon it, we could easily compute the kinetic energy which the ion had to have in order to just enable it to force itself up to the surface of the drop, and this kinetic energy actually came out within a few per cent. of the value required by the kinetic theory. Here, then, was a direct determination of the energy of agitation of a gas molecule.

But even this evidence is not sufficiently direct to convince a skeptic untrained to follow the computation, simple tho it be. Hence a proof was sought which involved no knowledge whatever of either mathematical or physical theory. Fortunately, the trail had already been blazed and nothing had to be done but to clear out some of the remaining underbrush which obscured it. It had been discovered as early as 1827 by an English botanist named Brown that microscopic solid particles, suspended in a liquid, keep up incessantly a very minute trembling motion, and this phenomenon remained altogether unexplained for more than half a century. At last, in 1888, it was suggested by Gouy, in France, that this was probably due to the fact that when a particle is sufficiently small the molecular bombardment which it receives from the molecules which surround it is not exactly the same on opposite sides, and in consequence the particle is pushed first in one direction and then in another by these unbalanced molecular forces. In 1908 Perrin, in Paris, with the aid of a formula deduced by Einstein, of Berne, had brought

forward quite convincing evidence that this explanation was correct, but his observations had all been made upon minute particles suspended in liquids, and liquids are very much less suited to any convincing and accurate test of the kinetic hypothesis than are gases. Apparently the very great advantages of observing minute suspended particles in a gas at *very low pressures* where the motions ought to be enormously increased had not been appreciated, or, at least, had not been utilized, perhaps because the means had not before been at hand for keeping such particles in suspension. Accordingly, the plates M and N, shown in the line cut, with the atomizer attached, were placed inside a large brass cylinder, which could be sealed air tight and exhausted if desired. This apparatus is shown in the photograph. When the air was at atmospheric pressure, the smallest particles produced by the aspirator showed clearly the incessant wiggling motions, which are called, after their discoverer in liquids, the "Brownian movements." But, when the pressure was reduced to seven or eight millimeters of mercury (about $1/100$ of an atmosphere), these motions had increased so enormously in violence that it was difficult to follow the smallest particles as they dashed hither and thither like wigglers in a water barrel. The reason that reducing the pressure brings out the motion so much more clearly is obviously this: When the oil drop is surrounded by a dense swarm of bombarding molecules, it is like a football in a melee of densely packed players who are kicking it on all sides at once, but are unable to send it any appreciable distances. But when it gets out into the open, where the players are scarce, it begins its spectacular flights. Precisely so with the oil drops, and no football game was ever more spectacular or more fascinating than the behavior of one of these oil drops at low pressures. The fact that the motions increase in violence the rarer the gas becomes and the smaller the particles are taken (size being indicated by the speed with which a given particle settles under gravity), is obviously just what ought to happen. There cannot, then, be the slightest doubt that what these oil drops are do-

ing, namely, darting about violently in all sorts of directions, is precisely what the molecules themselves are doing in a much more excited way, for it would be absurd to suppose that the increased speed and the increased distance of the motions as size and mass diminish do not go on after the particles cease to be visible and shrink to molecular dimensions. From the standpoint of a molecule which is darting hither and thither with the speed of a rifle bullet, our dancing oil drops must look like snails crawling about with languorous slowness. But to us they have served their purpose, for they have enabled our minds to see the invisible molecular world doing in a large way just exactly what the oil drops are doing in their small way. They have proved the kinetic theory of matter even to the man on the streets.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out, that not only has it now become possible to prove the correctness of the kinetic theory of matter and the atomic theory of electricity, but that thru the results of experiments like the above on the elementary electrical charge we are now able to determine the exact weight of every atom of every molecule of every known kind of matter, the exact number of molecules in any weight of any substance, the exact value of the kinetic energy of agitation of a molecule, the mean diameter of any kind of molecule, and quite a series of other important physical magnitudes. The first three of these quantities can be found with precisely the same degree of accuracy attained in the measurement of the elementary electrical charge, and this is an accuracy of about *one part in a thousand*. Not that I am ready to assert that the value which is given above possesses that degree of certainty; but rather that we now have a method which is capable of yielding such precision and the rest is

merely a matter of time and of careful work. We are at present engaged not only in checking this value under new sets of conditions, but of redetermining all of the quantities which enter into it. Assuming it as the basis of our computation, there are in a cubic centimeter of gas under normal conditions $2,684 \times 10^{-9}$ molecules, and the weight of a hydrogen atom is $1,678 \times 10^{-24}$ grams. These numbers can be made more significant to the ordinary reader with the aid of an illustration. If a million men could be set counting as fast as they could, say at the rate of 200 a minute, they could count out the number of molecules in a cubic centimeter in just 252,000 years, if none of them ever stopped to eat, sleep or die.

"But," says some one, "what of it, anyway? Does the triumph or the defeat of the kinetic theory of matter or of the atomic theory of electricity, have anything to do with the *practical* problems of the modern world? Is anybody going to be better fed or better clothed because of it?" The answer is this. Within the past seventy-five years—the merest drop in the bucket of recorded time—the conditions of human life on this earth have been completely revolutionized and that solely because, for the first time in history, man has become interested in considerable numbers, rather than as heretofore, in isolated instances, in patiently and persistently seeking merely to uncover Nature's "useless" secrets, and then when the inner workings have been laid bare he has in many cases seen a way to put his brain inside the machine and drive it where he would. Every increase, then, in man's knowledge of the way in which Nature works must in the long run increase by just so much man's ability to control Nature and to turn her hidden forces to his own account.

CHICAGO, ILL.



The New Irrepressible Conflict

BY DELOS F. WILCOX, Ph.D.

[Dr. Wilcox is the franchise expert of the Public Service Commission of New York City and is the author of many books on city government.—EDITOR.]

WITH almost startling suddenness the democratization of the forms of government has flamed up into a great national issue in America. People are still interested in the tariff, the currency, the trusts, and conservation, but for the time being these issues are overshadowed by the initiative, the referendum, the recall and direct primaries. The radical leaders of all parties are coming to a consensus of opinion that the first thing for the progressives to do is to pool their energies for a persistent "drive" to capture for the people the tools of democracy.

That is what ails the Republican party and in a less spectacular way the Democratic party. They are both misfits at the present time. Within each of them there is a division more fundamental than the division between them. It is a new irrepressible conflict that lies between two theories of government, or, to speak more accurately, between two *interests in government*. The unpleasant personalities that have marked the Presidential campaign this year must not be confounded with the real issues at stake. Mr. Roosevelt is a hard hitter with a strong personality, but aside from a few mannerisms in his style which give a handle for criticism, the "personalities" of the campaign have their origin in the furious denunciations by the reactionary press and the reactionary political leaders who are "scared out of their boots" by the strength and significance of the progressive movement, and who know that their only hope of heading it off is in reviling its leaders and diverting popular attention from the fundamental issues to their personal foibles. Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as the most dangerous of all leaders, because in addition to his immense personal prestige with the people he is a progressive who knows that the only way to progress is to go forward

from where we are. He knows that mere talk is vain and that the people can never free themselves from the domination of the corrupt alliance between big business and bad politics except by the use of the political instruments they now have and such new instruments as they can secure by means of those they now have. While others sigh over the sad state of their country, Mr. Roosevelt goes out to get delegates to capture a party, the only instrument other than revolution by which the sad state of the country can be relieved.

Even after all the discussions and revelations of this last strenuous decade, it is only a comparatively few of the leaders of thought who have "seen the cat." Of course, those to whom "the cat" is an emblem of happy domesticity, a symbol of present prosperity and power, may be supposed to be more or less familiar with its lineaments. But for others knowledge is dangerous, for "the cat" is never seen by an unfriendly eye without knowing that it is seen. Mr. Roosevelt has seen and has been caught seeing. He has been under suspicion for some time, but now the owners of "the cat" "have the goods on him." The *New York Times* is one of the great journals of the country that represent these owners. Two years ago, when it was first whispered that Mr. Roosevelt was becoming more radical, that he might even openly espouse the initiative and the referendum, the *Times* published a warning editorial. It said that radicals had come out of the West before now, and would come again. Mr. Bryan and Mr. La Follette and their ilk in both parties might shoot up like rockets against the Western sky, and even give our people little shivers of alarm at times. But after all, we could handle *them*. Their fireworks might be lurid and disconcerting, but they were not a serious menace to this great coun-

try of ours. But Colonel Roosevelt—keep your eye on him! If he should turn radical and assume the leadership of the people, then war and pestilence would indeed be abroad in the land. The fundamental nature of the issues now at stake is seen in the smug coöperation of the *Times*, patron saint of respectability and old style civic virtue, with William Barnes, Jr., past master of bipartisan alliances, to flout respectability and civic reform in the government of the State of New York. Soon after the Republican standpatters suffered their recent reverses at the primaries in Illinois and Pennsylvania, the *Times* addressed some pregnant editorial counsels to Mr. Taft's campaign managers. "The reverses suffered in these States stand as evidence of inefficient campaigning. Mark Hanna, Zachariah Chandler, and Arthur P. Gorman were not distinguished as moralists, *but at least they knew how to take care of States.*" [My italics.] We say these things, not in reproof or in unreasonable criticism of Mr. Taft's managers, but to arouse and encourage them to put heart and vim into their work. To them is entrusted the defense of their party and of the country against a dangerous assault," said the *Times*. Mr. Barnes has patriotically laid aside his personal feelings and has stepped forward to "put heart and vim" into the fight against the principles for which Mr. Roosevelt stands. Both Mr. Barnes and the *Times* have a personal admiration for Mr. Roosevelt, and their present fervor in fighting him goes far to show that the campaign is concerned with momentous issues and that Mr. Roosevelt's personality is important only on account of his strength to help the other side. Mr. Barnes reads Mr. Roosevelt out of the Republican party. Mr. Cannon—Mr. Joseph G. Cannon—formerly a leading figure in standpat circles, did a similar service for the Western insurgents two or three years ago. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Cannon see clearly enough that standpatters and progressives do not belong in the same party. The talk of compromise originates with people whose political philosophy harks back to the days when political parties could be mere organized hordes of office-seekers and power-mon-

gers, and still live. That day is past. The ancient oligarchy of privilege, entrenched in the strategic positions of commerce and industry and habituated to the use of government and political parties for its own ends, suddenly finds the people snatching at its weapons. Mr. Barnes is well acquainted with the advantages of bipartisan loyalties to the compact interests which regard "Republican" and "Democratic" as mere interchangeable pet names for government that serves them. But to the people who look upon government as a public function, bipartisanship is merely a source of division and helplessness. They are tired of it. They wish to play a new game. They demand a *progressive party*. They do not care about names. They would be willing to be Democrats if there was any use in it. But experience and reflection do not justify the hope that the Democratic party can be transformed into a steady, constructive instrument of progressive government. This party suffers from a weak back. Its preponderance depends upon the solid South, where to be a Democrat means nothing in times of national issues. As long as race fear and race hatred in the block of States that furnish the solid central phalanx of the Democratic membership in the National Legislature make the party in that section of the country primarily a white man's party, it is hard to see how the Democratic party can be of much use as a dominant organization in national politics. *The Progressives must either capture the Republican party or else organize a new one.* The issue is being decided now, and for that reason no citizen having the welfare of his country at heart should let himself be fooled into disgust by the personalities on the surface. A great old party—not to say a grand old party—cannot be transformed or a new party of power organized without discomforts and bitterness. It is no time now to exclaim: "A plague on both your houses!" For, whether we will or no, we belong to one or the other of them. There are things to be done in this country. Talk precedes action. A realignment of parties is inevitable, in order that the progressive movement may not *end* in talk.

The Pleasing Professor

BY LESLIE DAVIS

"VACATION begins next week and we haven't decided where to go," I reminded Mary. "We must make some plans."

My wife's face shadowed. "It seems to me, Austin, that we really ought to spend a little time with the Newmans."

"The Newmans? Of all people on earth why choose them? I despise Henry Newman. He's the meanest, stingiest, most contemptible pattern of a man—"

Mary interrupted. "I know all that, Austin, but Ellen Newman is my own cousin and I think everything of her. She has invited us up there time and again and I know she thinks it queer that we never come and I'm afraid she is beginning to feel hurt. I thought that if you *could* endure him, just for a day or two, and make them think you liked him it would be perfectly lovely for Ellen and me and the country air would be splendid for Gertrude."

I always hate to disappoint Mary. The thought of a visit to a New Hampshire farm with Henry Newman as host was an appalling one, but a look at Mary's wistful face decided the matter.

"I'll go," I agreed with affected cheerfulness; "I shall never like Henry, but I can make him like me and that is all that is really necessary."

"He is very fond of fishing, perhaps you could go off together on a little jaunt. And he adores checkers; you play checkers very well, Austin," she went on, hopefully.

"Oh, we'll get along, never fear," I assured her and started down town to price fishing rods.

The next day Mary came to me wearing a rather anxious expression.

"I've been thinking, Austin," she began, "that Ellen's sister, Sophie Seavey, lives on the farm right next to the Newmans. She will think it very queer if we don't stop there too."

"Merciful heavens, Mary! What next? I have nothing against the Seaveys, but we have never enjoyed each other in the least."

"That is just why I want you to go, to change all that. They think that because you are a professor of Greek in a big university you are necessarily solemn and that makes them solemn too. I was thinking that we could go there for a day or two and that you could joke and be funny."

"By all means, let us go," I assented. "I will be funny. And while we are in New Hampshire perhaps you would like to include the Harbecks in our program." The Harbecks are cousins of Mary on her mother's side. They have a big country place, constant house parties and are devotees of sport. We had often been invited there, but had postponed going because neither Mary nor I rode to hounds.

Mary clapped her hands. "A splendid idea!" she cried. "It will be a triumphal tour. We will go from place to place making friends and leaving a pleasant impression."

"I shall be all things to all men," I declared. "They will find that a professor of Greek can be excellent company. You will be surprised, Mary, to see how adaptable I shall be."

So Mary wrote to the three families and suggested our coming and received most cordial replies. Accordingly, the next week we set out, I carrying our bags and the new fishing rod, Mary following with wraps, and Gertrude, aged seven, bringing up the rear with a bow and arrow which we had bought from a man in the street before starting.

The Newmans welcomed us warmly. We chatted during the evening and made plans for the next day. Henry and I were to go fishing in the morning, walk over the place in the afternoon, and for the evening a checker match was agreed upon. In the meanwhile our wives could "visit" together and the following day we were to leave.

When we had gone to our room, however, Mary turned to me with a whisper. "Ellen has something on her mind. Didn't you notice how worried she

looked? Now I wonder what is bothering her."

We were not left long in ignorance. The Newmans occupied the room next to ours and the walls were thin. After a little we heard their voices in a low murmur, then as their interest grew the tones rose and their words were plainly audible.

"Do let me, Henry," Ellen seemed to be pleading. "Two hens would be plenty for a fine pot-pie and we would never miss them."

"I'm not going to kill two hens. Ham and eggs will make a good enough dinner for anybody."

"They can have ham and eggs any time and every one expects a chicken dinner in the country. We can't afford to buy much for them, but we have lots of chickens. Only two hens, Henry!"

"I won't have it, I tell you, and that settles it."

Apparently it did. Mary turned to me in dismay. "That horrid man," she breathed, "to worry Ellen so! But we must never let her know we heard and you must pretend to like him, Austin!"

In the morning we rose early to prepare for the fishing trip. I have never cared for fishing, but I patiently dug worms and, for practice, managed to adjust one on a hook at the end of my line. That accomplished, I rested the rod against the side of the house and joined the others at breakfast.

We were hardly seated before a terrific squawking fell on our ears. With one accord we rushed outside. On the end of my fish line hung a frantic hen! Tempted by the worm, she had swallowed the hook!

"She will have to be killed," declared Mrs. Newman with an odd gleam in her eye, and her husband dejectedly bore the unhappy hen away.

We finished our breakfast rather silently, that is, all but Gertrude. She was a restless child anyway and was anxious to get out and try her bow and arrow. I was helping Henry get some tackle together when I heard a cry and more squawking. Gertrude, unpracticed in her aim, had let fly an arrow into the flock of poultry and had hit a large fat hen in the head. We gathered around it in incredulous surprise. It was quite dead. Henry

picked it up and sullenly carried it away.

When Newman returned we started off. Conversation dragged a little. However, when we were once in the boat and under way Henry's face began to draw up. My spirits rose accordingly. Now was the time to win him.

Suddenly Henry whispered, "Ha! I've got a bite!"

"Good work!" I responded cordially; then I added flatteringly, "I cannot let you beat me like that," and stood up airily to fling out my line.

I shall never understand how it happened, but the cord, instead of flying forward, flew backward. An agonized cry made me turn. Newman was hopping up and down like a madman. My fish hook was caught in his thumb!

I started toward him. "Don't touch me!" he yelled. "You donkey! You jackass! You—" Words seemed to fail him, but he waved me off and began to pull on the hook. Finally, however, he was obliged to allow me to assist him with a pocket knife. I bound the injured member with a clean handkerchief, but it bled profusely and seemed to be very painful.

I saw that the trip would have to be abandoned. Henry agreed gloomily and sat hunched in the end of the boat while I rowed home. Ellen and Mary had just begun their "visiting," but Ellen went dutifully off with her husband to wash his hand and tie it up. I saw nothing more of him until dinner time when Ellen proudly served a big platter of delicious chicken pot-pie. Henry's portion had to be cut up for him. He did not speak during the meal.

Henry went to lie down and I walked over the place alone. After supper his thumb hurt him too much to play checkers.

In the morning we said goodby, a little strainedly. Henry found his thumb too painful to permit him to shake hands with me.

The short journey to the Seaveys' pleasant farm was made in an omnibus. The presence of other passengers forbade any discussion of our last visit, but as we alighted Mary managed to whisper, "Here we are. Now, Austin, don't be solemn!"

"Trust me!" I assured her, and sprang

jocularly down to greet the Seaveys. They were lined up wearing rather subdued expressions which changed to surprise when I rushed forward and jovially slapped Sam on the back. I tossed the children high in the air. I ran around admiring the view, and even jumped up and clapped my heels together as I sniffed the air and cried how jolly it seemed to be in the country again.

I was the life of the party. At the end of every story I laughed quite uproariously. It was something of a strain and occasionally I caught myself laughing fatuously when nothing funny had been said, but on the whole I felt successful.

It was the custom of the Seaveys to devote the early evening hours to the children, so we made a family group in the parlor while simple, mild Sam Seavey told them stories. For the first time that day I was able to relax, but after a while it pricked my conscience that I was not adding anything to the entertainment. It had grown quite dark. An idea came to me. Unnoticed by the others I stole out on the piazza, which ran past the open windows. I stood there until Sam had reached the climax of his tale, then, just at the breathless moment, I thrust my head in the window and cried "Booh!"

I had expected a general laugh at this little pleasantry. Instead of that there came an unearthly shriek from Gertrude and frightened wails from the Seavey children.

Mrs. Seavey sprang up and gathered the smallest one in her arms. "There, there, mother's precious," she soothed her, "nothing is going to hurt my little girl. Sam," she added in a slightly chilly tone, "please bring Tommie. We can quiet them better upstairs." Each took a sobbing baby and marched silently out of the room.

Mary turned on me reproachfully. "Austin, what possessed you?" she demanded.

"I was being funny," I responded, gloomily.

"Well, for pity's sake, never be funny again as long as you live!"

"I never will!" I promised, fervently.

At breakfast Sam and his wife were agreeable in a reserved sort of way, but I fancied a change in their attitude and racked my brains for a way to make a

last good impression. Finally an idea came.

"Reach a mother's heart thru praise of her children, that always works," I thought triumphantly, and just as the omnibus came in sight to take us away, I caught up Tommie and started down the path.

"This little boy is such a fine one," I cried enthusiastically, "that I think I'll have to take him away with me," glancing over the boy's shoulder to see Sophie's face light up.

At the words a horrible change came over Tommie. He thought I was going to carry him off. He stiffened in my arms from terror and his face turned deadly white, then he gave a most pitiful little cry. Sophie ran and snatched him, the omnibus stopped and I bundled my family in. As we drove off I looked back and saw both Sam and Sophie rubbing Tommie's hands. Their faces told me plainly what a hit I had made.

It took us the best part of a day to reach the beautiful country place of the Harbecks. As we approached the house I roused myself.

"And here," I said, grimly, "I am to play the rôle of sport."

"Play no rôle at all," implored Mary. "Just be natural, Austin, please!"

"Oh, I shall see this thing thru," I announced. "My luck is bound to change and this sort of a game," waving toward the beautiful estate, "cannot be hard to play."

The game did not really begin until the next day. The house was full of guests and a regular English hunt was scheduled to take place, all the gentlemen riding and the ladies following later with the luncheon.

"Do you ride?" asked Mr. Harbeck at breakfast. I saw Mary shaking her head at me, but I took no notice. I had a little scheme of my own.

"Yes, indeed," I responded, and my host seemed relieved at my prompt answer.

"Then I'll give you Precocity, he's a good one." Harbeck's horses were his special pride.

After breakfast Mary drew me aside. "Are you crazy, Austin? You can't ride with those men. For mercy's sake, drive over with us later."

"Don't worry a particle, Mary," I reassured her, "I have a plan that will work beautifully, but I must hurry or I won't be ready."

She released me reluctantly and I hastened away to array myself in a riding outfit that Harbeck supplied.

I knew I could not take fences and follow the other men in the hunt, but my plan was this: I would start with the rest, then pull my horse back and turn into some quiet lane. Later I would join the party at my own leisurely pace and give some good reason for not keeping up. In this way I would make a good impression at the start and no one would notice particularly what I did later.

Unfortunately, I did not reckon with Precocity. He was evidently accustomed to the hunt and he bounded forward with a speed for which I was totally unprepared. It was with difficulty that I kept my seat. Suddenly I saw before us a fence and the other men bobbing over it. Now was the time to turn. With a violent effort I jerked Precocity to the right, but the unusual proceeding seemed to excite the animal and he leaped forward like a wild thing. My glasses flew off and as I can see nothing without them I am unable to tell what followed. My

next sensation was of being hurled thru the air and thrown against a tree.

They began the search at luncheon time and found me in the course of the afternoon. I was stunned but otherwise unharmed. As I could not see, they led me home and Mary telegraphed at once for a new pair of glasses. Being quite helpless without them I was obliged to keep my room. Our host and hostess visited me when they could spare time from their other guests, but their visits were necessarily brief.

The new glasses arrived on the day fixed for our departure, so I put them on and came down to bid the Harbecks adieu.

"How is Precocity?" I inquired, as Harbeck and I shook hands in parting.

"I *think* the swellings are coming down," he answered, hopefully.

When we were settled in the train I turned to Mary. "Where are we to spend the rest of our vacation?" I inquired humbly.

Fortunately, my wife is something of a philosopher. There was a laugh in her voice as she answered, "Among strangers, where you can forget that you ever aimed to please!"

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.



The Cross and the Pagan

BY ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN

As men in the forest, erect and free,
We prayed to God in the living tree;
You razed our shrine, to the wood-god's loss,
And out of the tree you fashioned a Cross!

You left us for worship one day in seven;
In exchange for our earth you offered us heaven:
Dizzy with wonder, and wild with loss,
We bent the knee to your awful Cross.

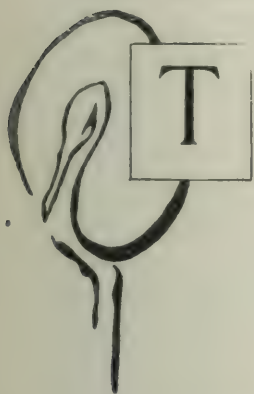
Your sad, sweet Christ—we called him Lord;
He promised us peace, but he brought a sword;
In shame and sorrow, in pain and loss,
We have drunk his cup; we have borne his Cross!

AMHERST, MASS.

China's Next Step

BY DR. SUN YAT-SEN

[In the following article the founder and temporary President of the new Republic of China indicates that in laying down that office he does not consider his task done, but plans for a new social and industrial revolution for China which shall put that ancient nation in the very van of the nations of the world and achieve results which could not be achieved without bloodshed in countries with a fixed social system. This remarkable utterance appeared first in the form of an address at the farewell banquet given in his honor at Shanghai by the Revolutionary Association, April 18, 1912.—EDITOR.]



THE republic is established in China, and tho I am laying down the office of Provisional President, this does not mean that I am going to cease to work for the cause. After laying down my office, still greater affairs demand my attention. China has been under

the domination of the Manchus for 270 years. During that time many attempts have been made to regain independence. Fifty years ago the Tai-ping Rebellion was such an attempt, but this was merely a revolution of the race (Chinese against Manchus). Had the revolution been successful, the country would still have been under an autocratic government. This would not count success.

Some years ago a few of us met in Japan and founded the Revolutionary Society. We decided on three great principles: (1) The (Chinese) people to be supreme as a race, (*i. e.*, not to be under the dominion of an alien race). (2) The people supreme in government. (3) The people supreme in wealth production. Now the Manchus have abdicated we have succeeded in establishing the first two of these principles, and it now remains for us to accomplish the revolution of society. This subject is being much discussed in the world today, but many people in China are ignorant of what is involved in such a question. They suppose that the aim of the regeneration of China is only that this may become a great and powerful country, on an equality with the great Powers of the West; but such is not the end of our effort. Today there are no wealthier countries than Britain and America; there is no more enlightened country

than France. Britain is a constitutional monarchy; France and America are perfect republics; but the gap betwixt the poor and the wealthy in these countries is too great. And so it comes to pass that thoughts of revolution still rankle in the minds of many. For, if this revolution of society be not effected, the many cannot enjoy complete joy and happiness. Such felicity is only for the few capitalists. The mass of laborers continues to suffer bitterness and cannot be at rest. Now, the revolution of the race and the revolution of government are easy, but the revolution of society is difficult. This is because it is only a people of high attainments that can work out a revolution of society. Some will say, "We have succeeded so far in our revolution, why not be content and wait? Why seek to accomplish what Britain and America, with all their wealth and knowledge, have not yet undertaken?" This would be a mistaken policy. For in Britain and America civilization is advanced and industry flourishes. It is therefore difficult to accomplish a revolution of society. In China we have not yet reached this stage, so such a revolution is easy for us. In Britain and America capitalists with their vested interests are intrenched and it is therefore difficult to dislodge them. In China, capitalists and vested interests have not yet appeared; hence the revolution of society is easy. I may be asked, "To accomplish such a revolution as you foreshadow, will military force be necessary?" I reply, "In Britain and America it will be necessary to use military force, but not in China. The coal strike in Britain is a proof of what I say. Yet the coal strike cannot be called a revolution. It is merely that the people desire to get possession of the sources of wealth and can only do so by violent means.

Altho the revolution of society is difficult to accomplish today, the time is surely coming when it will be an accomplished fact, but by what desperate means it shall be accomplished and thru what dangers the state shall pass it is difficult to prognosticate. If we do not, in the beginning of our republic, take thought for the future by-and-by when capitalism is developed, its oppression may be worse than the despotism which we have just thrown off, and we may again have to pass thru a period of bloodshed. Will not that be deplorable?

There is one point to which we ought to give the greatest attention. When the new Government is established it will be necessary that all land deeds shall be changed. This is a necessary corollary of the revolution. If we desire to forward the revolution of society, then when the change is made a slight alteration should be introduced into the form of the deed in order that the greatest results may be achieved. Formerly, people owning land paid taxes according to the area, making a distinction only between the best, medium and common land. In the future, taxes ought to be levied according to the value, not the area, of the land. For land varies much more than in the ratio of these three degrees. I don't know by how much the land in Nanking

differs in value from land on the Bund in Shanghai, but if you rate it according to this old method of three degrees you cannot assess it justly. It would be better to tax it according to its value, the poor land paying a low tax and valuable land a high tax. The valuable land is mostly in the busy marts and is in the possession of wealthy men; to tax them heavily would be no oppression. The poor land is mostly the possession of poor people in far back districts; nothing but the lightest taxes should be levied on them. For instance, a piece of land on the Bund pays taxes at the rate of a few dollars to the acre and a piece of land of equal area in the country pays an equal tax. This is far from being just. If the tax were levied on the value of the land then this injustice would be done away with. If you compare the value of land in Shanghai today with what it was one hundred years ago, it has increased ten thousandfold. Now, industry in China is about to be developed. Commerce will advance, and in fifty years' time we shall see many Shanghais in China. Let us take time by the forelock and make sure that the unearned increment of wealth shall belong to the people and not to private capitalists who happen to be the owners of the soil.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

A Woman and the California Primaries

BY NEETA MARQUIS

THE *bête noir* of woman suffrage is full upon us in California, but the worst I can say, from personal experience, of service on an election board in one's own precinct is that it is not unlike being in the receiving line at a long drawn out, but particularly informal and neighborly reception.

It was my maiden experience in politics, as it was California's maiden experience with women on her election boards, and we—California and myself—were both curious to see how the newly enfranchised women would rise to their privileges in the first Presidential primaries in the Far West. We

of Los Angeles were specially keen in our interest, because the women had done so nobly in the recent city election in voting down the highly undesirable labor-union socialism with which Los Angeles was threatened.

Five-thirty seems an unearthly hour for any sort of a board to assemble, and on that particular morning, on the second Tuesday in May, the linnets were chattering their matins like the glib little heathen that they are, and the mockingbird was shouting for "Peter! Peter! Peter!" to get up "quick! quick! quick! quick! quick!" when we met at the little tailor shop which was to be our polling

place. As this was in a residence and apartment house district, available polling places were few, and the choice had lain between the tailor shop and a garage. Next time, if anybody should ask me, I'm going to vote for the garage.

At 6 o'clock our house was in order, the men having done the work, and the chief inspector, who chanced to be my next-door neighbor, opened the polls with a lusty "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez" which took us back to the days of primitive English constitutional rights. A brisk little man, acquainted with every one on the board, had been running fussily in and out, waiting for a chance to cast his ballot, and he became our first "customer." After he had voted, while the board sat around the long pressing-tables of the tailor shop, in readiness for the expected rush, he seated himself companionably and read us snatches of the news from his morning paper, which made us feel quite like a family party at breakfast.

The personnel of the board was interesting, the masculine majority being composed of two middle-aged retired capitalists who did neighborhood politics to occupy the time; the good-natured, balloon-faced young drug clerk from the pharmacy on the corner, and a typical, old-time, small politician, Irish, with a drooping reddish mustache which concealed the outlines of a hare lip, but not its lisp; shrewd, kindly blue eyes, and a droll humor. The other young woman clerk beside myself was a college girl who lived only two streets from me, and we soon discovered that we had mutual acquaintances.

Our Irish member was the only one on the board of avowed Democratic principles, and he took a good deal of chaffing from the other men with the utmost of good humor. He could remember when there were only three Democratic votes in the entire precinct, but he counted twenty-one before that day was over. Every time a woman voter required a Democratic ballot, he would twinkle a smile from his blue eyes around the table, and ejaculate a soft "God ble' her!" into the red mustache.

The greatest rush of the morning occurred around 8 o'clock, when the office

people, both men and women, were on their way to work. One woman created excitement by going up to the typewritten lists of voters posted on the electric pole outside and deliberately tearing off the first sheet.

"She thinks it's a trolley trip advertisement," suggested one of the judges, as the drug clerk fled to the rescue of the paper, which suggestion proved correct. The drug clerk restored the torn sheet with the aid of the pins Miss T. and I hunted up in the cracks of the tailor shop. Another woman was in such haste to catch her car that she rushed from her voting booth exclaiming excitedly, "Here—fold my ballot for me!" And while she was detained long enough to bunch it hastily together herself, she ran from the room before her number could be called or the ballot cast—and missed her car in the bargain, which quite vexed her.

But the early hurry was soon over, and by 11 o'clock interest had lagged to such an extent that the drug clerk facetiously suggested starting a crap game. Precinct 437 was not working itself into a nervous frenzy over the personal differences between a certain stout party and an uncertain but very determined one. There being no second to the motion for craps, the drug clerk absented himself temporarily and returned with a bag of cherries.

Our Irish member said it was quiet because "the women hadn't tore loo' yet"—that it was ironing day at home, and the women wouldn't come at all unless they got the ironing done first.

Voting remained light in the early afternoon, and as it was a warm day, with no drinking water handy, and the tailor shop was execrably ventilated, and the drug clerk had taken to smoking a cigar to keep the flies away, the chief inspector sent him down to the drug store for six bottles of iced root beer and soda.

These bottles had just been invitingly placed, the corks removed and straws inserted, when "the women tore loose." More arrived to vote within the next few minutes than at any previous time all day—while the frosty look began to depart from the inviting bottles, no one being unbusinesslike enough to take a

sip while under observation. The last woman cast a long and searching look at the group around the table, each flanked with a bottle and a straw, and I ostentatiously turned my soda label out. Then quiet settled down once more, and the men returned to their discussion of the never-palling topic of interest in Los Angeles—real estate.

Only one voter commented openly on the presence of women on the board. He was elderly, and announced that he had voted for every Republican President from Abraham Lincoln down, and he was glad to see the ladies helping at the polls—it looked good!

An interesting feature of Miss T.'s and my experience was the courteous manner of many of the men and most of the women, who bowed and smiled to us upon entering and leaving the room much as if we had been the hostesses of the occasion. The fact that most of the voters were personally known to one or more members of the board gave a friendly, chatty atmosphere, too, and the neighborliness of it all was emphasized by the way many of the women came, bare-headed and in afternoon house dresses. Even a political event of great moment can't awe the American woman into a hat if she doesn't want to wear one.

Women of varied types were there, from the flustered, bare-headed old lady with white dress and frizzes, who flew around and made a great to-do, but declared after her ballot had disappeared into the box that it "wasn't half 's bad 's going to the dentist!" to the severely elegant and elderly gentlewoman in exquisite black who arrived in an automobile and voted with a careful self-possession betokening perfect preparation. Husbands and wives came together, and mothers and daughters, and whatever political enmities there may have been in some of the households, they had apparently all been fought out in private.

The question had been rife all over California. Would the women avail themselves of the franchise on this important occasion, now they had gained it? In this particular precinct, representative of both the working and the leisure classes, they did. The entire vote for the precinct was less than half its

registered voters, but of those coming to the polls almost half were women—59 out of 133—and this in spite of ironing day! It speaks well for the real election day in November.

The precinct, as all Los Angeles, went overwhelmingly Progressive. Even the rising generation was active. A sweet little girl, perhaps eight years old, stationed herself outside the tailor shop for half an hour at a time, waited until the young drug clerk had smiled thru the window at her, then prest her face against the pane and said to him with earnest distinctness, "Make 'em vote for Roosevelt!"

Speaking now from the sublime height of a woman who has had real political experience, I can express myself as earnestly in favor of pleasanter voting places, but aside from the poor air and the esthetic discomfort of old-chromo-and-calendar-plastered walls and dingy windows, I can say only good of my experience. The drug clerk could have omitted a cigar or two to advantage, but the courtesy and consideration of all the men in other respects was above criticism. We young women were their friends and neighbors, and might have chatted with them on anybody's front porch as we did that day at the polls.

As for us, we tried our best to be useful and quick to learn our duties. Perhaps we gave satisfaction. At any rate, when the polls were closed that evening and the important work of counting was about to begin, one of the retired capitalists said:

"Perhaps two of you men had better handle these tally books—the girls haven't had the experience."

And the other retired capitalist said, with a bow and smile:

"I think the ladies had better do it. They have shown that they are fully capable!"

Our day ended at 9.40, with our tally books made up not only for the primary election, but for a county charter election which had also taken place. And I went home wondering why so many apparently intelligent men insist that politics is a "dirty game," which one cannot hope to touch at any point without contamination.

The "Titanic" Disaster and Peace

BY EDWIN GINN

[Mr. Ginn, the eminent Boston publisher and philanthropist, send us this little article which we commend to our readers. Mr. Ginn, it will be remembered, was the first citizen of the world to give a million dollars to the cause of universal peace.—EDITOR.]

I DOUBT if history records any nobler examples of heroism and self-sacrifice than were displayed by the passengers on board the steamship "Titanic." The sole thought among the men was, "Are there any more women and children? If so, they must be cared for first." The question as to whether they were from the steerage or first cabin was not asked. No preference was shown. This should be a striking lesson to those who are constantly preaching the indifference of the rich to the condition of the poor.

Another great lesson to be drawn from this disaster is that bravery and heroism are not bred solely in battle. The men who sacrificed their lives at the sinking of this ship had been, for the most part, trained neither for the army nor the navy, yet they stood back calmly and courageously, knowing that death must certainly come in a few moments. The soldier in battle always feels that he has a chance of life, but the men on the "Titanic" knew that they were doomed.

During these days when the minds of all have been focused on this terrible tragedy I wonder how many have asked the question, Why is it that the world stands aghast at the loss of fifteen hundred souls, when the news of a battle in which twenty thousand men lie dead on the field and as many more are maimed for life excites so little comment? To be sure, many read the account with deep sorrow and regret, but it makes but a slight impression upon the community at large. None of the wheels of business is stopped; the churches hold no memorial services.

But hardly had the "Titanic" sank beneath the waves when the various steamship lines began to take measures to prevent, if possible, another such disaster. Orders were issued to have all passenger boats provided with enough lifeboats and rafts to accommodate every one on

board; to install a sufficient number of wireless operators so that there would be always at his post an intelligent man familiar with the various codes; to lay out routes far enough south to avoid icebergs; to provide glasses for the lookout; to drill the crew daily in the performance of their duties. It should also be arranged that no man, captain or otherwise, would be obliged to be upon the bridge more than two nights in succession; and a rate of speed should be established, when in the vicinity of ice fields or in a fog, which would insure safety. Our Government, as well as the British Government, is investigating very carefully causes and conditions, and I hope that the maritime nations will in the near future enact laws which will insure the perpetuity of these safeguards by compelling their observance. The sinking of this great ship, with its precious freight of human life, will no doubt accomplish much in making ocean travel safe.

But what steps are being taken by the nations to save the world from a much greater sacrifice of human life in battle? And yet life should be as sacred in the one case as in the other. The only reason that I can see for the recognition of the value of human life in the one instance and its apparent disregard in the other is because of the feeling that one is an accident which should be avoided, while the other is taken as a matter of course, the result of many generations of custom and education. Men and women look upon the battlefield as a necessary evil, the only way in which the nations can be protected in their rights, and until they are brought to realize that human life should *always* be held sacred, we cannot hope to see the present war system done away with. Each nation is seeking its own interests, first, last, and all the time, rather than the good of all. This is a question that the individual na-

tion can never settle. Efficient and resolute co-operation of all the nations is what we need.

In future conferences at The Hague for the discussion of these vital questions affecting international relations, I sincerely hope that the governments, backed by strong public opinion, will appoint only men of large scope and vision, who are capable of dissociating the selfish interests of their own nation from their considerations and are looking only to the benefit of the entire human race. I would take all such questions entirely out of the hands of military men. I do not desire to say anything deprecatory to those men in their place, for as a class they are as humane and noble as any others; but they are unconsciously influenced by their vocation and have no proper place in Hague conferences. In some nations it has been estimated that one-fifth or one-sixth of the entire population are pecuniarily interested in the

continuance of the war system. In these conventions there should be no representative from any nation who is interested in such a system. The representatives should be those who have at heart the safety of the nations as a whole, and the creation of such a protective force as will insure the safety of each nation against the encroachment of any other. It would need but a very small proportion of the present armies and navies of the world to guarantee that protection. All of the instrumentalities necessary to carry on the world's work in peace and order would come naturally and easily after the rights of each nation have been secured in this way.

If these and similar lessons can be taken to heart in such a way as will bring about decisive action for the good of all, the heroes who were swept to their death on board the "Titanic" will not have given their lives in vain.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Undertaker's Bill

BY QUINCY L. DOWD

PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT ROSCOE, ILL.

THE disposal of the dead in America is cared for by 25,000 undertakers. This gives one undertaker to each 3,400 of our population. There were 1,320,000 deaths in the United States during 1908. A fair estimate for 1911 would be 1,500,000 deaths, which allows an average of 44.1 funerals to each undertaker. But such are the chances of life and mischances of business that no undertaker can count on averages as a basis of patronage, save where large undertaking firms are organized with branch offices commanding the custom of various districts.

Probably no other trade has undergone greater development in the details of service offered than that of undertaking. Even the title—"director of funerals"—shows a professional change. Undertakers locate in towns having a wide stretch of farming country tributary to them. It is not uncommon to drive a hearse ten and twelve miles into the country to fill funeral orders. A Boston

undertaking company even advertises that it will send an automobile hearse as far as Providence, R. I., when its customers so request. Practically no burial occurs without an undertaker's assistance. Community feeling makes his professional aid indispensable, as much for the name of it as for the necessity. Besides, since embalming came in, which is now the all but universal usage, the tendency among undertakers is toward a higher grade of expert skill. They must know anatomy at least, and schools of embalming are largely attended. Undertakers are obliged to work under State or municipal license, and these requirements mean increased burial costs.

But why inquire into burial costs? Because it is the poor who die in largest numbers, out of all proportion to their share? No; for the rich man also dies, and is buried at a lavish price. Because the amount annually expended on funerals is an enormous death tax levied on family incomes? No; for annual fire

losses amount to nearly \$250,000,000, while burial costs estimated at \$100 for each of 500,000 adult funerals* and \$25 each for the 1,000,000 burials of children reach a total of but \$75,000,000. Still, these undertaking charges are staggering, partly because, as the proverb has it, "The poverty of the poor is their destruction," and partly because their present charges are confessedly exorbitant, also because funeral charges often show extortions suffered by those ordering a burial when forced to make terms with liverymen, cemetery associations and ecclesiastics under what is known as "the jug-handle-bargain" method, all due to the fact that the undertaking trade is unstandardized and without municipal control.

The above statements are borne out by what several prominent casket manufacturing and undertaking firms have published, proving that serious abuses exist in the management of burials. The writer's extended investigations into burial costs prove that ordinarily undertakers' prices are double what they should be; that carriage hire for funerals in many cities is at double rates; that cemetery exactions for "perpetual" care amount to a "hold up"; and that industrial insurance too often lends itself not only to foolish burial display, but also to collusion between undertakers and agents of insurance companies.

Recently, the New York School of Philanthropy undertook a local inquiry concerning the cost of burial among the poor in New York City. About a year ago the City Club of Chicago appointed a special committee, which began a similar canvass to find out how dearly citizens pay to bury their dead. Eleven years ago I started collecting data upon burial management and costs in many lands. This work was supplemented later by obtaining full reports on burial matters from American consuls and missionaries located in no less than forty countries. A like inquiry was made of Boards of Health of the chief cities of the United States. A mass of significant facts has thus been gathered dealing with casket manufacture and wholesale prices, with the conduct of the undertaking trade in different cities, with standardization of charges where it

exists, also with the rascally ruses of some small dealers in their exploitation of the ignorant and helpless. The whole result is a formidable showing of excessive funeral expenses.

Then there is such woful neglect and general ignorance among average families concerning burial necessities and expenses; whereas every head of a household ought to inform himself betimes on so imperative, so inevitable a demand. Probably this failure in information is due largely to the lack of municipal oversight of burial. As it is, city welfare exhibits and municipal congresses have nothing to show when it comes to municipal cemeteries and crematories, or a bureau of funeral management.

Strolling one Sunday thru Forest Hills Cemetery (Boston) I met a solitary man haunting this park of the dead. We fell to talking. He remarked, "A year ago I never thought of there being such a place as this, but we lost a dear child. Now I can hardly keep away from here." Probably his negative state of mind regarding burial is representative of the mass of well-to-do folk.

The one class of people who *do* anticipate death and provide against burial costs are wage earners. To them death is not alone a bereavement; it is a financial calamity; burial not a mere necessity enforced by human feeling and statute, but a drain on resources, a strain on the home budget. In numberless cases widows are thrown into debt and obliged to eke out payments for funeral charges at the cost of their children's food. Observation by ministers and social workers shows that the standard of "a decent funeral" among plain people of the day-labor class is about on a par with that of the middle class. It is the "one touch of nature" which constrains even the very poor to desire above aught else to furnish a burial of the "costlier" sort.

I witnessed a Greek funeral in Salt Lake City five years ago. A day laborer had been killed at one of the big stamp mills. He was member in an insurance sodality with a \$300 policy. A friend in the burial party told me that this whole sum would be spent on the funeral. In Chicago, within two years, a

mother died after a long illness which ate up \$1,000 and more. The daily wage of each working member of the family did not exceed \$1.50. They carried insurance in a mutual aid society. The expenses of this funeral were \$500, including \$50 paid to the officiating priest. Instances like these are not to be brushed aside as insignificant, for they furnish big items in the high cost of living. Popular imagination needs to be pricked and goaded by learning the hard facts belonging to nation-wide vital statistics and census reports, as they bear on a million and a half deaths annually, involving almost as many households in funeral costs. A responsible informant residing in Rockford, Ill., wrote me that upon the death of a two days' old infant in a poor family she made a coffin, a wooden box, prettily trimmed and inclosed in another box covered with thick white paper. "When I went for the undertaker's certificate, I was informed that it was contrary to the law to bury the child in a home-made box, and that he couldn't give me the certificate. At last he did supply one as a personal favor. The sexton told me it cost another poor family \$25 the day before to bury an infant which had never breathed." I received a letter from a missionary pastor in North Dakota, in which he relates that undertakers and the clergy of a certain "foreign colony" in his region are in collusion to "fleece their flock" at burial. True, facts of this kind do not touch honorable undertakers. They only show that the business should be brought under public regulation. It ought not to be possible for a Chicago undertaker to say: "I can live on *one* funeral a month." Facts already procured about burial costs depend on *publicity* for any use and benefit that may come from collecting them. A campaign of information leading to a crusade of transformation in disposal of the dead is a requirement laid at the doors of churches and charity organizations. Already leading casket manufacturing and undertaking concerns are taking the initiative to reform prices and funeral management, notably one in Chicago and another in Boston, whose main appeal for patronage is that they aim to reduce the cost

of a funeral from one-half to one-third the usual charge, also to standardize prices.

The query might arise, Is there a recognized standard of average burial costs? Undertakers themselves are the ones to divulge this secret of the trade. Only last November, at Washington, D. C., the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission met, and before them Frank V. Whiting, attorney for the New York Central Railway, stated that he regarded "an allowance of \$100 as sufficient for the funeral expenses of an average railroad employee." But D. L. Cease, representative of the railroad employees, took issue, saying "he did not believe a man could be decently buried for less than \$125 or \$150." Now compare even these moderate figures with the casket manufacturers' prices to undertakers. I am authoritatively informed that undertakers demand that coffins be sold to them at one-fifth and sometimes one-tenth the price they will charge their customers. What other legitimate business lays claim to so excessive a profit, or charges so high for extra service? Not long ago 175 miners lost their lives in the Cross Mountain Mine, Tenn. The Knoxville Iron Company purchased eighty-four caskets for that number of dead employees at \$17.50 each. One may presume that the company did not fail in providing a decent funeral.

A few fundamental principles underlie efficient burial reform. Knowledge of these and due weight given to them are prerequisites.

(1) Death is a private and family misfortune.

(2) Burial is a public necessity, recognized as such by even the primitive degree of regulation in force.

(3) For sanitary reasons legislation restricts private burial and charters cemetery associations. A further precaution—that of securing vital statistics—is widely in vogue. Public health involved in proper interment carries with it the duty of protection from overcharges for lots and graves.

(4) Municipalities have their boards of health under whose administration undertakers and their establishments *may* be licensed and subjected to control.

(5) Cemetery associations likewise *may* be governed so as to comply with sanitary demands. But the management of cemeteries calls for thoro inspection to provide protection to public health, especially those under church control.

(6) Crematories *may* be built, their management ruled by municipal ordinance. However, the above points fail to act as a check on burial costs, but rather work to increase them. The public receives no protection from excess of charges.

(7) The revolutionary thing needed is:

(a) To establish municipal cemeteries. Seattle is, to my knowledge, alone in purchasing a 250-acre tract for burial purposes.

(b) To build municipal crematories. Properly conducted, cremation is not only the most sensible and sanitary mode of disposal of the dead, but also promotes economy and simplicity in funeral arrangements.

(c) To regulate the undertaking trade, making it a municipal service by contracting out the business for definite districts under published schedules, with fixt prices as to styles of coffins and services, approved by a bureau of burial affairs connected with the board of health. A practical regime of this kind is what European cities have adopted and are working under. It is the one way of protecting the people and of protecting the trade at the same time.

(d) To treat burial as a public utility. Burial should be made a municipal service for all persons alike. This is the prevalent practice in cantons of Switzerland.

(e) To furnish adequate transportation facilities for burial parties at reasonable rates.

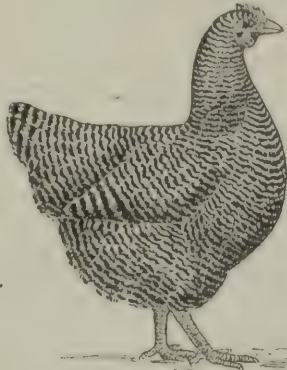
(f) To arrange for an inter-municipal commission on burial management, which shall work out a plan to standardize schedules of expenses essential to an ordinary burial.

One need but refer to the article of Prof. Graham Taylor, in *The Survey*, October 2, 1911, on "Pioneer Inquiries into Burial Costs," to obtain a quickened conscience as well as fuller intelligence on this subject.

Facts are stubborn things, and none so stubborn as *sentiments*. The Church has held immemorial prominence in the conduct of funerals. Each pastor officiates in scores of them. He observes the lavish outlay and elaborate display. His good sense is offended; his heart aches at the needless burden of it, all so good-hearted and so unthinking. That smother of flowers! and the comments on "such beautiful floral emblems"!—each fine in itself, but crushed and characterless in the profusion of a huddled heap. He knows, too, that save for the ignorant and the "fussy" people, a man cares little about his own burial. He would wish it to be plain and inexpensive, "the whole outlay on a funeral," as one prominent Boston minister has said, "not to exceed \$50." The Christian Church has it for one of its first duties to Christianize burial rites and costs. As things are, burial is paganized.

While undertakers and ostentatious social sentiment are thus busily engaged to augment what is counted indispensable to a decent funeral, it lies on the conscience of the Church as part of her social service to simplify burial; for the best conducted burial is still a health-exposing and home-breaking calamity, the best that can be said of it. Here is a task for ministerial unions and Church conferences to fulfil, viz., a thoro survey of burial conditions, that so they may exert intelligent influence to substitute in place of chaotic and cruel mismanagement of burial its standardization under municipal control.

According to Dr. Edersheim, in the days of St. Paul "wasteful expenditure at funerals was so great as to involve in serious difficulties the poor, who would not be outdone by their neighbors. At last a needed reform was introduced by Rabbi Gamaliel, who left directions that he was to be buried in simple linen garments. In recognition of this a cup is to this day emptied to his memory at funeral meals. His grandson limited even the number of grave-clothes to *one* dress." Would that a Christian "Gamaliel," some great teacher revered of many followers, might start a like fashion by his own example.



Our Poultry Yard

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.

ACCORDING to the returns of the Thirteenth Census there were on the farms of the United States, on April 15, 1910, over 295,000,000 of fowls, valued at \$154,000,000. This does not take into consideration the fowls which were kept in the back yards in cities, towns or villages.

Of greater interest, perhaps, than the value of the fowls is the value of the eggs laid during the census year. The eggs produced during 1909 upon the farms of this country numbered about 1,600,000,000 dozens, with a value of over \$300,000,000. Thus, as the chart shows, the value of the eggs laid during the year was almost exactly twice the value of the fowls on hand at the date of the census. The increase in the production of eggs was 23 per cent. over that of 1899, but the value of the eggs more than doubled during this period, the exact increase being 112.6 per cent. The eggs produced in Massachusetts

and Connecticut brought about 30 cents a dozen in 1909, while those produced in the Southern States sold for less than 20 cents a dozen on the average.

In addition to the eggs produced in 1909 there were 488,000,000 of fowls raised during the year with a value of over \$200,000,000. It is thus evident that the value of the fowls raised during the year exceeded by about \$50,000,000 the total value of the fowls on the census date. Thus, a farmer with \$100 worth of fowls on any date might expect to sell about \$130 worth of poultry and \$200 worth of eggs during the year and still retain at the end of the year a value in fowls equal to his original investment. The value of the coops and enclosures and of the feed, together with the cost of the care, cannot be determined, but upon the money invested a very decent rate of return for the year can be expected.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Frederick Harrison and His Contemporaries

It is easy to realize why Mr. Frederick Harrison's *Autobiographical Memoirs** are in a class by themselves and of such peculiar interest. Mr. Harrison, who is now in his eightieth year, has for fifty years been one of the most independent and courageous of English publicists, and the independence and courage that have characterized his public life appear in his memoirs. "I shall try here," he says, in describing the aim he has had in mind in writing his memoirs, "to put down a few of my recollections about public affairs and men of mark, the changes in life and customs which I have witnessed, and what might interest people to hear if they questioned me a hundred years hence." Institutions as well as men and customs are dealt with in this spirit in Mr. Harrison's retrospect. One of the first English institutions with which he came into contact was Oxford. He went there in 1849, a very raw lad of eighteen, with the remnants of boyish Toryism and orthodoxy still holding on as the husk within which his ideas were maturing. He was at Oxford nearly six years, and left the university a republican, a democrat and a free-thinker. He does not look back to Oxford with any particular reverence, for he early lost all faith in its theological and political traditions, and while there he had an incurable distaste for any of its honors and its prizes, and its dominant authorities did not inspire him with awe or attract his allegiance. None the less Mr. Harrison counts his six years at Oxford as of the most satisfactory period of his life, and he nurses the hope that notwithstanding all his heresies and offenses, the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College will suffer his ashes one day to rest within the chapel which he dearly loves, and wherein for six years he almost daily

joined in the Psalms and heard the Bible read.

Mr. Harrison was not prepared for Oxford at one of the great public schools; and he has seemingly no regret that Eton or Harrow or Winchester was not his lot; for he regards the discipline of these great public schools as a training mainly in the rigid caste system on which English society is based. If it teaches boys to be gentlemen toward their social equals, it rarely teaches them to be either generous or just to those who are poorer than themselves:

"The great public schools train up the sons of the well-born and the wealthy to regard themselves from boyhood as born to be the natural officers and captains in the army of the nation. The masses, called the lower classes, are naturally privates in the ranks, and this organizing in social grades is recognized as the bond of English society. Eton, Harrow, Winchester and half a dozen more private schools are really the nidus out of which is bred our present aristocratic conservatism in Church and State. The entire pre-lacy, civil and military service, government, army and navy, and even literary potentates, issue out of these seminaries which are the true keystone of British society. And as I cannot attribute either divine origin or celestial inspiration to that society, I do not regard the public school system as an infallible nursery of morals or an indispensable academy of enlightenment."

Passing from institutions to men, Mr. Harrison observes on the many lawyers with whom he has been in more or less intimate contact since he was called to the bar in 1855. Only a few of them, he discovered, had any clear ideas on the general problems of philosophy or politics. Some of the greatest lawyers who were ever on the woolsack were bigots in religion and party hacks in statecraft, and he cannot recall a great lawyer in full practice who had any serious interest in matters of abstract thought or any rational sense of spiritual truth. From men as a class, Mr. Harrison turns to men as individuals, and offers some estimates of the statesmen and politicians who have been his contemporaries. Peel, he is confident, will live in history as the wisest and

*AUTOBIOGRAPHIC MEMOIRS. By Frederick Harrison, D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D. Two Vols. Pp. xi, 358; xvii, 405. New York: Macmillan Company. \$7.50

most honorable English statesman of the nineteenth century, for his whole career—administrative, financial, ecclesiastical and parliamentary—was one gradual and reasoned adaptation of an oligarchical to a popular system of policy. Palmerston he ranks as the only diplomatist that England had in the reign of Queen Victoria who in resource, audacity and knowledge could be ranked with the famous diplomatists of Europe. He regards Palmerston as the author of the type of imperialism which after his time was nicknamed Jingoism; and Mr. Harrison is convinced that it was from Palmerston that Disraeli learned how to gain power by fanning the vanity of a nation. Lord John Russell, according to Mr. Harrison, was a quite different character. He was inferior to Palmerston in tact, in resource and in sagacity. But he had a far more genuine love of justice, reform and public faith.

At the end of the fifties of the nineteenth century he regarded Bright as the only great public man that England had; and in those days Mr. Harrison busied himself with volunteer service in the press to show the world at large that men of education and reflection joined heart and soul in John Bright's attack on the aristocrats. Gladstone impressed Mr. Harrison by his extraordinary power as a speaker, and his fascinating and inspiring personality. In all questions of finance and parliamentary government he regards Gladstone as supreme or inferior only to Peel. But in foreign policy he had no thoro mastery, and in Mr. Harrison's judgment Gladstone made many fatal mistakes, and acted with strange inconsistency, for he was constantly dominated by racial, accidental, personal and even religious sympathies.

Mr. Harrison was a convinced home ruler long before the Liberal party, or, rather, the decimated division of it that followed Gladstone in 1886, became converted to the Irish national idea. He concedes that Parnell was the most elegant and distinguished figure among the public men of his time; but on Mr. Harrison Parnell left the impression of superhuman and satanic pride and thirst for personal victory.

If there is one English movement

more than another for which Mr. Harrison has worked in season and out of season for the greater part of his life, it is for the spread of the teachings of Auguste Comte. Two of the most informing chapters in his memoirs are concerned with Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, where for twenty-one years the Positivists of London had their meeting place. "As a form of worship," Mr. Harrison writes in describing the work of the society that long used one of the most historic halls in the City of London as the center of its propaganda, "Positivism is simply right living inspired by humane feeling. As a mode of religion it means nothing but the religion of duty—duty as revealed by science and as idealized by the reverent soul."

It is difficult and in fact almost impossible to recall an Englishman who has had any part in the making of history in the nineteenth century who had a higher conception of duty, or who was more continuously loyal to his conception of duty than Mr. Frederick Harrison. He has always been independent in utterance and courageous in action when action was needed. Oftentimes he has been self-sacrificing in causes which he conceived to be right, and the independence and sincerity that characterizes these memoirs will make them of value as long as people continue to be interested in the men who were Mr. Harrison's contemporaries during any part of his long and peculiarly useful life.

Timely Books About Law

SELDOM in our history has there been among laymen so deep an interest and so much question as to law. To one layman it is a protector; to another a burden; to another an injustice; to another the object of constant appeal, and to another the subject of constant denunciation. Law of some sort is beyond doubt the basis of stable society—and ours to-day is somewhat stable and complex. Yet there is ever a movement toward more or less thoro revision, and in some quarters toward an overthrow of law. To-day almost every one considers himself competent to settle the law. Every day we hear that there ought to be a law

so and so, or that such a law ought to be abolished, or that such another law ought to be amended. Summing up such criticisms we find that every man wants the law so made that everybody else shall be compelled to do as he would have them do, forgetting that the law is a sort of consensus of fundamental necessity and desire in the long run for the majority.

That select few, made up of lawyers and laymen alike, who want calmly to inform themselves on the really great questions before they talk conclusively or act finally upon them, might well look at three small books lately published. In a week's time they may be mastered by a novice and the master of them can then go forward with a confidence that others as well as himself will respect—a happy condition not always found.

Our American law is mostly based on the English law. Our legal principles and our feelings are more sympathetic with the English, perhaps, than with those of any other nation, therefore Mr. Geldart's book,¹ a summary or simple statement of the basic principles of the English legal system, has prime value. It gives enough of the history and scope of statutes and the influence and weight of decisions or judicial interpretation, these last making what we call common law, to show what law is, and why it is, and how it is. If the book could have advanced into American law, it would have been somewhat more useful. As it is, it shows the general lines within which a citizen's liberty is insured and his license restrained, and it shows the expansion of these lines.

The spirit of the English law, its genius, is presented by Sir Frederick Pollock in his lectures in 1911 before the Yale Law School.² Since the death of Maitland, with whom Sir Frederick was associated, there has been no man better fitted to present, from long study and tried experience, and in a vivid and popular way, the living principles and purposes of the English law. These lectures close with the exhortation that there is

"no more arduous enterprise for lawful men and none more noble than the perpetual quest of justice laid upon all of us who are obliged to serve our lady 'Common Law'."

More to the point in the present agitations is Dr. Storey's splendid, thoughtful, candid, comprehensive discussion of the needs of reform in legal procedure.³ He does not so much concern himself with the faults of the substantive law, the law wherein man's rights are laid down, but deals chiefly with procedure, or adjective law, that is, the rules whereby those rights are secured. It is in this field that the greatest relief, surely 95 per cent., from the so-called "errors of the law" can be obtained. There is not a chapter in the book that does not deserve attention much beyond the space we can give, for it all goes toward the reduction of criticism, and temper, and waste of time, and life, and money, and the waste of justice also.

An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War, 1846-7. Letters of Robert Anderson, Captain Third Artillery, U. S. A. With a Prefatory Word by his Daughter, Eba Anderson Lawton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The letters that McClellan wrote to his wife undid him, and threw a relentless light upon his motives and his acts. Those of Robert Anderson, now before us, reveal, contrariwise, a man whose *vie intime* strengthens the reputation based upon his public career. Captain Anderson served with General Winfield Scott and the army of invasion from the organization of that force until he was invalidated home with a bad arm after Molino del Rey. He admired and believed in Scott, whom Polk had sent to the front more in despair than in confidence. He was disgusted by the conduct of the Administration more than once, until the last batch of appointments convinced him that the "army will soon not be, it hardly is now, a place for gentlemen." But his daily letters home show steadiness, loyalty, modesty and honest piety. Taken in connection with Polk's diary, recently published, they add materially to our knowledge of the workings of the Mexican War. The Anderson of these letters could not have failed to stand steady under fire at Sumter.

¹ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH LAW. By W. M. Geldart, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

²GENIUS OF THE COMMON LAW. By Sir Frederick Pollock, D.C.L., LL.D. New York: Columbia University Press. \$1.50.

³THE REFORM OF LEGAL PROCEDURE. By Moorfield Storey. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$1.35.

Scum o' the Earth. By Robert Haven Schauffler. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

Robert Haven Schauffler sings with poetic skill and humanitarian intensity the rights and wrongs of immigrants. In his most important poem he defends these people as a whole, and rightly, against those who speak of them as "rabble and refuse":

"'Rabble and Refuse' we name them
And 'scum of the earth,' to shame them,"

and he bids his countrymen to

"Bend and invoke . . .

Mercy for us of the few, young years,
Of the culture so callow and crude,
Of the hands so grasping and rude,
The lips so ready for sneers

At the sons of our ancient more-than-peers.
Mercy for us who dare despise
Men in whose loins our Homer lies;
Mothers of men who shall bring to us
The glory of Titian, the grandeur of Huss;
Children in whose frail arms shall rest
Prophets and singers and saints of the West."

Out of them came Chopin and Dvorák, Columbus, Dante, Galileo, Angelo, the shepherds on the hills of Galilee, King David, the Christ—a beautiful theme for the optimistic vision of the poet who turns his eyes toward the mountains and sees only the pinnacles. The good statesman, however, must have a closer look. As the good housekeeper shuts the front door against those who bring mud on their boots, so the good housekeeper of a nation should sometimes ask himself questions which would by inference come under the poet's condemnation. He may not indict a people, but he must often bring into court a system that leaves a people content with thugs and dynamiters, with Petrosinis and MacNamaras, with the Mafia and the Camorra, and he must do this without stopping to listen to

"that sad little tune

That Chopin once found on his Polish lea
And mounted in gold for you and me."

Among the Eskimos of Labrador. By S. K. Hutton, M. B., Ch. B. Vict., F. R. G. S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. \$3.50.

This book gives a vivid idea of the character and life of the Labrador Eskimos. The author spent five years among the people, and shared in their work and pleasures. The interior of Labrador offers but little attraction to the pioneer or explorer. Devoid of mineral wealth, and scarcely able to support life, the solitudes remain year after year much the

same. The inhabitants live mostly on the coast, where they gain their living by fishing, sealing and walrus hunting. In feature they strongly resemble the Mongolian type, which leads the author to conclude that they are a section of the tribes from the Siberian coast that long ago crossed Behring's Strait and scattered over Alaska and Greenland. During the winter the temperature frequently drops to forty degrees below zero. On one occasion, after a merry party of Eskimos had visited the author in his hut, he opened the window for a few moments to air the room, but at once all objects were encrusted with frost and some growing plants immediately killed. On walks in this temperature it is a duty to watch your companion's nose for signs of whiteness, that indicate frostbite. The low temperature allows drinking water to be carried in sacks. The children are sent to a nearby river, cut a few pieces of ice, and bring the drinking supply home in a bag thrown over their shoulder. The author finds the people quick to anger, quick to forgive, and on the whole a simple, kindly and hospitable folk.

Through the Postern Gate. By Florence L. Barclay. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35.

The title of this book has such a flavor of the medieval that until one discovers that it is the same story which has already appeared in a magazine as "Under the Mulberry Tree," it gives a distinct shock of pleasure to be introduced to its hero drinking tea in a pale gray suit and lavender tie. And he proves a wholly delightful boy who lives up to the modernity of his costume by owning three aeroplanes and loving a woman precisely ten years older than himself. These two evidences of up-to-date-ness, while by no means the only ones displayed by the hero, may perhaps be considered the points about which the plot particularly revolves. The charming heroine's excess of years constitutes the foundation of the wall of her city of defense, playfully likened to ancient Jericho by the lover who lays siege to it, while the aeroplane brings on wings, so to speak, the climax of the siege on the fateful seventh day. The story is not profound, and never leaves one in much doubt as to the

final outcome, yet it has about it a charm as irresistible as that of its "Little Boy Blue," and keeps one eager to know how the walls of Jericho will be made to fall, even tho he hardly doubts that they will do so. One does feel disposed to protest against the unfortunate "Professor" as a representative type. Perhaps all English professors are like him, but the American variety, even when they profess Greek, is not recognizable by galoshes and "an umbrella with a waist." Another discrepancy between the book and the facts as we have observed them is that so exceedingly well-informed a young man as the hero, a Cambridge B. A., should be ignorant of the nature of a placket, talking of "a girl dressed in a placket," until enlightened by his friend and admirer, the cook. Still, as the reviewer once knew a most brilliant young Oxonian who persistently referred to a gusset as an article of feminine adornment, perhaps the conclusion may be drawn that the details of woman's costume, later than the Augustan Age, are not studied in English universities—a defect in their curriculum which it is perhaps the mission of our Rhodes scholars to repair.

Many Celebrities and a Few Others. By William H. Rideing. Illustrated with 16 photographs. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

One of the best of the many books now lighting up the trail of our literary history is Mr. Rideing's volume. The title, in one respect, may be misleading, for the journalistic author is quite as much interested in the thing celebrated by the "celebrities" as in the men whom he includes under that name, in the moving mass of American life as one sees it in the literary and journalistic classes. Mr. Rideing has done rare service both as a wide-awake observer with the reporter's pad in hand and as an office editor with the scissors and quill, and the money-box close at hand. Beginning journalistic training under Samuel Bowles, of the *Springfield Republican*, and in the old editorial rooms of the *Tribune* in Printing House Square, where his associates were Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, Bayard Taylor, Charles A. Dana, George Ripley and a steady stream of lively men, he graduated thru the aca-

demical pages of the *North American Review*, and finally hung out his banner at the front windows of *The Youth's Companion*. Meanwhile he had sat at dinner with statesmen like Gladstone. He had pestered dukes for magazine articles. He had paid five dollars for a poem and a thousand dollars for a name at the foot of a commonplace article. He had hobnobbed with nabobs and restaurant swells, and seems to have got something amusing out of each. It is clear from this late book of reminiscences that he still has an eye for "copy." The copy that he supplies is always interesting. It runs from "the famous old seaport" where he was born down to the "windows" with their dissolving views of sunset. It interprets the haunts of Bohemia in New York, translates the lingo of the stage as heard in the dressing rooms of the great actors, and the other stage lingo to be heard in the lobbies of Parliament.

Butterfly and Moth Book: Personal Studies and Observations of the More Familiar Species. By Ellen Robertson Miller. With illustrations and drawings. 16mo, pp. xviii, 249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

It is worth while to read this book simply to learn how one variety of moth has the extraordinary instinct to make sure that the ovary of the *Yucca* blossom, in which it is to deposit its egg, shall be perfected. The female moth actually gathers the pollen from the anthers into a ball, then crawls up the pistil and carefully rubs it over the stigma. Having thus assured the fertilization of the ovules and the growth of the ovary to full size she deposits the egg and leaves it to grow and mature. There is nothing more wonderful in the story of the instinct of wasps as told us by a French naturalist and repeated by Bergson in his "Creative Evolution." The present author has observed this action which we call instinct, and her book is an account of her own observations in connection with a large number of moths and butterflies. This is not a manual of insect fauna, but it shows the reader how to learn for himself what the author has learned, but what few take pains to see. The illustrations are numerous and good.

The New History. By J. H. Robinson.
New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

"The historian, from a narrow, scientific point of view, is a little higher than a man of letters and a good deal lower than an astronomer or biologist. He need not, however, repudiate his literary associations, for they are eminently respectable, but he will aspire hereafter to find out, not only exactly how things have been, but how they have come about. He will remain the critic and guide of the social sciences whose results he must synthesize and test by the actual life of mankind as it appears in the past."

This is what Professor Robinson means by "the new history." Hitherto history has been largely a mere political chronicle except where, influenced by literary motives, it, "like melodrama, purposely selects the picturesque and lurid as its theme." The latter method, the author points out, resembles that of a "clinical lecturer who dwelt upon leprosy and bubonic plague for fear his students might be bored by a description of the symptoms of measles and typhoid." But recently the conception of history as a science, as a conscientious effort to explain the world of today so far as possible by the world of yesterday, has gained ground. It is this idea that Professor Robinson champions in the eight essays of the volume. The author recognizes the danger that scientific history may lack popularity because it deals with the daily life and progress of mankind rather than with striking incidents and romantic personalities. But he holds that the study of the slow growth and development of human institutions, since by this method alone we can understand our social environment, can be made as interesting as it is important. Professor Robinson's own books prove that a crabbed style is no essential in scientific history and that an historian with a well developed sense of proportion may nevertheless be readable. Besides laying down the principles of new history, the book contains an application of them to the important questions of the true nature of the "fall of Rome" and the French Revolution. The idea of progress which is the fruit of modern natural science has been adopted by history, and thus the staunchest ally of the conservative has now joined the other sciences in the ranks of progress. In the words of the author:

"History has been regularly invoked, to substantiate the claims of the conservative, but has hitherto usually been neglected by the radical, or impatiently repudiated as the chosen weapon of his enemy. The radical has not yet perceived the overwhelming value to him of a real understanding of the past. It is his weapon by right, and he should wrest it from the hand of the conservative."

Using this weapon freely in the conflicts of the present, Professor Robinson stigmatizes the principle of conservatism as "a hopeless and wicked anachronism."

Literary Notes

....Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian of Congress, has just issued thru the Government Printing Office at Washington a comprehensive and scholarly *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany*.

....*The Memoirs of the Duc de Lauzun* are the practical record of a libertine's career at the close of the old régime. The author is one who died better than he lived. (Sturgis & Walton; \$1.50.)

....Those contemplating a trip to Japan can do no better than read Joseph H. Langford's *Japan of the Japanese*. It is a guide book, history, explanation and interpretation all in one. (Scribner; \$1.75.)

....Tho Emerson has been an active influence in France and more than one man of letters has undergone it—Maeterlinck being the standard example—his essays have had very limited circulation there and we note with interest the publication thru Félix Alcan of *Essais Choisis*, a translation by Henriette Mirabaud-Thorens.

....In *War and Other Essays* are contained seventeen papers on diversified sociological and public topics by William Graham Sumner, Yale University's greatest teacher and most trenchant intellect of the last twenty-five years. The book is dogmatic, vivid, powerful, sound and thought provoking. A valuable biographical introduction is contributed by Professor Keller. (New Haven: Yale University Press; \$2.25.)

....A small volume containing matter of large practical value will be found in Prof. Shailer Mathews's published address on *Scientific Management in the Churches* (Univ. of Chicago Press; 50 cents). Prof. Mathews shows conclusively how the application of certain well known principles, designed to establish efficiency in other lines, would, if applied to church work, result in the conservation of much energy and the elimination of great waste.

....Some of Leonard Merrick's best short stories—and our high opinion of this Englishman as a story-teller is no secret to our readers—are collected in the volume *Whispers About Women*, published by Mitchell Kennerley (\$1.20). Here is hammock literature for which no one need apologize: the cleverness, cynicism and sentiment are nicely combined with an understanding of the human heart that the heavy-weight novelists may well envy Mr. Merrick.

....It is gratifying to note the solid scholarship, wise selection of material, and lucid treatment which distinguish the new volumes of The Westminster New Testament. *The Captivity and Pastoral Epistles* are edited by Rev. James Strachan, M. A., and *The Revelation and the Johannine Epistles*, by Rev. A. M. Ramsay, B. D. For teachers and Bible students these commentaries are excellent in scope, trustworthiness, and style of exposition. (Revell; 75 cents each.)

....If the reader can surmount the "Stumbling Stones" which in the form of "Capitalized Commonplaces" encumber the pages of Rev. Frank Crane's *Business and Kingdom Come* (Chicago: Forbes & Co.; 75 cents), and is adept in jumping from one broken sentence to another, he will find at length in this little volume a panegyric on the National Cash Register Company and its methods of dealing with its employees. Both the management and the output of the company Mr. Crane regards as potent factors in raising the standards of morality among working people.

....Those admirers of Ruskin who want a Boswellian account of all that their hero was and did and said in the various periods of his long life will find just what they want in *The Life of John Ruskin* in two fat octavo volumes by E. T. Cook (Macmillan; \$7). Mr. Cook has done his work well in the way he set out to do it. To him Ruskin was one of the greatest of men and every detail relating to the life and work of the master is almost precious. Some of the details of Ruskin's earlier years might well have been spared, to the shortening and bettering of the book, but it is an able, conscientious and worthy biography of a strong man—one who made his mistakes, yet who left the world somewhat better for his having lived.

....E. P. Dutton & Co. import new editions of two interesting works in Trübner's Oriental Series: *The Life of Hiuen-Tsiang by the Shaman Twi Li* (\$3.50), with an introduction containing an account of the works of I-Tsing, by the late Prof. Samuel Beal; and the two volume *Life or Legend or Gaudama, The Buddha of the Burmese* (\$7), by the late Bishop Bigandet of Rangoon.

....The World Peace Foundation of Boston deserves the thanks of international lawyers and peace advocates for issuing in a comprehensive volume of 674 pages *The Argument of the Honorable Elihu Root, Chief Counsel of the United States before the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague in 1910*. A reading of Senator Root's address as now printed confirms the opinion of those who heard it when delivered, that it is one of the greatest speeches delivered by any American statesman in the present generation. As might be expected, Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Foundation, has written an able and excellent introduction. (\$3.50.)

....Mr. Charles Whibley's *Studies in Frankness* are delightfully done, and most pleasingly printed. His learning nowise impairs the lightness of his touch in handling Petronius, Heliodorus, Apuleius, Lucian, Urquhart, *et al.* Not all of these writers—some would write "none"—were altogether edifying; but Mr. Whibley writes to entertain persons of discretion, and has no more thought of "improving" his reader à la Chautauqua than the authors of the picaresque romances had. And whereas the latter pretended, Mr. Whibley does not even pretend. But though he is no moralist he is a shade too much the dogmatist: where his faults as an essayist crop out he is, moreover, overwhelmingly "British." The author has not revised some of his statements which are no longer true: as that Sterne has "escaped the impertinence" of biographers. There are errors also in the hectic paper on Poe. From the publishers of *Studies in Frankness*, Messrs Dutton, we receive also a uniform edition of Mr. Whibley's *Book of Scoundrels*, issued at the same price (\$1.50).

....The acidulous Jules Lemaitre has added some brilliant pages to the great mass of French literature about Chateaubriand in the volume to which he gives "the Charmer's" name (Paris: Calmann-Lévy; 3 francs 50). The ten chapters which compose the book were read at the Société des Conférences in the Boulevard Saint-Germain last winter as lectures: M. Lemaitre having succeeded the late Ferdinand Brunetière as lecturer. A fair notion of the academician's manner is given by this passage from the third page of the book:

"On September 4, 1768, was born, at St. Malo, in a dark and narrow street, called the Street of the Jews, the Chevalier François-Auguste de Chateaubriand. 'He was almost dead when he came into the light.' 'The moaning of the waves, excited by a squall, and announcing the autumnal equinox, prevented his cries from being heard. The noise of the tempest was his first cradle song. Heaven seemed to bring together these diverse circumstances to place in his cradle the image of his destinies.' In fine, Chateaubriand was born without any simplification."

Certainly he lived with very little: and he

was always rhetorical. Yet M. Lemaitre's railing tone suggests that Chateaubriand's account of his birth (reproduced from the "Mémoires d'Outre-tombe") was entirely imaginative: whereas the famous night was just as stormy (at St. Malo) as he represents it. Chateaubriand's sin (if sin it is) is giving the effect that nature provided the storm in honor of his coming "into the light." M. Lemaitre professes to love Chateaubriand, tho he cannot respect him. His "love" proves no embarrassment to the brilliant, cynical and caustic annotator.

....August Strindberg, who died at Stockholm on May 14, was famous as a novelist and dramatist in Scandinavia, Germany and France. In recent years he has become fairly well known in this country also, and his play "The Father" was attempted during the present season at a New York theater. Strindberg was born in 1849, and passed thru many vicissitudes, working for a time as schoolmaster, theatrical supernumerary and doctor's assistant. His experience in this last capacity suggests a parallel with Ibsen, who once worked in a chemist's shop; and it is said that Ibsen, in talking to Schering (who translated Strindberg into German) pointed to a photograph of the Swedish author with the words: "Here is one who will be greater than I." This is the only recorded instance of Ibsen being too modest.

....Strindberg was a prolific writer during many years of partial sanity. He was only thirty when his attack upon society in the form of a novel, "The Red Room," made a name for him. The "Swedish Ibsen" outgrew in great measure his atheism and cult of lawlessness. Socialism, Nietzscheism and Catholicism attracted him at different periods. A misogynist, he certainly had opportunities for studying women, since he married three times—unhappily in each case. A hint of his suspicion, where women are concerned, is found in his play in four acts, called with slight justification a comedy, *There Are Crimes and Crimes*. This play is "Rausch" (Intoxication) in the German translation; "Comrades" is the title by which it is known in England. The new version is the work of Edwin Björkman (Scribner; 75 cents). Treating of artist-life in Paris, it discusses the relations of the sexes where the marriage tie is replaced by one that shares many of its inconveniences, but not its legal or religious sanction. Perhaps Mr. Björkman is justified in writing that Strindberg "is first and last, and has always been, a moralist," but this moralist who created his best work between spells of madness has little to teach the world, either of life or of technic.

Pebbles

A PESSIMIST is one to whom "Swat the fly!" sounds louder than "Play ball!"—Logan (W. Va.) *Banner*.

A LAKE of boiling mud has been discovered in Java. Still, Baltimore is to have the Democratic national convention.—*Cleveland Leader*.

AN ALLEGORY.

There once were two cats in Kilkenny,
And each cat thought that there was one cat
too many,
And they scratched and they fit and they tore
and they bit,
'Til instead of two cats—there weren't any.

"Oh, mother," sobbed the young wife, "I've discovered that John doesn't trust me."

"Why, my child, what has he done?"

"Well, you know, I cooked my first dinner for him today and he invited a friend to dine with him."

The sobs broke out afresh. "And, oh, mother, the man he invited was a doctor!"—*Pathfinder*.

THE little maid gazed thoughtfully at her father. "Papa," she said, "do you know what I'm going to give you for your birthday?"

"No, dear," he answered. "Tell me."

"A nice new china shaving-mug, with gold flowers all around," said the little maid.

"But, my dear," explained her mother, "papa has a nice one, just like that, already."

"No, he hasn't," the little daughter answered, thoughtfully, "'cos—'cos—I've just dropped it!"—*Newark Star*.

SAY THIS QUICKLY.

Betty Botter bought some butter.

"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;

If I put it in my batter,

It will make my batter bitter.

But if a bit of better butter

Will but make my batter better."

So she bought a bit o' butter

Better than the bitter butter,

And made her bitter batter better.

So 'twas better Betty Botter

Bought a bit of better butter.

—*Tit-Bits*

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called upon Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine sitting there alongside of her with his arm—"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister, her face the color of a boiled lobster.

"Well, so he did," persisted Johnny. "He had his arm—"

"John!" screamed his mother frantically.

"Why," whined the boy, "I was—"

"John," said his father sternly, "leave the room!"

And Johnny left, crying as he went: "I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

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The Contests at Chicago

IN two days of last week the Republican National Committee, at Chicago, heard testimony and made decisions affecting seventy-two contested seats. At the request of Mr. Taft, and not in accordance with the usual practice, publicity was given to the proceedings. Representatives of the press associations were admitted, and long reports were telegraphed to the newspapers of the country. It was known that a majority of the members of the committee were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Taft. He and they decided that there must be no ground for a complaint from Mr. Roosevelt about votes cast against him in secret session. And so the testimony and the lawyers' arguments were reported and published by the press.

In all of the seventy-two cases the committee's decision was in favor of the Taft delegates. In almost all the vote was unanimous, altho a test vote in one of them showed that at least fifteen of the fifty-three members of the committee were Roosevelt men. With respect to twenty-two of the twenty-four Alabama seats there was a unanimous vote: there

was opposition in the case of two (from the Ninth District), the committee vote being thirty-eight to fifteen. Nearly all, or about nine-tenths, of the decisions in seventy-two cases were made by unanimous vote. In the case of one Arkansas district, two stood for the Roosevelt delegates and forty-nine against them.

The truth is, so far as we can learn, that the Roosevelt contests had so flimsy a basis and were so ridiculous that not even the avowed Roosevelt men in the committee could support them. They were surprised to see such cases seriously presented for their consideration. Senator Borah, a member of the committee, is counted as a Roosevelt man. We find several newspapers ascribing to him the remark that of all the seventy-two contests made in the interest of Mr. Roosevelt, only two had a show of merit.

It is generally understood that these and other contests affecting the seats of Southern delegates were due to the labors of Ormsby McHarg, who has recently spent much time in the Southern States, to promote there Mr. Roosevelt's interests. When it was proposed that Senator Root should be temporary chairman, Mr. McHarg protested, saying:

"We propose to organize the convention along lines that would not be at all comfortable for Senator Root as presiding officer. That convention must have as chairman a man who is in accord with Colonel Roosevelt's views and policies, and that means it must be some one other than Senator Root. It is obviously impossible to have a chairman delivering a keynote speech who is out of sympathy with Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressive cause. There is no other side to that question."

But the same Ormsby McHarg had said in a published statement, in November, 1910, just before the election in New York:

"My Republicanism is the kind that is bred in the bone, but I cannot vote for Theodore Roosevelt. Although he professes to be the leader of the Republican party, he is not a Republican, according to my idea of one. He is doing everything in his power to undermine President Taft, and is working all the time for the nomination for President in 1912.

"He is the most dangerous figure in public life in America, and if he should be elected President we should have hard work to get him out of the White House again. I believe the time to vote against him is next Tuesday, and that is what I propose to do."

This, however, was said before his profitable attorney's contract with the Choctaw Indians was canceled by President Taft, upon the recommendation of a Congressional committee and the Secretary of the Interior.

After the Alabama decisions, Mr. Roosevelt said he had not expected more than two delegates from that State. But he and the manager of his campaign had for a long time been publicly claiming the entire twenty-four, and the Associated Press report shows that Mr. McHarg, representing his interests, appeared before the committee as counsel and argued for the acceptance of all the twenty-four Roosevelt contestants. Mr. Roosevelt, complaining about the loss of two in the Ninth Alabama District, said that officials had been sent to the penitentiary for deeds not a whit worse than the action of the committee. But he said nothing about nearly seventy contests in which the Roosevelt case was so weak that his friends in the committee had to turn their backs to it. Ought there to be no punishment, by public opinion or otherwise, for persons who manufacture such contests?

We suspect that the Alabama and Arkansas cases are typical, and that the committee—proceeding deliberately and in the presence of press stenographers—after taking testimony and hearing the arguments of Mr. McHarg will reject many other Roosevelt contestants.

The Way of the Conventions

EVERY citizen knows that he never votes in November for a President. He votes only for Electors, who will elect a President. This is a fiction put into the Constitution when it was really thought that wisely chosen Electors would have freedom of choice. They have none, as they meet already pledged for a candidate designated and imposed upon them. They need not be wise men; dummies would do just as well.

Therefore party conventions to select the nominees of the parties. The dummy Electors are, under the Constitution, equal for each State to the total number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus Wyoming has three,

because it has two Senators and but one Representative; populous States have more Representatives, and therefore more Electors. For the nominating conventions the number of delegates is for each State double that of its Electors; thus Wyoming has six. For the sake of courtesy and keeping up party life, six delegates each are admitted from the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, altho their residents have no vote for President.

The delegates to the Presidential conventions are chosen by Congressional districts, two from each, and four "at large" by the State as a whole to represent the two Senators; an equal number of alternates are also designated. Until this year they have been chosen by delegated conventions, whether of the several Congressional districts within the State or at a State convention; but under new laws in certain States this year they have been chosen by the direct vote of the registered members of the parties under what is called the direct primary system. Whether chosen by the direct primary system or by delegated conventions, the preferred candidates for the Presidency are before the voter, and the delegates to the Presidential conventions, of the parties go with a full understanding whom they will vote for. They may be absolutely pledged to their chosen candidate, or they may go unpledged, allowed, when they meet in convention, to cast their votes as seems wise. The delegates from a State may be required to vote as a unit, or they may be permitted to vote individually. Yet any delegate can disregard instructions, for his vote is his own. This may be done corruptly, and any one who does it will be under suspicion unless the political reason is evident.

The Presidential convention will meet in a large city where there is abundant hotel accommodation for the delegates and the adherents of the candidates, who attend in multitudes, and in an immense hall. A week or more before the meeting of the convention, the national committee of the party meets there to prepare for it, and particularly to provide a preliminary roll of the voting members.

There will be contesting delegations from some States, and the national committee will hear their claims and decide which has the right of admission; but the convention when it meets will have the right to reverse the decision of the national committee, altho this will seldom be done. This national committee has held over from the previous national convention.

When the convention meets on the appointed day in June or July, the State delegations find their seats assigned to them, and each has its chosen leader. The convention is called to order by the chairman of the national committee, and a temporary chairman previously agreed upon is nominated and elected. He makes a short speech and then the secretaries and clerks are appointed, and the committees, particularly those on credentials and platform. Their names have already been selected by the national committee, and they usually go thru with no opposition. Indeed, the credentials have been already acted on by the national committee, but may be reconsidered. The platform has already been drafted by shrewd leaders. After these appointments the convention adjourns for the day.

At the second session, after the customary prayer by a local clergyman, the permanent chairman is appointed, who begins his duties with an elaborate speech. The platform is then read, if agreed upon, and amendments are allowed. The platform praises the past administration of the party, if it has been in power, or condemns it if not in power, and tells what are the measures to which the party will be pledged in the coming campaign. On points on which there is difference in the party care is required not to offend either faction.

The roll of the States is then called for nominations. When a State is called whose delegation is to present a candidate, the chosen speaker mounts the platform and makes a fervid nominating address. He describes the candidate's qualifications, but avoids mentioning his name, which everybody anticipates, until the culminating point, when the candidate's supporters break into riotous applause, which may continue for an hour,

with shouting, marching, band-playing and every show of enthusiasm. This scene may be repeated when other candidates' names are thus presented. One or two other speakers may second each nomination.

When the nominations are concluded the voting begins. The chairman calls for Alabama and ends with Wyoming. The chairman of the State delegation rises and gives the vote of his State, whether his delegation votes solid or not. If the vote thus announced is doubted the delegates are called on to vote individually. Sometimes this first vote will select the party's candidate, but often a number of votes will be required. At the first voting the delegations will do their duty by voting for their special favorite sons, who have little chance of being chosen, and who can be discarded in the trading that will come later. If no candidate has a majority in the Republican convention, or the two-thirds required in the Democratic convention, a second vote is taken, and as many more as may be necessary, even if it takes several days. Now is the time for consultations between delegations, with a view to combinations and persuasions, until a majority, or in the case of the Democratic convention, two-thirds are agreed on a candidate. Now is the time to bring in a "dark horse," if no persuasion can bring over the delegates to choose one of the leading candidates. He will be some one known to all to be of respectable character, who has aroused no antagonisms. When the party candidate has been finally chosen, the spokesmen for the other candidates move to make the choice unanimous, following a season of noisy jubilation, and the weary convention, with little trouble or delay, selects a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, perhaps an unsuccessful candidate, or some one whose choice will placate the defeated faction, and the convention adjourns. For a few days the newspapers are full of the story, but the vacation period is on, the country quiets down after the nominations of the two leading parties are made, and rests until the middle of September opens the campaign, which ends with the election on the first Tuesday in November.

One of the Democratic Candidates

IN the Democratic National Convention a two-thirds vote (729) will be required for a nomination. It will be admitted, we think, that no one whom Mr. Bryan has vigorously, persistently and even bitterly opposed will be nominated. The man whom his party has honored by placing his name three times at the head of its ticket has so considerable a following that his views will be accepted by at least one-third of the convention. He is to be in the convention as a delegate. Mr. Bryan's disapproval probably excludes Governor Harmon. We may say that it also excludes Representative Underwood. But each of these men has only a small number of delegates. The leaders in the canvass are Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson. Mr. Clark is at the head of the list, but the Governor is not far behind him. Still, it is not probable that either will have on the first ballot even a majority of the convention. And two-thirds of the delegates will be required.

Mr. Clark is a man of engaging personality, who has in recent years become prominent as a party leader in the House. Apparently there are a great many Democrats, in the East as well as in the West, who think that with him as its nominee the party could carry those so-called doubtful States whose electoral votes must be added to those of the South if the party is to be successful. We shall not undertake now to make an analysis of election returns, but shall say that three of the States we have in mind are New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Others are Ohio, Indiana and Massachusetts. If the Democratic party can add the first three to the South it will need only a few more votes, and success in those three States would make it easy to find them elsewhere.

It is now expected that Mr. Clark will go to the convention with almost a majority and with more delegates than any other candidate can show. Having been in public life for many years he has a record. We shall quote a few of his remarks. The memory of the late Grover Cleveland is greatly respected in the three States we first mentioned. Of him Mr. Clark said in the House:

"There are but two men in all the hoary registers of time that Cleveland's name ought to be associated with—Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. Shades of Arnold, forgive the profanation! Upon reflection, I think really I ought to beg the pardon of Judas Iscariot, because after his treason he did have the grace to go out and hang himself."

Mr. Cleveland, he also asserted, was "not a Democrat," had never been a Democrat, but being "the tool of the plutocrats," had masqueraded as a Democrat. He had been "the best friend the Republican party ever had," and had "played a colossal bunco game on the Democratic party." He had "held it in his pudgy fist to keep the party in power for a quarter of a century," but had "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

It seems unnecessary to say that this part of Mr. Clark's record would not be cited to his political advantage in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. There are other States where it would repel many voters whose support the party needs.

His unfavorable opinion as to what is called the merit system in the civil service—the fruit of civil service reform—was repeatedly and forcibly expressed. He called it "the greatest and most monumental fraud ever adopted or proposed in a civilized country," and added:

"We want true civil service accomplished by placing only Democrats on guard from Martha's Vineyard to the Aleutian Islands, and from the Lake of the Woods to the Dry Tortugas."

The scope of this was not quite so broad as that which he would give to the Monroe Doctrine:

"Congress should formulate the Monroe Doctrine as we now understand it and it should be in words about as follows: 'The American Republic hereby takes all of North America, Central America, South America, and all the islands of the adjacent seas under the shadow of her protecting wing, guarantees to them any form of government they choose, and warns Europe, Asia and Africa to keep their hands off the Western Hemisphere on the penalty of being thrashed within an inch of their lives.'"

It will be observed that he included Canada. The opinion about Canada which he expressed during the recent reciprocity debate had been held by him for a long time. Nine years ago, when sup-

porting the bill for reciprocity with Cuba, he said:

"I am in favor of this bill because there are two pieces of ground on the North American continent that I want to see annexed to the United States. One is Cuba, and the other is every foot of the British North American possessions, no matter how far north they extend."

We should add that he also said he was not in favor of annexing them by force:

"I am not in favor of conquering them. There is no reason why they should be conquered, and if we act with any sense they will come to us peaceably, and this bill is a step in the right direction."

At times he has suggested a violent and extremely radical way of reforming the tariff, as when he said:

"The gentleman from North Carolina asserted that I would destroy every custom-house in America. He is entirely correct. If I had my way today, sir, I would tear them all down, from turret to foundation stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but dens of robbers."

We recall his desire for the "abolition of the Diplomatic Corps," and we do not forget his many earnest speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver, one of which ended as follows:

"My brethren, the magnificent silver-white steed stands pawing impatiently at our gates. Let us vault into the saddle and ride him into the realm of unfailing prosperity, amid the benedictions of a grateful people."

If Mr. Clark should be nominated, his campaign addresses would have an entertaining flavor. Undoubtedly he would defend his record, to a part of which we have referred, and would add something to it. Democrats who are now supporting his candidacy should ask themselves whether the record already made has their approval, and whether it would draw to a Clark ticket, in the doubtful States, the votes of those thoughtful independents whose aid the party will need.

Intervention in Cuba

WE take it for granted, as we have previously said, that there will be no intervention in Mexico; but Cuba offers a different proposition. The conditions in that island during the past week have not improved, and the reports are so disquieting that President Taft has been

obliged to give a new warning to the Cuban President that unless the disturbances are speedily put down he will be obliged to send soldiers as well as the marines already landed and assume the government. No soldiers have as yet been sent, but they are ready to go on an hour's notice, and more ships of war and more marines are already in Cuban harbors.

President Gomez has shown no little verbal earnestness, but no real vigor. It is likely that the reason for his failure to act with vigor is the lack of funds. The treasury is utterly exhausted thru extravagant and corrupt contracts and expenditures, so that it is impossible to pay current bills, altho the receipts from imports are quite sufficient to carry on the government in an honest way. The negroes who are in rebellion, particularly in the Oriente Province, demand simply the recognition that was promised them when Gomez became President, but which has never been given. Their leader claims that this is not a negro uprising, for many white men are connected with it. This is true, after the Cuban definition of a white man, which embraces those of mixt blood. They call a man white in Cuba who is not pure black, while we call a man black who is not pure white.

Very few Cubans, white or black, desire that the United States should take possession of the island. It was not so a few years ago, before the last intervention, but under Governor Magoon's administration Cuba incurred a great debt, and President Gomez has made things worse still, so that now there are few who would choose American intervention, having the notion that there would be as much graft under one control as under the other. But Americans who hold very large interests in Cuba believe that there would at least be peace, and that the graft would be less erratic than under any one of the Cuban parties.

We do not believe that annexation would duplicate the administration under Governor Magoon. The Government of Porto Rico is fairly satisfactory; and the island is prosperous. Indeed it is not necessary for the regeneration of Cuba that it should be annexed. It is enough that the island, remaining nominally in-

dependent, should be under American protection, but that there should be appointed an American in control of the treasury, as is the case in Santo Domingo, or as was the case with Persia under Mr. Shuster. Then there would be no such opportunity for graft and no provocation for seditious uprisings. Ultimately Cuba should, like Porto Rico, be absolute American territory, but for the present it may be as well that the island be allowed yet another chance to preserve relative autonomy, but with a firm control of its exchequer. Were Mr. Roosevelt President we presume annexation would not be delayed three months.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

WE trust that not one of our thoughtful readers—and it is such readers that we value and seek—will fail to read and ponder the extraordinary address by Dr. Sun Yat-sen which we print in this issue.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is one of the world's most historic men. By consent of Chinese belief it is he that has overturned the old Manchu rule of centuries, and, more than that, has replaced by a modern republic the imperial government of thousands of years. He has done it in the simplest, most original and yet most ideal way, not by leading an army, not having ever commanded even a single company of soldiers, and with the slightest effusion of blood; just by going about for years in China, among the Chinese of this country, consorting with the Chinese students in Japan, talking to them, of human rights. So quietly did he do this that the outside world did not know that such a man existed; and yet he was undermining the very foundations of the ancient evil institutions of the nation and re-establishing them on the new foundation of equal rights for all men. Incredible would have seemed the purpose, if we had known of it, and yet it succeeded; and when this house of cards, these walls of Jericho, fell down, by universal acclaim this unheralded, insignificant, unknown dreamer, this impractical reformer, was made first President of the new Republic of China. Others had done the visible work of overthrow, but his was the inspiration,

his the dynamic, ethereal current that had conveyed the compelling message all over the twenty-two provinces of China.

Then he was elected the leader of the successful republic; and then he resigned. Why? This address tells us.

He has a yet greater task on hand. He would not only create the republic, he would create the new social institutions of the country. He sees not only the wrongs of imperial tyranny, but the evils which endanger the civilizations of the West, and he would escape them. The perils of accumulated wealth and galling poverty he has observed in Europe and America, and he would teach a better way to his own people. Our civilization is seething with the passion of class hatred. We call it the "unrest" of the working people, who are threatening by violence to seize the reins of government, to destroy old vested rights, to deny the claims of property to rule, and, we fear, to raise a civil war whose end we cannot guess. Can it be that our boasted civilization rests on double foundations of sand and rock, on both democracy and plutocracy, on principles that in the end will be found inconsistent, unstable, and that must involve disaster to the civilization that rests upon the two?

So Dr. Sun believes. Such danger has he seen in these Western lands, and this danger he would avoid for his new republic. What we cannot reform without civil war, perhaps, he would have China guard against at the very beginning. Can she not, he says, give the republic a real democracy which has in it setting before them the lessons of patriotism and teaching them the principles no danger of rule by selfish wealth? There have been various suggestions, made by sociologist reformers, but, with our huge and powerful vested interests, it seems almost impossible to make them practical. Some would see in the division of land and the assumption by the state of the unearned increment a way to curb the monstrous growth of individual wealth; and this Dr. Sun Yat-sen seems to have in mind. The way of Socialism he may also consider, and the ownership of the soil by the people at large. Others have thought to limit the amount of wealth which can be trans-

mitted by will or gift to one's children or successors, or to a trust in their favor. It is in such ways, or in other ways, that just now, at this critical time, Dr. Sun Yat-sen would fix the new institutions that will save China from the convulsions that threaten us of the West. He leaves the task of preserving order for the present to men of iron, to Yuan Shih-kai and his advisers, and gives himself to the larger task, a task of long outlook, which shall have permanent value. He is not a ruler; he is a statesman and philosopher. He does not care to rule; he would discover the basic principles and mold the lasting institutions which will create a prosperous and contented nation.

Such has been, and is, his double task, to create the republic, and to create a social order that shall make the republic secure. We honor our Washington, who led the armies which achieved our independence, who was the first President of these United States, and who taught the feeble nation to avoid entangling alliances. Greece honored Solon, who gave her laws and institutions. It is not ambition, not the love of personal glory, but pure patriotism and extraordinary wisdom, which made this Chinese statesman seek the regeneration of his country not by arms, but by the dissemination of ideas, and who lays down the display of power that he may again go about, a new Solon, a new Confucius, telling rulers how they should master greed and assure a contented people.

The Korean Christian Arrests

THE careful reading of the full correspondence between the Presbyterian missionaries in Korea and the Presbyterian Board in New York, on the one side, and the Japanese Ambassador in Washington and the Governor-General of Korea, on the other side, produces a very unpleasant impression on the mind. This correspondence is voluminous, and has not been published in full. We gather from it that the missionaries believe that some six thousand members of the Christian churches in Korea have been arrested and imprisoned for months without trial, and numbers of them tortured, to compel confessions that they have been engaged in a conspiracy to

murder Governor-General Terauchi, and that among these men arrested are the leaders and teachers in the Presbyterian churches, men of high character, whose influence has been for loyal acceptance of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese authorities do not admit that any such number have been arrested, but they do believe there was such a plot and that its center was in the Presbyterian mission of Northern Japan; and Governor Terauchi says that out of fifty persons transferred to the Public Prosecutor's office by the police authorities for trial forty-three belong to the Presbyterian Church, four to other Christian denominations, and only three are non-Christians. The charges of torture he denies.

The conclusion we are inclined to draw is that a certain antecedent prejudice against Christian missions in Korea naturally arose in the Japanese Government because of the active part taken by one missionary in favor of Korean independence at the time when Japan took possession after the war with Russia. That missionary withdrew, or was withdrawn, from Korea; and the mission body as a whole has been quite loyal to the new government. But we presume that the great influx of Korean converts before formal annexation was augmented by a large number of Koreans who professed themselves Christians and who joined the Young Men's Christian Association (to which the Government now gives \$5,000 a year) to make it a cover for political purposes against Japan. Many of these withdrew from the churches after annexation, and we have heard nothing of late of the effort for "a million converts in the year." But the missionaries and the Korean pastors generally strongly supported loyal acceptance of Japanese rule and did much to quiet the opposition. Yet the Koreans' resistance showed itself in the assassination of Prince Ito, and it was not strange that his successor as Governor-General was General Terauchi, the head of the Japanese army. It was natural that the Japanese authorities should be suspicious and watchful, and not strange that they should suspect the Christians of secret plottings.

The military gendarmerie, rather than the civil department, was responsible for

detective work and for order, and there were gifts and honors for those who were successful in ferreting out political designs. It is quite possible that the gendarmerie did not confine themselves to the lawful civilized procedures prevailing in Japan, and that arbitrary and unjust arrests were made on false evidence, and that there were cases of torture to compel confessions, as under the old Korean procedure, is not improbable. Evidently the missionaries who are in the closest sympathetic touch with their people so believe. It is pleasant to learn that in the case of fifty prisoners whom one missionary was allowed to visit he found them in good health and not tortured. It is to be hoped that the trials will be hastened after the long delay, and the guilty punished, the innocent freed, and conditions revert to those of confidence and peace. We have sufficient faith in Japanese justice to believe that this will be the case.

William J. Bryan We are so near the time of the Republican convention that it is not worth while to forecast the result further than to say that it looks likely that Mr. Taft will be nominated by a small majority, against a disgruntled minority. While we do not anticipate a bolt and a new party, the chances of Mr. Taft's re-election—or of Mr. Roosevelt, if nominated—do not look very bright. It is hardly likely that either Governor Wilson or Speaker Clark can receive a two-thirds vote in the convention. That would send the delegates after a "dark horse," and he is in the convention as a delegate, and in every one's mind, Mr. Bryan. If Mr. Taft is the Republican nominee, as seems likely, a progressive will be sought by the Democrats, and with Governor Wilson and Speaker Clark eliminated, whom can the choice fall upon but Mr. Bryan, who has equally favored both of them? Harmon and Underwood will both be impossible. He has not intimated that he will be a candidate, but he does not need to. There he is; behold him for yourselves. He has acted wisely during these late months, has gotten over his "cross of gold" folly, and has kept himself in the eye of his

party, while refusing to be a candidate. His method may prove more successful than that of Mr. Roosevelt.

More Church Union The recent quadrennial meeting of the Methodist Protestant General Conference made it probable that there would be a union of that body with the United Brethren, which would assure a denomination of over half a million members. We had no faith that the negotiations of the Methodist Protestants with the Methodist Episcopal Church could result successfully, and the General Conference ended them. There are strong committees of the two former bodies at work over the conditions of union, and it is greatly to be hoped that they will succeed. But we wish the two denominations could call speedy extra meetings of their two General Conferences at the same place and agree to conclude the union which both desire, which is the main thing, and then arrange the minor unimportant details later. We observe that next year the Northern Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians are to hold their General Assemblies in Atlanta, Ga., which would afford an excellent opportunity for the three denominations to agree to unite in one. We are sure that the Congregationalists regret that the opportunity they had to form a union with the United Brethren and Methodist Protestants was so ruthlessly thrown away in Cleveland five years ago.

Mr. Carnegie as Rector Mr. Carnegie's rectorial address to the students of Aberdeen University who elected him, is printed in good simplified spelling, somewhat more advanced than what we venture to adopt, but to which we make no criticism, unless it be of "mity" (mighty), instead of *mity*, and "quartette" for *quartet*. "Concensus" for *consensus* we take to be something not so good as simplified spelling. It has been a usual thing in such an address to discuss topics that would be more interesting to the professors and distinguished visitors, but

Mr. Carnegie very wisely address the students, giving them excellent advice. We note his very positive advice that young men intending to go into business should neither drink alcoholic liquors nor smoke tobacco. He puts it thus quaintly: "Remain teetotalers until you have become millionaires"; and, again: "The young man who drinks or smokes voluntarily handicaps himself in the race of life"; and, again: "If there were two candidates for promotion equally matched, and one smoked and the other did not, the latter would be preferred as less extravagant and more sensible." These statements are indubitably true, and yet in this country college graduates call their reunions "smokers"! Mr. Carnegie believes that rich men should be required to pay heavy taxes:

"While an income tax may have some serious but still not overwhelming objections, there is no objection whatever to one-half of the millionaire's hoard being taken by the State at his death."

He does not hesitate to condemn the British primogeniture system, the orders of nobility, the plural voting and the Established Church, all given up by the British colonies as well as by the United States. Altho the reading of the address was accompanied and followed by the customary noisy rowdyism, the speaker was most warmly cheered by the students.

It is very true that **Women as Pastors** Saint Paul did not allow women to speak in a religious meeting or to usurp authority over the man; and we suppose that may be quoted as a prohibition against women being ordained as pastors of churches. We know of no other fair reason that can be given for the decision of the Presbyterian General Assembly last week that it is not expedient that a woman be ordained as pastor. We do know that dozens, or hundreds, of women do act as pastors in evangelical churches in this country and serve in that capacity to great satisfaction, Paul to the contrary notwithstanding. But Paul does not now forbid it. He only forbade it then. Even Presbyterians, who are generally fairly strict in their acceptance of inspiration, do not interpret his command as binding on the matter

of teaching. They allow women to teach men in the Sunday-school, in mixed colleges, in foreign missions, and in a multitude of ways. What Paul taught was not a religious principle, but a local conventionality, due to the condition of Greek civilization. We have grown out of that, and Paul's teaching on the subject is no longer binding on us. If Paul lived now he would speak very differently to us from what he spoke to Timothy at Ephesus. And, indeed, it is not clear that Paul was quite consistent in this matter, for he allowed the women of Corinth to pray and prophesy in public if they were sufficiently modest about it to have the head covered and to wear long hair; and one that can pray and prophesy to edification is half fitted for the pastoral office. But the General Assembly did not say that the Bible forbids women to be ordained, but only that it is now "inexpedient." That is mild language, and it may yet be found expedient.

It is often said that Columbia University and the higher education of this city has gone into the hands of Jews and others of foreign parentage; and this is supported by the gibe of President and Governor Woodrow Wilson to President Butler on the latter's short hours of sleep: "He that watcheth over Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." But one has only to run down the list of the 1,479 graduates of Columbia University last week to see that the old American race is not outnumbered by Jews or by foreigners. Of the first 100 names in the alphabetical list of bachelors in art and science we count sixty names that are plainly English, and forty that may be foreign, including such German names as Hinrichs, Mayer and Meyer, which have long been naturalized, and certain names originally Irish or Scotch thrown in for good measure. The names of the women graduates of Barnard and the Teachers' College run in about the same proportion, so that we may be proud of the old stock, and no less of the new which reinforces it.

It is not quite clear that the Presbyterian General Assembly did the proper thing in revoking its election of Secre-

tary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, to be one of its representatives to the Pan-Presbyterian Council because he had accepted the honorary presidency of the Brewers' Congress last year. We believe the brewers' business is in this country, and ought to be in Europe, a disreputable one, and that Secretary Wilson ought not to have given it his apparent indorsement; but that is a question on which good people differ, particularly in Europe. We do not doubt that Secretary Wilson accepted the honor conscientiously and thought it his duty, since beer is a product of barley and hops, agricultural products. It is no worse to be associated in a brewers' congress than it is to raise barley to be sold to brewers, and we do not recall that the Presbyterians have ever instructed their members not to raise barley or hops.

The war of Italy with Turkey has taken a new phase, that of the seizure of nearly a dozen undefended small Turkish islands that Greece would hope to get one of these days. We judge the plan is to hold something to be given up in exchange for Tripoli's annexation. Yet it may be that they will remain in Italy's hands, which is what neither France nor Great Britain would like, for in the case of a general European war they would supply a fine naval base for the Triple Alliance if still held by Italy.

Mr. Ismay may not have liked his experience with the Senatorial committee, but the British Commission has been severer with him, and he has admitted that he believes that the full speed was right, and that he left the sinking ship knowing that there were many passengers for whom no boats were available. That Mr. Ismay approved full speed into the ice belt is an explanation of Captain Smith's course.

The English papers have been filled for weeks with columns of correspondence on the case of Miss Kate Malecka, a naturalized British subject, who had been condemned to four years' penal servitude for aiding Polish revolutionists. The intervention of the British Government has

secured her release on condition that she leave Russia never to return. It is the suspicion that Russian courts and prisons are behind the age which accounts for the excitement over her case.

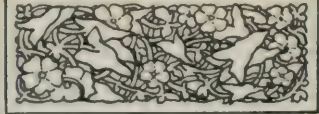
There might be a certain advantage in the success of the hotel waiters' strike which is spreading from New York to neighboring cities. Were the waiters to gain increased wages such as their not very intellectual work deserves, the patrons need not feel themselves obliged to give tips any longer. The waiters are the very head and center of the tip nuisance, and the end of it would advance the golden age.

Congressman Berger, Socialist, would impeach Judge Hanford, of Seattle, for revoking the naturalization papers of a Swede because he obtained them by fraud, not having admitted that he was opposed to the government of the country. Whether Judge Hanford is justified is not clear. If Olsen was merely a Socialist he was wrong; but if he was an anarchist, not believing in government, then Judge Hanford was right.

The stopping of the Boston trolley service in part by a strike suggests the question whether public ownership of the trolleys would not be a desirable cure of this evil. The public has the right to travel, and if the street car companies and their employees will not agree to care for the public the public may be provoked to take possession.

It is computed that there are three million more women than men in this country who are church members. An attempt has been made to account for this by saying that there are three million more men engaged in work which does not allow them to attend church than there are women. We fear there is a flaw in this defense.

We take pleasure in approving the plan for an exposition in charge of negroes for the celebration of the semi-centennial of emancipation, and we trust that the House will adopt the bill approved by the Senate to give it aid under reasonable conditions.



Legal Execution Voids Life Policies

MR. WILLIAM B. ELLISON, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and one particularly interested in the legal aspects of insurance matters, recently commented publicly on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of McCue vs. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, observing that the finding is of great importance and may be found applicable to a variety of conditions possibly not contemplated by the court.

As we recollect the circumstances out of which this litigation grew, McCue was a leading business man in and the mayor of one of the second-class cities of Virginia, prosperous and seemingly happy in his family, which consisted of his wife and several small children. McCue was eventually charged with, convicted of and hanged for the murder of his wife.

In the case under discussion the policy was for \$15,000, and altho it contained no provision excepting legal execution as a manner of death, it has been held void by the Supreme Court on the ground that public policy forbids the enforcement of a contract under circumstances which cannot be lawfully stipulated for. The legal fiction interwoven herein is to the effect that there is an implied obligation on the part of an insured under a life insurance policy to do nothing to wrongfully accelerate its maturity.

Commenting on the general effect of the decision, Mr. Ellison says, very correctly, as we see it:

"Were we to apply the arguments of the court to cases of suicide, it becomes apparent that the consequences may be very serious. Suicide is certainly contrary to public policy, and in many States is a crime. It does not seem unreasonable to argue, therefore, that in States where suicide is a crime, at any rate, life insurance policies are avoided thereby, even though such policies contain provisions seeking to make them incontestable by reason thereof. The Supreme Court apparently has laid down the proposition that contracts expressly, or which in effect, are violative of

public policy, are not enforceable, and provisions or agreements to the contrary are void."

There is one feature of the case which has not been touched upon in such public discussions as it has received, altho it was doubtless covered in the course of the various arguments made in the courts. McCue's children are the beneficiaries under the policy, either as his or their mother's heirs. They are not offenders. On the contrary, they are the innocent victims of the misfortunes which overwhelmed their family. The fruits of a life insurance policy constitute at least a part of the estate of the man who has maintained it. He cannot himself profit by hastening his own death, whatever the means resorted to, lawful or unlawful. To interdict the payment of part of an estate because its late owner forfeited his life to the State as a penalty for crime, closely resembles the system of forfeitures exacted under the old English law after conviction and execution for treason. In neither case are the survivors of the convict at fault, and yet, in both, the state has carried the penalty beyond the grave and made a portion of it a burden of the innocent.

Under the circumstances, we are of the opinion that life insurance companies should not plead exemption; and from one viewpoint the Illinois Life Insurance Company took the juster, the more humane course in paying the policy it carried on the life of Richeson, who was executed for murder in Massachusetts on May 19 last.

THE average rate of fire insurance in the West is still tending downward, thanks to competition, the shading of tariff rates, the improvement of risks, the multiplicity of fireproof and sprinkled properties and the reduction in rates thereon. One large company, which tabulates its fire insurance premiums, finds that for the first ten months of 1911 the average rate in the Western department has fallen from \$1.05 to 90 cents, following an even greater reduction in 1910.



The Money Trust Inquiry

THOSE banks and similar institutions which decline to answer the questions in the Money Trust committee's letter do so, we suppose, mainly because they believe that a bank's confidential relations with its depositors and customers should be guarded and preserved. Depositors and borrowers may reasonably object to publicity as to their dealings with a bank, not because there is anything unlawful or unjust in these transactions, but for the reason that publicity might embarrass them in business, especially in their relations with competitors. All this was recognized in the national banking act, which reserved to the Comptroller of the Currency and his agents the right to make such an inquiry as the committee has undertaken. Still, the refusal of so many banks is unfortunate, because it excites suspicion in the public mind that concealment of something hostile to the public interest is sought. It seems to us that the banks and the committee might reach a friendly agreement, as a result of which the committee should get all it needs, and the banks should withhold what really ought not to be made public. The banks should facilitate the inquiry, so far as it concerns anything which can properly be given out.

There can be no sound objection to an investigation of the New York Clearing House Association and Stock Exchange, provided that it is justly and thoroly made. The association has great power, which it has repeatedly exercised for the public good. Last week's testimony indicates that there may have been errors in its long record. Probably it should be incorporated and subjected to regulation by statute and executive authority. This is the opinion of James G. Cannon, a member of its powerful committee of five. We hope that the association, in its own interest, will strive to make the inquiry a complete one. There is an opportunity to lay before the public the history of its good service. At the same time, a thoro investigation will suggest remedies, if there be anything in its

methods or management that can promote injustice. We wish that the inquiry had been undertaken simply to get facts for use in improving our currency and banking system. But it was caused by and based upon the assertions of certain men who hold that the country is ruled and opprest by a few financial monopolists, and that the panic of 1907 was manufactured by these monopolists for their own profit. It does not follow that the committee must support these assertions. It should strive, of course, without bias, to get the facts, and, when so striving, should have the aid of all good bankers.

....Deposits in the 7,866 postal savings bank offices on April 30 amounted to about \$17,200,000.

....In April, Canada received 21,494 immigrants from this country, and it is expected that the number for the entire year will be about 175,000.

....May's pig iron output, 2,512,582 tons, exceeded April's by 137,000 tons, and was larger than that of any preceding month in the last two years.

....Exports of automobiles from this country were \$12,965,049 in the last fiscal year. This year they will be about \$20,000,000, as the total for nine months is \$14,189,948.

....New York State sold \$25,950,000 of 4 per cent. bonds last week. They were in three classes. The average paid for \$20,000,000 of the first class, the term being fifty years, was 100.16.

....The Government's cotton crop report, last week, showed that the condition of the growing plants on May 25 was 78.9 per cent., against 87.8 one year ago, and a ten years' average of 81.5.

....In the last ten years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has planted more than 4,500,000 trees. Last year, 483,148 forest trees were shipped from the nursery at Morrisville, Pa., to permanent places on the company's land, and 46,508 ornamental trees and shrubs were taken by the several divisions.

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Survey of the World

National Politics The Republican National Committee completed its contest hearings Saturday night. Of the 254 seats affected, 235 had been given to delegates regarded as supporters of Mr. Taft, and 19 to Roosevelt claimants. The Taft manager claimed 590 votes on the first ballot; others gave Mr. Taft 565, or 25 more than a majority. On the other hand, a majority was claimed by Mr. Roosevelt's friends. A large majority of the committee's decisions had been made by unanimous vote. On Sunday it became known that several men counted for Taft had gone over to Roosevelt, and that others intended to vote for Justice Hughes or Robert T. Lincoln. The most prominent delegate who announced his purpose to vote for Roosevelt was Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn. But at least 67 of the New York delegates had agreed to stand by Taft. The latter's loss on Sunday is said to have been 19. The Roosevelt managers asserted that they would gain 40 more. It was admitted that Taft could have but very few in excess of a majority, and that the balance of power might be held by La Follette's 36.—At the beginning of last week a committee seated Indiana's four Taft delegates at large and all of that State's contested Taft district delegates (2 excepted) by unanimous vote. The vote in favor of the two excepted Taft men was 36 to 14. This unanimous decision excited much comment because of Mr. Roosevelt's repeated assertion that the Taft delegates in question represented nothing but barefaced fraud which Mr. Taft had approved and encouraged. On the 11th the first of the committee's decisions in favor of a Roosevelt contestant was

made. It related to a Kentucky seat. Mr. Roosevelt published a long statement, hostile to the committee and the Taft leaders. On the 12th it began to be said that Mr. Roosevelt would go to Chicago. Some days earlier he had said that he did not intend to visit the convention, but might do so if it should be necessary. The committee had then decided one case in his favor and 140 in favor of the President. On this day a new kind of bolt was promised by William Flinn of Pittsburgh. If Taft should be nominated, he said, it would be by means of a "stolen roll" of delegates, and the Presidential electors of Pennsylvania would vote in the Electoral College for Roosevelt. The State's Republican convention was in recess, and could be called into session, if necessary. But the electors had been chosen, and 30 of the 38 were Roosevelt men. "It wouldn't be a bolt," he continued, "for we should be the regulars. It might cost the Presidency, but it would help us to elect our Congressmen." Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, said similar action would be taken in his State. Mr. McKinley, who has charge of the Taft canvass, asserted that men high in the councils of the Roosevelt camp were planning desperate measures, which included attempts to bribe delegates. Seven weeks ago, he added, money had been sent to two Taft instructed delegates by a well-known Roosevelt leader. There was a well-defined effort, he said, to buy the nomination for Roosevelt. There were some bitter controversies at the committee hearings. A letter was read in which Governor Johnson, of California, declined to appear and testify. "I will not," he wrote, "submit to a trial of the title of property by the thief who steals it."

Mr. Roosevelt published another statement, saying the majority of the committee were bolters and were wrecking the party. In the Missouri cases there was a compromise, the result of which was that the Roosevelt men got a majority of the delegation. Plans had been made for a Roosevelt mass meeting, to be held on Friday evening, but the meeting was postponed when it became known that the ex-President was going to Chicago. He arrived Saturday afternoon. Near Tarrytown, N. Y., his train narrowly escaped a bad accident, the locomotive striking a large boulder which boys had rolled from a cliff. "It is a fight against theft," said he, after his arrival, "and the thieves will not win." Charles Banks, a Mississippi negro delegate, sent a long letter to Manager McKinley, returning \$800 which had been given to him for expenses. It appeared that it had been the custom of the national committee to pay the expenses of many Southern delegates, and that this money had been given to him, with \$200 more, for distribution among his associates. Justice Hughes, passing through New York, caused the publication of a statement that he was entirely out of politics and would not permit the use of his name under any



SENATOR JOSEPH M. DIXON

The manager of the Roosevelt movement is United States Senator from Montana.

circumstances. This, it was added, must be regarded as final. Mr. Taft said, in a telegram to Secretary Hilles, at Chicago:

"The report that I am in any way considering the possibility of a compromise candidate is wholly unfounded, and you are authorized to deny it emphatically. With confidence I await the judgment of the convention."

Mr. McKinley said that Mr. Roosevelt had come to save the day for himself, but would fail. William Barnes, Jr., the New York chairman, remarked that the ex-President's action was undignified and would be useless. Mr. Roosevelt, he continued, was "under the influence of a delusion that the people whose voices he fancies he hears are calling him to overturn all order. It is a sad and humiliating spectacle." On the 17th, the Taft managers published an affidavit in which F. H. Cook, delegate from Vidalia, La., where he is pastor of the Zion Baptist Church and editor of a newspaper, asserted that on the 13th a man saying he was Mr. Thompson, of Colorado, had offered him \$1,000, holding out the money, if he would desert

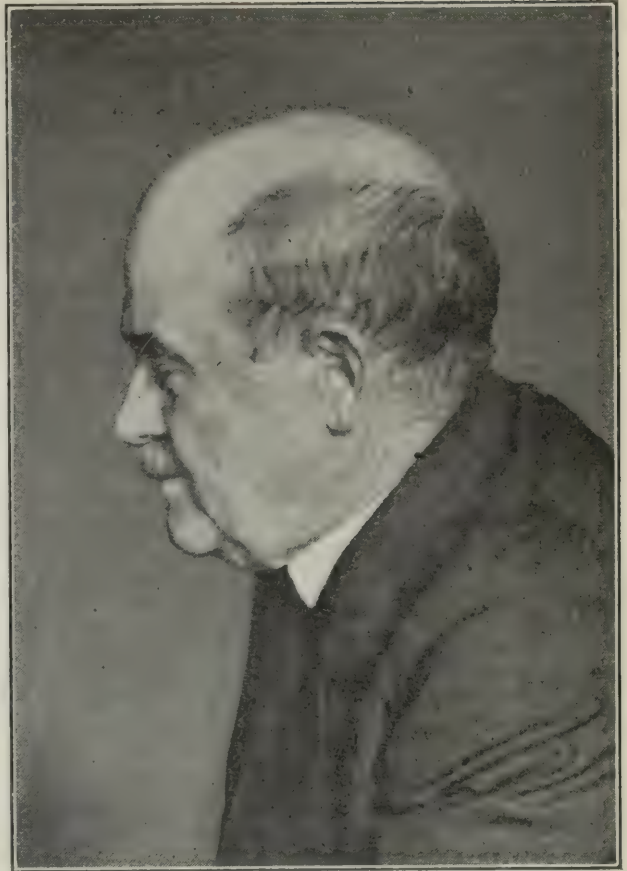


WILLIAM BARNES, JR., OF ALBANY

The leader of the New York Republican organization and one of the Taft leaders in the convention fight

Taft and vote for Roosevelt.—There will be only a few contests affecting delegates to the Democratic convention. It is said that Senator O'Gorman will be made director of the campaign. Some are talking of a Bryan and O'Gorman ticket. The votes of Colorado will be cast for Speaker Clark by Mrs. A. R. Pilzer, his sister-in-law, a regularly elected delegate from that State.

Very little will be done by Congress in the coming three weeks, because of the political conventions. There will be successive adjournment for periods of three days each, and only routine business will be considered in the intervening short sessions.—The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 24, in which party lines were broken, concurred with the House in the army bill amendment which virtually legislates General Wood out of the office of Chief of Staff. This amendment would also exclude General Funston and Colonel Goethals from that office. The Senate has also concurred with the House in



WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, OF OHIO

The manager of the Taft pre-convention campaign is a member of the House of Representatives from Mr. Taft's own State



WILLIAM FLINN, OF PITTSBURGH

Formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Senate; Senator Penrose's successor as State leader, and a leading representative of Mr. Roosevelt in Pennsylvania. He went to Chicago at Mr. Roosevelt's request to work in his interests.

undertaking to abolish the Commerce Court by withholding an appropriation for it. It is said that the President will veto this bill, and that he is inclined to veto the one aimed at General Wood.—The House has directed that a committee shall investigate, at Seattle and elsewhere, the charges against Judge Hanford.—In the House, the Senate's amendment to the Metal Tariff bill, repealing the Canadian reciprocity act and imposing a general duty on print paper, was rejected. Because the Senate insisted, there is a deadlock.

Labor Controversies When the railroads east of Chicago agreed with their engineers that the wage controversy between them should be settled by arbitration, each side appointed an arbitrator, and five more were to be selected. These have been named by Chief Justice White, Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp. The full board is as follows:

Oscar Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *American Review of Reviews*; Otto

Eidlitz, formerly chairman of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association; Frederick N. Judson, lawyer, of St. Louis; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; P. H. Morrissey, formerly president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Messrs. Willard and Morrissey were the original members. Fifty railroads and 25,000 engineers are directly interested.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., last week, nearly 5,000 employees were on strike. At the beginning there were only 1,000, but the number rapidly increased. The underground cable works, and the plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Barber Asphalt Company and other corporations were affected. Higher wages were demanded. There were almost continuous riots around the factories. Many special officers aided the police. On the 12th several persons were shot, but not fatally injured. On the night of the 14th two strikers were killed, two were mortally wounded, and seven young men not connected with the dispute got bullets in their legs because they crossed a dead line marked by the police.

Panama Canal Tolls

The Panama bill recently passed by the House permits American ships engaged in the coastwise trade to pass thru the canal without paying tolls. By a close vote the Senate committee has reported this bill favorably, adding a provision giving free passage also to American ships engaged in foreign trade, if their owners agree to place them at the service of our Government in time of war. Many Senators hold that such exemption would be a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That part of the House bill which excludes ships owned by railroad companies, if the ships ply on routes which are naturally in competition with the railroad lines, has been changed by the Senate committee, which admits ships so owned, if their coastwise business is only incidental to traffic with foreign ports. This would be favorable to the Pacific Mail line.—The revolutionists in Santo Domingo have not been subdued. There was fighting last week in the northern provinces. Congress has passed an immigration bill

providing that only white persons shall be entitled to admission as settlers, altho others may come in if they obtain permission from the Government.—It appears that Frederick P. Shaw, the New York lawyer recently killed in Honduras, was shot by C. B. Van Sickler, an American formerly of St. Louis, whom Shaw sought to evict from a plantation owned by the company in whose interest he was sent to that country.

Volcanoes Active in Alaska

Beginning on the 6th the volcano of Mt. Katmai in Southwestern Alaska was in violent eruption for three days, and great quantities of ashes, sand and pumice stone were thrown from it. At the same time the volcanoes of Mt. Iliamna and Mt. Redoubt were active. Katmai had been regarded as extinct. On Kadiak Island, where the ashes were a foot deep, all the crops were destroyed and all water supplies were poisoned. The fish in the sea were killed. All the inhabitants of the old town of St. Paul, on this island, about 500, were taken on board the revenue cutter "Manning" and carried away. They suffered from poisonous gases in the air, as did those on board other ships in Alaskan waters. When rain came, a mixture of it with the ashes in the air formed sulphuric acid, which burned the faces and hands which it touched. The ashes fell even at Dawson, 600 miles from Katmai, and the acid was found in the air as far south as Puget Sound. No lives were lost on Kadiak, but it is reported that not less than 200 persons were killed in villages on the mainland, near the volcano. Revenue cutters were promptly ordered northward, and President Taft asked Congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the relief of the destitute.—In Costa Rica, last week, an earthquake destroyed the village of Naranjo. In Mexico, on the 11th, the volcano of Colima was active, and twenty-seven persons were killed by earthquakes in the States of Colima and Jalisco.

The Situation in Cuba

At the end of last week there were indications that the Cuban Government was slowly but surely putting down the negro rebellion, but at the beginning

of the present week there were signs that intervention might be required. President Gomez has continually insisted that the revolt has been exaggerated by the press. This is the assertion of Speaker Ferrara, who is in Washington as the representative of Gomez. On the 10th he addressed the House during a recess, saying the revolt would soon be suppressed, that his Government needed no help, and that he hoped there would be no intervention. To Gomez he cabled the assurances of Secretary Knox that intervention was not contemplated, but when reports, apparently official, were published in Havana, to the effect that our warships would soon be withdrawn, Mr. Knox asked Minister Beaupre to say to the press that statements as to our Government's policy must not be accepted unless they came from the Minister or from our State Department. Some suggested that General Wood should be sent to Cuba as a conciliator. The Government there let it be known that he would not be welcomed if he should come with authority to make terms for a settlement of the controversy. Gomez undertook to suppress the rebellion in ten days. During the week there were several small engagements. In one, at Daiquiri, two rebel leaders were killed; in another, near El Cobre, the rebels lost 10 men. At Jarahueca, where Estenoz was in command, the Government was victorious and 14 rebels were slain. It was said that Estenoz was among them, that General Lecoste, another rebel chief, had been taken prisoner, and that General Ivonet and his men were surrounded and could not escape. But General Monteagudo's policy did not seem to be sufficiently aggressive, and he was criticised for extending to the 22d the period during which the rebels might lay down their arms and be pardoned. There was no further disturbance in or near Havana. In that city, it is said, more than one thousand suspected negroes have been placed in prison. Altho Estenoz had been defeated, he sent a letter to the mayor of Guantanamo, promising to burn that town, and an extraordinary proclamation was issued by General Andomarchi, "commander of the second brigade," who warned all foreigners in the vicinity of El Cobre to abandon their

homes within twenty-four hours. If they should not go, he added, he would hang them. He also asked foreign consuls to tell him what to do with the abandoned property, saying that in the absence of instructions he would burn it. The residents, many of them French, fled from their plantations. Monteagudo asserted that he could protect them, but his course had not inspired confidence.

Mexico's Revolutionists

There was no battle last week between the Federal army and Orozco's men. Huerta was repairing twenty-two railroad bridges, and was still 90 miles south of Chihuahua. At Pearson, about 200 miles south of the boundary, the rebels killed 20 Federal soldiers in an engagement and hanged 18 prisoners to trees. They captured the town, but soon retired, allowing the Federals to occupy it again. There were rumors of a battle at El Valle, in the heart of the Mormon colony, and it was said that about 75 had been killed on each side. At Pedracena, southwest of Torreon, a rebel force was attacked and beaten; 70 rebels were killed and the Federals captured cannon and ammunition. Argumedo, the rebel leader, was wounded. Huerta appears to have safeguarded the line of communication with his base. General Campa, who vainly sought to cut this line, returned to Chihuahua. He was then ordered to attack a Federal force at a point northwest of that city. He went to the front, and then came back to argue with Orozco, who put him in jail for insubordination. When the assembling of many rebels at Juarez indicated that there might be a battle at that place, the American commander sent warning that shots must not cross the line, as they did last year, when several residents of El Paso were killed. General Orozco's father replied that if our Government should continue to permit the shipment of ammunition to the Federal army he could not be responsible for the acts of the rebel soldiers. It is said that Orozco's agents are trying to negotiate in Canada the loan of \$2,500,000 authorized by the Chihuahua Legislature. Madero says that a Mexican State has no power to borrow abroad, and that such bonds would have no legal standing.

Lord Kitchener's first report as British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt has been published by the Foreign Office. It comments upon the effort made by "some of the more irresponsible" native newspapers to make capital out of the Italian invasion of Tripoli, and praises the self restraint of fellow Mohammedans in Egypt and their good work in "the equipment and despatch of Red Crescent hospitals." Lord Kitchener notes Egypt's dependence, for future development, upon improved conditions of agriculture, and the work of "the newly formed Agricultural Department of Government." He says that nothing more remarkable in the social history of Egypt has occurred in twelve years than the growth of opinion among all classes of natives in favor of the education of their women.—Lord Loreburn's resignation as Lord High Chancellor and Lord Haldane's acceptance of his post were arranged by wireless while the British premier was cruising in the Mediterranean. J. R. Seely, formerly parliamentary secretary to the Colonial Office, has been appointed Secretary of War to succeed Viscount Haldane. The change is said to presage a change in England's military policy.—A suffraget assaulted Mr. Asquith while he was receiving guests at the India Office on June 14. She tried to tear the epaulets from his official uniform. Two other suffragists, one a young man, attacked the premier the same evening. The Woman's Social and Political Union gives out an account of the affair which differs from that of the newspapers and charges rough treatment of the first manifestant.—Home Secretary McKenna has modified the sentences of Mrs. Pankhurst and the Pethick Lawrences in transferring them to the category of first class misdemeanants. This will give them the privileges allowed to political prisoners. A campaign of window smashing was opened at Dublin on June 13, and eight Irish militants were brought before the police magistrate. They had shattered forty-two windows in government buildings.—Sylvia Pankhurst and other suffrage agitators were heckled by Oxford students when they made cart-tail speeches in the university town on June

14. "We want Christobel!" the students cried—and eventually put the speakers to flight.

Maritime Strikes On June 10 a general strike order was issued by the Transport Workers of the United Kingdom. This was in consequence of the failure of London shipowners to accept Government proposals for ending the Port of London strike. The immediate response disappointed union leaders, tho Americans who desired to cross the Channel or to return to their homes on the steamships "Majestic," "Minnetonka" and "St. Paul" from Southampton were prevented from carrying out their plans. Bristol and Swansea were said to be tied up at first; but everywhere the strike weakened or collapsed as time passed. The Transport Workers seemed not to have had the resources for any sustained abstention from work, and by the end of the week many of them suffered from hunger. A parade by the wives, mothers and children of strikers was to have taken place on June 15 in London, but the paraders could cover only a part of the route, collecting contributions as they went. It is said that the general strike order was heeded by not more than 15,000 of the 200,000 transport workers of England. Ben Tillet, a labor leader, urged the immediate organization of a strikers' "police force," 2,000 strong.—In the meantime the strike of the crew of the "France," the newest and largest ship of the French line, prevented that ship's sailing from Havre for New York, and the strike spread to the "Provence," of the same line, which sailed, however, on June 15, manned by bluejackets from Lorient and Brest. The strike leaders were disgusted at this Government assistance to the steamship line. The Central Committee of the Seamen's Union announced at Havre on June 16 that action would be taken to demonstrate the solidarity of the strikers, and this will, it is said, take the form of a national strike of seamen and dockers, extending over twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (the only line affected by the strike at Havre) states that all possible concessions have been

made and that there is nothing to arbitrate.—A general strike was inaugurated at Palermo, on June 12, as a protest against the low maritime conventions, which, it is said, hurt the interests of this Sicilian port. There was great disorder in the streets.

In Morocco Great Britain, in agreement with France, will accept with slight modifications the Spanish note regarding the Werga Valley question in Morocco: one of the points at issue between the French and Spanish in Africa. The first step toward settling them were taken more than a year ago, but the disagreement concerning the railway question has not yet been adjusted. Mulai Hafid, the Sultan, accompanied by M. Regnault, and a strong escort, left Fez on June 7 for Rabat. It was expected that he would journey to France: altho this is probably displeasing to his French supporters, and outrages the feelings of his subjects.

The Turks and the Italians On June 12, according to varying reports, a battle was won by Turks (and their Arab allies) and by the Italians, at Homs (Khoms), Tripoli. The Turkish report represented the Italians as having suffered heavy loss in a seven-hour engagement, and as having left behind them cannon, rifles, ammunition and stores. The Italians give the date of the engagement as June 11, and report the Turkish loss as 431 killed, against 31 Italians. Despatches received at Rome June 11 stated that the Moslem garrison of the Island of Lemnos, in the Ægean, capitulated upon the arrival of an Italian fleet.—It is reported from Rome that the Government is about to adopt stringent measures against the religious houses. This surprises the Church, which has supported the war with Turkey most enthusiastically.—Constantinople had its fourth great fire within a little more than two years on June 3, when a great part of Stamboul, the quarter of the Mohammedan population, was destroyed. Soldiers did the most efficient fire fighting. Looting is always a costly feature of these recurrent conflagrations, due in part to the

use of flimsy building materials and in part to the inadequacy of the fire department's equipment.—Turkish newspapers warn the Greeks inhabiting Turkish possessions not to be too friendly to Italian troops. They warn against a repetition of the incident at Rhodes last month, when the Greeks strewed flowers in the path of the invaders.

Foreign Notes On June 10 King George of Greece reached Athens from Copenhagen, where he attended the funeral of King Frederick, his brother. It is said that King George will abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince in 1913. His reign will have been half a century.—On June 10 Herr Hirth won the 427-mile air race from Johannisthal, Germany, to Vienna. Fully 300,000 persons saw the aviator make his start. Eight machines entered the contest. There were numerous accidents.—According to dispatches received at Hong Kong horrible brutalities are being perpetrated in various cities in China. Executions are taking place daily at Wu-Chow, where men are being shot on the slightest pretext. Government troops fire volleys at them from a distance of only five yards, and blow them to pieces. Fragments of their bodies are then scattered over the streets, where they are left for pigs and dogs to devour. Secret meetings have been held by citizens of Wu-Chow to plan vengeance on officials carrying out the executions. A force of 1,000 soldiers is stationed in the city, but piracy is rife. The city of Tsinan, in the province of Shantung, was on June 14 in the hands of 2,000 mutinous bandits. The Governor took refuge in the Catholic mission, and the town was the scene of burning, shooting and looting.—The Chinese Premier, Tang Shao-yi, suddenly departed from Peking on June 15, taking a train for Tien-tsin. The evening before there was rioting among the soldiers outside the capital. No explanation of the Prime Minister's move is offered by his Government.—The situation at Canton is grave. There is continued street fighting. Nine foreign gunboats lie at anchor off the foreign quarter. Government notes are worth only 70 per cent. of their face value.

Addition Without Division=Revolution

BY WALTER WIGDIL

[The author of this article is an American who has lived three years in Cuba, and who is thoroly familiar with present conditions.—EDITOR.]

THE Cubans as a mass are not educated—many of them cannot even read or write—but they have solved their greatest mathematical problem of the day; *i. e.*, addition without division = revolution.

Any government, the foundation of which is graft, topples over upon the question of division, which is particularly true in Cuba. The present so-called "negro revolution" is an attempt to make division equal to addition—to adjust the division to the satisfaction of the blacks. They, with the mulattoes, are about 75 per cent. of the voters and only receive a very small proportion of the perquisites of a government the alpha and omega of whose acts are graft, graft graft.

President José Miguel Gomez, during his campaign prior to election, promised the negroes everything and anything to get their votes, but after election he either forgot or was unable to fulfil his promises.

The result is that today, six months before the next Presidential election, the blacks are going to adjust their difficulties to suit themselves, or there will be no Cuban Republic.

The present crisis has developed many complications, and any adjustment will of necessity have to deal with many questions that only have indirect bearing upon the present revolt against President Gomez.

The revolution in itself is not a serious matter. The number of the revolutionists is fairly large, but they are unor-

ganized, badly armed and will not fight. Theirs will be a bushwhacking, guerrilla warfare, with the torch, looting, and the violation of defenseless white women and children as their weapons, to extort money from the foreign business interests, until Gomez has been driven into a corner (with intervention to protect foreign interests forcing him), so that he must treat with the revolutionists and either win over their leaders and induce

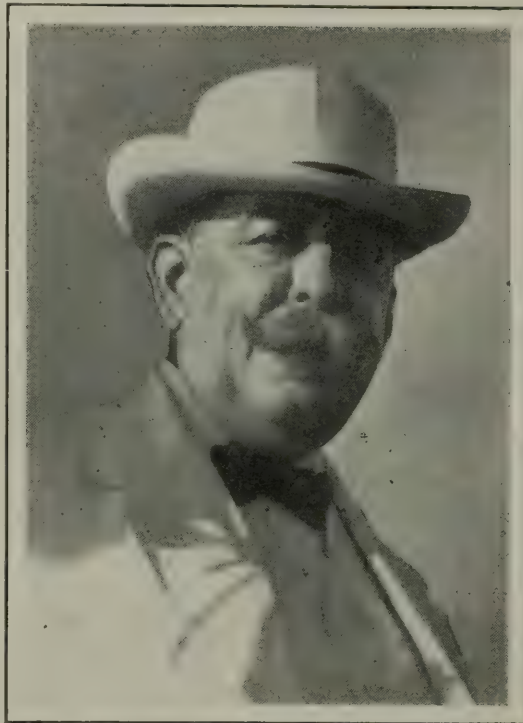
them to sell out their compatriots (which is not unlikely, as it is every man for himself), or recognize the negro party, thereby turning Cuba into a black republic and creating a condition far worse than prevails today.

The Gomez regime was built upon the ashes of revolution. The cornerstone of the structure of government was taken directly from the example set by the administrators of the second American intervention, and the crime of Cuba—her condition today is a

crime—is directly traceable to the United States Government.

Tomas Estrada Palma, first President of Cuba, served one complete term and was re-elected for another term, without any opposition, his opponent withdrawing from the race prior to election day, before his administration was overthrown by political malcontents, mainly because the doors to the Government treasury were so well guarded that neither Palma's friends or foes could loot the vaults.

Palma was driven from Cuba during



PRESIDENT GOMEZ

the time Spain governed the island, and for many years he was a public school teacher in the United States. He had our ideas of government and economies, and, as a true Cuban patriot, he ruled with a fist of mail, keeping the rabble well in hand. His Government appointees were from among his able countrymen—so few in number—who would see Cuba developed into a strong little nation.

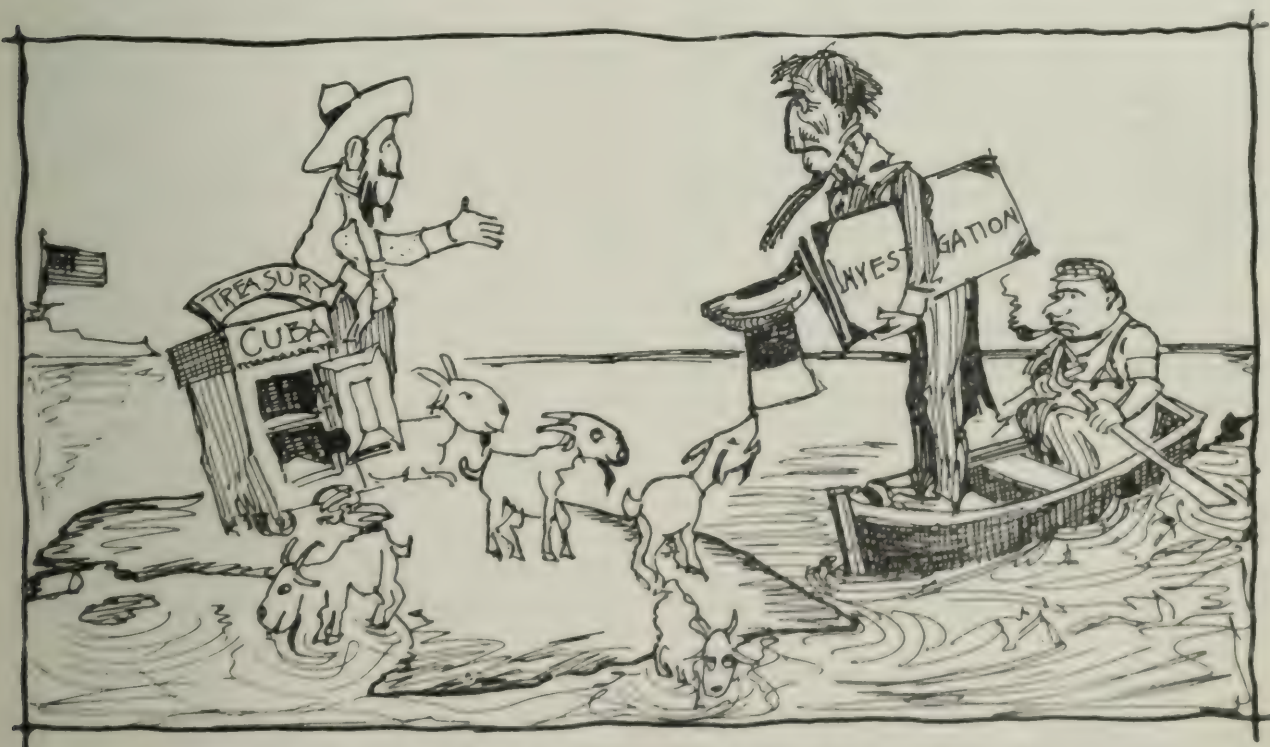
This did not suit the politicians; they were not making a "good thing" of the Government. There were no "pickings." These malcontents, headed by General "Pino" Guerra, began a guerrilla warfare, applied the torch, and made a disturbance loud enough to attract the attention of our State Department, at Washington, causing American troops to be sent for a second time to the island. William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, visited Cuba to assist in adjusting the trouble.

President Palma, with true open-minded patriotism, resigned, stating that he would not fight his countrymen, and that if his election was tainted with fraud, as charged by the revolutionists, his conscience would not permit him to hold the office. Therefore he turned the reins of government over to the American intervention, and Secretary Taft, as

the direct representative of the United States, caused another election to be held and turned the government over to the rebels, thereby creating a precedent for the reign of the torch, riot and looting of private property, which precedent the negro revolutionist of today is following.

General "Pino" Guerra was rewarded for his part in the insurrection by being made commander-in-chief of the Cuban army. It was this adjustment that put Gomez in power, backed, of course, by the votes of the malcontents of the Palma administration. The revolutionists of today hope, by forcing American intervention for a third time, that President Taft, the adjuster of the former revolt, will do as much for the negroes as he did for Gomez.

During the period of the other revolution the insurgents, most of whom were negroes, imprest all the horses that they could find, riding was so much easier than walking, and in case of necessity they could get away so much faster; but at the close of the period of strife each insurgent claimed ownership to his horse (or anything else of value he had been able to steal) and refused to recognize the rightful owner. This led to much wrangling and many bitter controversies. Secretary of War Taft upheld the theory of "possession is nine points of the law,"



UNCLE SAM: I have come to investigate; I believe I have cause enough.
CUBAN: Welcome to the land of the goats (grafters).—*Politica Comica*.

and ruled that if the disputant could prove ownership to the horse, he could demand—not the horse—but \$50 from the Cuban Government, while the horse should remain the property of the man who had been able to steal it.

The second American intervention was under the charge of Governor Magoon and Frank Steinhart. The latter was at one time the representative of the American Government in Cuba, but upon this occasion he was in the volunteer army, and his private office was in front of that of Governor Magoon. He was the watch dog of the administration, and was then called and is now always referred to as the "man behind the throne."

When the Magoon-Steinhart combination assumed charge of affairs there was a surplus of \$23,000,000 in the treasury and no indebtedness, but when the intervention closed, in about eighteen months, the surplus was little more than \$1,000,000 and they had created a bonded indebtedness of over \$50,000,000. Besides, this Steinhart-Magoon (please note the change in position of the names) owned the trolley franchise for the city of Havana.

At the time of and prior to the second intervention, all classes in Cuba looked with favor upon annexation. The Americans as a class were loved and respected and the United States Government could have done anything that it wished with Cuba or her people, and they would have been satisfied; but, owing to the failures of this intervention, the sentiment has changed, until today America and Americans are in disrepute with the best element of the people, unfortunately with just cause.

Nothing shows the Cuban's lack of love for us better than the resolution introduced in Congress, not many months ago. It prohibited the study of the English language in the public schools and called for the dismissal of the American teachers of English. It wasn't passed; not for a lack of votes, mind you, but because Congress adjourned before any definite action could be taken.

Following in the footsteps of the Magoon-Steinhart administration, after the withdrawal of the troops, crafty Americans, the "hangers-on" of the

army of intervention, by combining with scheming native politicians, headed by a President who has his price, have succeeded in bankrupting Cuba. They have looted the national treasury, sold or pawned the natural resources of the country's wealth, increased taxation to the breaking point, loaded the country with debts, because the revenues for the legitimate cost of government have been diverted into private channels. President Gomez himself is accused of having amassed a private fortune, the figures of which run into millions, in the three years he has held office.

Graft and misrule spell Cuba's ruin. Discord and strife are rife among all parties. It is the foreigner who develops the wealth and resources of the country, who furnishes the money for the treasury, while the native, who does not belong to the Government clique and therefore cannot get to the cash box, spends all of his time plotting to overthrow the Government, hoping to secure some of the big emoluments of office under some new regime.

In the name of humanity, the United States gave freedom to the Cubans, but did not carry the work far enough. No stable form of government was given them, neither did the United States reserve the right, or at least is not enforcing the right, to maintain a government that would protect the foreign business interests. If such a right is to be asserted now it will be thru armed intervention. As the vultures follow in the wake of an army, so have the human vultures perched themselves on the carcass of Cuba. She is now having her reign of the "carpet baggers." A few—a very few—instances will only be necessary to depict this condition.

Steinhart feathered his nest while "office boy" for Governor Magoon; he owns the trolley franchise for the city of Havana. Gomez started his career of concession-selling within three months after taking his oath of office, by selling to Americans the perpetual franchise for the telephone systems thruout the entire island. Foreign railroad interests induced the Government to trade the last piece of public land fronting on the Havana harbor for another piece of ground in the heart of the city and less

than one-quarter the size, thereby causing the city to lose several millions by this deal.

The latest and most barefaced transaction of the entire regime is the port bill. This act has levied an additional tax of 70 cents a ton on all American imports and 88 cents a ton on all foreign imports, save only the import of coal, the tax on which is 10 cents a ton. The bill further provided that this tax is to be collected for a period of thirty years. The average import per year will yield an income, from this new tax, of \$1,200,000, and \$36,000,000 is the estimated return in the thirty years, but if the imports increase the returns will be larger.

This money is to be paid to the Ports Improvement Company, owned and controlled by Americans. The company, under the terms of their concession, agrees to make certain river and harbor improvements, the actual work of which has been sublet to another American firm, which is doing the work very profitably for less than \$15,000,000. The Ports Improvement Company is to be paid over \$20,000,000 to watch the other fellow do the work!

It is his acts of this kind, together with his bankrupting the country, and his lack of faith with the masses of his supporters, that have caused President Gomez to be placed in the very trying position he occupies today. He has the confidence of no one, not even those with whom he has been sharing the loot of the country. They know that he will sell them out to the highest bidder, even as he will sacrifice Cuba, if it is to his interest to do so, in the settlement that may be effected with the negro revolutionists.

Gomez has found the Presidency such a bonanza, far better than any "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," that he will yield the office to another with great reluctance. This introduces another feature of the present revolt. Should Gomez, by any twist or turn, pacify or buy off the insurgent leaders and restore a semblance of a government, he can then pose as the "savior of his country," the "one strong man" who prevented American intervention. A twist of this kind, owing to the unpopularity of Americans, will insure the re-election of Gomez.

The American press devotes much

space to talk of annexation, but there is no sentiment of this kind among the Cubans. Should the United States decide upon such a step they will have to submit, as a child yields to a bully; but in such a case Uncle Sam may expect to have bricks fired at him every time his back is turned. The Americans and most of the foreigners lean toward annexation, because they have been held up and sandbagged so often under Gomez that they would rather take a chance on another fiasco, similar to the second intervention, than have Gomez or some one else equally bad.

The present disaffection of the negro is serious, for it has started the fires of a race hatred that has been dormant for years. The negro has always been patted on the back by his white brother and been given a semblance of equality, to further the ends of scheming politicians. White and black eat and drink together, promenade the streets arm in arm, with a show of brotherly love far from real.

Under the Morua law he is forbidden to organize a political party of his own; true, that is not the letter of the law, but it is the way it is enforced. For nearly a year the negro agitators have been demanding the repeal of this law and the right of the negroes to form the Independent Party of Color. It was the negro votes that put Gomez in power, but Gomez and his machine politicians, in the arrogance of their positions, have forgotten their "colored brothers" in the division of the gross grafting and squandering of public moneys. Therefore the day of reckoning is at hand, and the negroes are determined to have a more equal division of political opulence.

The present uprising is very grave, because of the bitterness of the feelings engendered and because of the mode of warfare adopted by the negroes. Their strongest weapon will be a series of reprisals against foreigners, persons will be captured and held for ransom, the torch will be applied to buildings and crops and can only be stayed by the payment of indemnity to the insurgents, who will make these demands as often as their sweet will may see fit.

An exodus of the women and children is taking place, in the affected region. Rarely will the natives attack a foreigner

—he will fight and the negroes know it. A knife in the back, a potshot from the bushes or from behind a building, is the method employed in getting rid of a foreigner.

General Ivonnet, one of the leaders of the insurgents, placed his ideas of warfare on record in 1897, when, as a colonel in the forces in revolt against Spain, he issued the following order to a subordinate:

"You will employ your forces and if necessary requisition more men to carry out this order. Go at once and loot the houses of the men hereinafter named and hang the men on trees. Do not pay any attention to public protests, but send me an ear of each of those hanged and burn their houses. Order your soldiers to send the women and children to this town.

(Signed) PEDRO IVONNET."

The forces of the Cuban army have been in the field for several weeks, but have failed to do anything, because they are cowards. A Cuban won't fight, but he will stab an enemy in the back. The army moves in force and makes half-hearted endeavors to meet small bands of the insurgents, but the negroes, moving in much smaller numbers, always get away. If the Cuban officers had the backbone to scatter their forces in smaller units, they could meet the revolutionists upon even terms and results could be accomplished. Don't become alarmed, however, it won't happen; it is too dangerous—some one might get hurt in such an encounter. A real, blood-thirsty battle has been heralded by the newspapers for many days, but when the encounter takes place, the casualties will not be as great as those of a first-class railroad wreck.

In the meantime the foreigner doing business on the island is the sufferer. He is the "easy mark" of the revolutionists of today, he was of the Gomez clique of yesterday, and will be again tomorrow, if Gomez can re-establish his government.

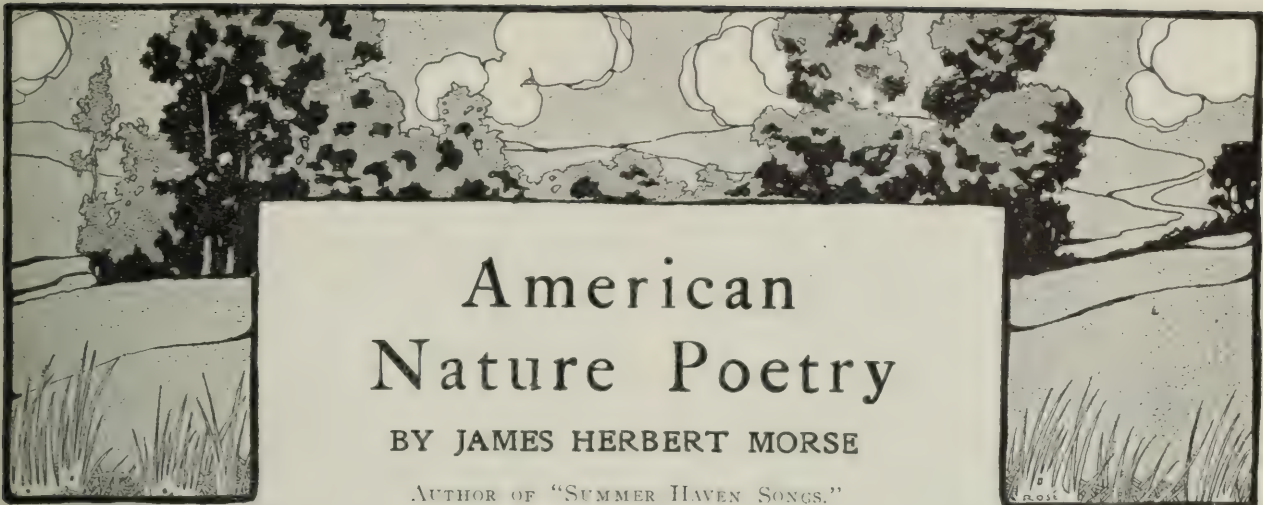
The United States is responsible to the world for the existence of the Republic of Cuba. Foreign nations, thru their citizens with money invested, can and do hold us responsible for the stability of the Government. For these reasons, the American Government must assert rights and assume responsibilities sooner or later. There is too much American and foreign capital involved for the present state of affairs to last. It is the foreigner who furnishes the money and pays the bulk of the taxes, but his financial interests have no protection from the Government. He is the "goat"—and is fleeced right and left.

To stop this colossal fraud, called a government, it will not be necessary to annex the island. Cuba may need us, but we do not want the Cubans. They, as a mass, are a degenerate race, lacking in all the instincts of civic pride or honor and utterly disregarding all moral obligations to themselves. This mass of degeneracy will always hold the balance of power and be able to overthrow any government that can be established on the island, if the management of the revenues is left to the natives.

Let the Cubans govern themselves; they are entitled to that right. But let the United States administer the finances and see that the legitimate cost of government is maintained and that the resources of the country are conserved for the future generations of the Cubans.

Take the control of the finances away from the native, and such men as Gomez and Ivonnet will never write their names in the history of their country; but, better still, the great incentive for revolution will have been killed. This is the keynote of the situation, and it is decidedly up to the United States to end once and forever the conditions that prevail in Cuba, before some foreign nation, acting in the defense of her citizens, demands the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine.

HAVANA, CUBA.



American Nature Poetry

BY JAMES HERBERT MORSE

AUTHOR OF "SUMMER HAVEN SONGS."

THE vast forests of pine and oak, once the theme of poets and novelists, are receding toward the Far Northwest, where "rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save its own dashings." The red man and the mysteries of the great unthreaded river valleys are no longer available east of the Mississippi. Almost unheard east of the Rockies indeed is that old-fashioned song—that Nature-song that reveled in vast solitudes,

"Vast rocks against whose rugged feet
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar,
Where noonday is as twilight and the wind
Comes burdened with the everlasting moan
Of forests and of far-off waterfalls."

Yet the Nestors of Whittier's generation still tell of a wilderness fringed with frontier settlements within a day's journey of Boston and New York. New England was the early home of our nature verse. Today a vigorous poet returns from the Klondike singing of the "Northern Lights." Today every boy who can get out upon the hills is a nature-worshipper. Song is in his heart, just as it was in the heart of Whittier when he sang of "The Bridal of Pennacook"; just as it was in the days of Homer when he sang the wanderings of Ulysses. The spirit of Nature and the heart of man were wedded long ago, and they will celebrate many a golden wedding in many a golden song. How finely the song is defended by Macaulay:

"Since its first great masterpieces were produced, everything that is changeable in this world has been changed. Civilization has been gained, lost, gained again. Religions and languages, and forms of government, and usages in private life, and modes of thinking,

all have undergone a succession of revolutions. Everything has passed away but the great features of Nature, and the heart of man, and the miracles of that art of which it is the office to reflect back the heart of man and the features of Nature."

In America, the early nature note was of the grander style. Bryant got the forest-pitch. The hint came from Wordsworth, an easy note—so the boy seemed to find it—but it was never found quite easy by any one since. The spirit of the song was wholly American, wholly dominated by the theological inheritance of the Puritan-Pilgrim pulpit. Life was still the brief period of preparation for the tomb, and the boy's optimism was not able to get beyond the possibility of seeing in Nature anything but the beautiful ceremonial garments for the solemn procession:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join

The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

In his later verse, the great summits—"Autumn Woods," "The West Wind," "A Forest Hymn," "The Death of the Flowers"—unsurpassed as expressing the grandeur of Nature in her wilderness forms, still showed traces of the ceremonial robes, the somber lacings of the funeral march. If the robes were for a length of time in scented cedar, he loved to take them out, turn them over and snatch a sober hue from them for

even so elevated and beautiful a poem as "The Waterfowl." Philip Freneau had done some bits of descriptive work before Bryant. It was redolent of an old-time inspiration. He was twenty-three when the Revolution cast its shadow upon the Colonies. Joseph Lyman Arnold, who came of age in 1786, celebrated the biggest river he could find in his neighborhood, the Connecticut, in the easy catalog style:

"Sweet River, in thy gentle stream
Myriads of finny being swim:
The watchful trout with speckled side,
The perch, the dace in silvered pride,
The princely salmon, sturgeon brave,
And lamprey, emblem of the knave."

Doubtless Nature was grateful for even this slight attention. John G. C. Brainard had a pretty touch of his own. A year younger than Bryant he was, but no mean singer. With the Salmon River for a theme, he enters with promise into the devoted band of Nature bards, and waves his little flag:

"'T is hard to rhyme
About a little and unnoticed stream,
That few have heard of—but it is a theme
I chance to love,
And one day I may tune my rye-straw reed
And whistle to the note of many a deed
Done on this river, which, if there be need,
I'll try to prove."

Pierpont and the elder Dana, older than Bryant, were yet his contemporaries in their singing years, and touched finely on the larger aspects of Nature, Dana particularly singing well of the

"Solitary shore
Of craggy rock and sandy bay,
No sound but ocean's roar,
Save where the bold, wild seabird makes her
home,
Her shrill cry coming thru the sparkling
foam."

Cooper and Walter Scott, of course, were in his mind. Every boy was reading Cooper's sea tales. Halleck, Sprague and Mrs. Sigourney were in frocks when Bryant was coming into trousers. They all came of age when America was shaking her little fist against the mighty England of Trafalgar and Waterloo, but they had all passed their childhood sitting by the brooks. Mrs. Sigourney sang sweetly of "The Early Bluebird." Sprague filled the schoolbooks with eloquence touched with poetry, in which Nature's name often figured. Halleck sat down by the Connecticut and added

his mite to the wrath which was supposed to make the Old World tyrants tremble. He could do it very comfortably by the sprawling, beautiful river whose

"Gray rocks tower above the sea
That crouches at their feet, a conquered
wave;
'Tis a rough land of earth and stone and
tree
Where breathes no castled lord or cabined
slave;
Where thoughts and tongues and hands are
bold and free,
And friends will find a welcome, foes a
grave,
And where none kneel, save when to heaven
they pray,
Nor even then unless in their own way."

There were some drawbacks to his statement of facts, and perhaps a sly bit of fun in his concluding line, but one sees the shaken fist, and the smiling river looking on and approving the sentiment. Nature is a kindly mother to all sorts of people. She carols, dances, laughs, is gay, sad, rollicking. When we had large forests, unchecked rivers, untrenched mountains, the imagination reveled in the long winters, in shadows that traversed the wide openings, in waters darkling under still pines. For the lover of wild music the wind must turn up the sea, beat on the ragged rocks. The dreamer found a mysterious whispering among the hemlocks. For Joseph Rodman Drake,

"The bluebird caroled in the still retreat,
The antic squirrel capered on the ground.
Where lichens made a carpet for his feet;
Thru the transparent waves the ruddy minkie
Shot up in glimmering sparks his red fin's
tiny twinkle."

This, of course, was on a sunshiny holiday on the Bronx. How divinely Nature sang that song of the mocking bird:

"Soft and low the song began,
I scarce caught it as it ran
Thru the melancholy trill
Of the plaintive whippoorwill,
Thru the ringdove's gentle wail,
Chattering jay and whistling quail,
Sparrow's twitter, catbird's cry,
Redbirds's whistle, robin's sigh,
Blackbird, bluebird, swallow, lark,
Each his native note might mark
Oft he tried the lesson o'er,
Each time louder than before.
Burst at length the finished song.
Loud and clear it poured along.
All the choir in silence heard,
Hushed before this wondrous bird."

In the thirty years following his "Thanatopsis," Bryant had developed his grandest hymns, and Nature was ready for lighter song. All the bards were tuning instruments of various quality, some fairly earning that rasping roar which Lowell in his savage moments—and he could be very savage—visited upon poor Percival, who didn't altogether deserve the full force of the roar. "He never in his life," says the irate critic, "wrote a rememberable verse." And yet one boy, who sat in the niche at the front door, harking to the winds, never forgot that beautiful Nature poem address to the Seneca Lake:

"On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail,
And on his breast the ripples break,
As down he bears before the gale."

Lowell never enjoyed himself so much as when he had within his critical jaws a tender bit of poet's flesh or a tough bit, like Thoreau's. When he got hold of such, he shook it as a terrier shakes a rat. The Nature poets particularly roused him. "By and by," he says, "we shall have John Smith advertising that he is not the J. S. who saw the cow-lily on Thursday last, as he never saw one in his life, would not see one if he could, and is prepared to prove an alibi on the day in question." Possibly Channing, of the early Concord school, had got on his nerves—Channing, who sometimes earned a hard rap for such couplets as

"The leaves of the forest are changing their
hue,
They are yellow and red, like a carpeted
pew."

But Channing was a true Nature poet, who saw straight and reported accurately, as thus:

"I sat and heard
The night hawks rip the air above my head."
and thus:

"The serpentine progression of the stream
That plays its rival flute-note all the year."
and this:

"Dearly he prized
The hungry winter nights when owlets sang."
and again:

"Was it the oak leaf falling in the forest?
Was it the torrent whispering down the
glen?"

But these finer bits came after Emerson's gentle chidings. For Emerson,

who loved Channing and thought him a great singer, yet admits a certain deafness on the poet's part to rhythm, and hints that perhaps there was a little obstinacy in his "neglect of conventional ornament and correct finish," as if he would "cripple his pentameter to challenge notice to the subtler melody." Even in the later and best days of Channing, Lowell might perhaps have seized upon a couplet to give a sharp turn to the Concord egoist, who often enough

"Filled the prospect with himself."

One can, for instance, imagine the Cambridge critic putting on ear pads when, in the fine poem, "The Hermit," the half-mad fellow in the woods

"Bawled such ballads to the stars,
The wintry fields, and all the depth of snow,
And that cold, staring moon, that Nature's
self
Came out to hear his cry, and sat half-
pleased."

By 1840, when Wordsworth was still dominant in the American school of song, our Nature poets were in full swing in the wild lands and the home-lands—as original, as specific, as home-keeping as were the English singers of the Lake school. Bryant had set the American tone in the minor key, from which he departed only with difficulty. Emerson reached his twenty-first year in 1824; Whittier and Longfellow theirs in 1828; Poe and Holmes, in 1830. But up to 1832 Emerson was thinking of the pulpit; Whittier of the slave-pen and little else. In 1840 Holmes was distributing prescription pads, and nobody ever at any time accused Poe of being a Nature poet. Thoreau and Channing were old enough to vote in 1836 and 1839 respectively. But the whole Concord school was pouring forth song near the sources of the Musketaquid. About that time Lowell spent a few weary but productive months in the same neighborhood, with rustication papers in his hand. His early verses, "To the Dandelion," were the first that really struck the Nature chord that was to be his. Often in later days he removed his feet from the fender before his "Elmwood chimney's blaze" for a brief excursion among his elms. There within the limits of his own garden were his loves—the "golden-embarrassed bee," the "white lily's breezy

tent." But the dandelion was his first love:

"Thou art my tropics and mine Italy.
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime;
The eyes thou givest me
Are in the heart, and need not space or time."

With the dandelion came the blue-birds. They were very sane bluebirds, however. He did not call them larks or nightingales. What they fluted or whistled he knew accurately. He adopted them as his everyday familiars, made them share with him his best books and the essentials of his pipe. He didn't strip them of their fine feathers to get at the anatomy underneath. He preferred to see them in his elms and under his willows. They were to him part of the university and spoke all the languages.

Meanwhile Whittier was growing in Nature song—rather slowly, to be sure—to an equal height with the best. What a delicious hominess there came to be in his walks and talks with the muse, who had seen him on the bench as a boy, liked him, followed him into the sitting-room among the poets, and at last shyly drew him along the fences to the meadows, by the twinkling waterfalls, the autumn corn and pumpkins, not averse even to feeling her cheeks redden when the woodman's team shrieked over the frozen roads in January. Whittier was wholly American in his borrowings from natural scenery. Slow at first to take to the by-paths, and concerned chiefly with human life, both Whittier and Lowell sought men, and it was long before the muse, teased by their neglect, lured them into her sylvan solitudes. When she did at last find them disposed to linger in the "sweet-scented birk," it was a glad day for her and for them. She was at her prettiest and put out her lips daintily:

"If a body meet a body
Comin' through the rye,
If a body kiss a body,
Need a body cry?"

Here and there in those days such a hint came to others—to Cranch, to Higginson, to Bayard Taylor, to Stoddard and Stedman and Boker. With Thoreau she was demure enough, talked botany, and told him delicious things about herself and her wayside habits, but when he mentioned love she escaped. She never let him get even a platonic kiss. With Whitman, who reached his majority in

the same year with Lowell, 1840, she had no talk in those early days. It was only when he sat on the fence and resolved to "loaf and invite his soul," that she began to get curious about his purpose, and let him say in prose his best things. She never warmed up to him as a Nature poet. She refused and always will refuse, one must suppose, to look upon a horticultural catalog—so many squashes, beans and pumpkins—as an acceptable introduction to the muse. Yet in prose never did a Nature-lover reach a finer expression than did Whitman of the beautiful charm of the forest and field. The moment he sat down with the poet's quill, for a wooing song, his wooing became too indiscriminate. The innumerable items of her various charms grew monotonous.

Meanwhile the muse was somewhat shyly standing by Emerson, neither in the platonic mood nor in that of the rye, much less of the sans-culotte. Gladly she came to his side and touched his heart to the deeps, until he sang

"And I shall hear my bluebird's note
And dream the dream of Auburn dell."

This wayward, beautiful child led him to the supreme heights. His "May Day" is a glowing ecstasy of the out-of-doors. His genius gilds the harsh facts of geology, of botany, makes even the catalog blossom and the hammer strike out poetry from the pleiocene rocks. Nature reflects for him all the philosophies. She reaches the stars, takes a mystery from the midnight, sounds the deeps of the sea and tunnels the hills. In his un-rhythmic verse he touched Nature at the radium facets and startled the poet in us all with "the light that never was on sea or land." It is curious that the three loveliest nature poems ever written in America or anywhere else—"May Day," "Snow Bound" and "Under the Willows"—should so exactly illustrate Wordsworth's text, "The child is father of the man." Emerson was sixty-four years old, Whittier sixty, Lowell fifty, when each, publishing his masterpiece, turned back to Nature to state his obligations. Each had walked with the mother in childhood; Whittier among the homestead hills of Amesbury, Lowell under the immemorial elms of Cambridge, and Emerson within easy access

to gardens and pastures, "sunny in winter and shaded in summer," where "the tinkling of cow-bells was by no means an unusual sound." But it was in the pastures of Concord that he learned to express the fine heart of Nature as did none of the poets. After his divine alliance with the muse that brought heaven and earth into the compact celebrated in his "May Day" rhapsody, all other Nature poets seem dull.

Yet how much of beauty was left for those who went to Nature for consolation and balm! One thinks of Taylor, home from his world wanderlust, but only for the

"May-time, and August, November, and over the winter to May-time;"

of "Helen Hunt" Jackson, of finest color sense and delicate ear for melody, when "Chestnuts, clicking one by one,
Escape from satin burrs; her fringes done,
The gentian spreads them out in sunny days;"

"The summer charily her reds doth lay
Like jewels on her costliest array;
October, scornful, burns them on a bier:"

of Higginson, in his "Snowing of the Pines," with its exquisite picture of the soft carpets laid in the woods, and later, of Woodberry, with impressive echoes of the sea, whose elementary forces whirl and rage along the fine passages of "The North Shore Watch," a poem by no means of the green fields and yellow grass pattern. It could only have been written by a scholar feeling the vast solitudes of America where they impinge on the vaster solitudes of the ocean. Of

Lanier, in the "Marshes of Glynn," a delicious song in its musical play on the chords of Nature's sweetest lyre. By the song that the wind makes on the marshes he would win his way to heaven:

"As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God:
I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh hen flies
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies:
By so many roots as the marsh grass sends in the sod
I will heartily lay me ahold on the greatness of God.
Oh, like to the greatness of God is the greatness within
The range of the marshes, the liberal marshes of Glynn."

It would be difficult to find in all English verse a richer landscape treatment of Nature in that higher style of art that appeals to the sense of color, of melody and soul behind the register of all the senses, than is to be found among the American poets. In the three great poets already mentioned, and in poems and passages less artistic, America may find ground for the hope that her new brood of singers now taking flight for the Far Northwest will not bring shame to the lovers of song of the loftier pitch. Nor will the cowslips and cattle be slighted; nor curds and cream; nor Corydon and Phyllis; nor Chloe with her curls, her diploma, her left-handed curve with the ball, and her pretty field-suit in May time on a back ground of apple orchards.

CHELSEA, MASS.

The Ugly Duckling

BY CHARLES F. LUMMIS

If Love were not by magic, but of Merit,
If hearts were not to Lose, but must be Earned,
If Loyalty were bounden to Inherit,
If Reason were the reason Fancy turned—

For sure, no peerless beauty should outrun thee,
Nor very Genius steal a thought away;
So single heart and patient faith had won thee
The passion of Forever-and-a-day.

But Love and lightning strike where least we reckon.

We choose not their beginning nor the end:
Yet thee unto the rarer throne we beckon—
The Woman who can really be a Friend!

So loyal, so unselfish to the call of us,
So mother-hearted and so sure of hand—
God pay thee all the debt we owe thee, all of us;

We are too poor to make thee understand.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A Wider Morality for American Women

BY SUSANNE WILCOX

IN the light of the present-day public awakening among American men, the lack of a similar general awakening among women is conspicuously noticeable. Altho the code of private and conventional morals among American women is deep-rooted and unswerving, their sense of public morality is still limited and superficial. They are not yet awake to the fact that modern industrial, social, and even political problems are moral problems, and inseparable from home and family interests.

A prominent young English suffragist who recently visited America pronounced American women most anomalous—highly intelligent but with almost no knowledge of or interest in the really great and important matters of the world, and generally ignorant of their husband's business affairs. She, therefore, despaired of accomplishing much for the cause of equal suffrage so long as such a state of mind is prevalent.

Social life at Washington city, it is alleged, is perhaps more influenced by women than is common, yet it is further alleged that the majority of these women manifest little or no interest in progressive legislation or in the larger social movements. Primarily they are interested in the personal advancement of their husbands and friends, and are ready to do anything within their power to promote these individual interests. They are, however, scrupulously concerned with matters of private repute; but with public immorality—so long as it is not too flagrant—they are most indulgent. Whether a man prosper by sharing in a large public "graft": whether he advances by serving the acknowledged predatory interests, or whether his bread and automobiles are procured by any of the multitude of public or industrial abuses, is of little import to them. So long as a man's private record is conventionally correct, they will blink the facts of his public misdemeanors.

This attitude among American women

is more or less typical. There are few who would not be shocked if their husbands or sons should directly defraud a business partner, neighbor or individual, tho the majority of them would, in all likelihood, look indulgently upon the quiet misuse of public funds, especially if such misuse were cleverly disguised in the form of perquisites or overcharges.

Some time since I visited in a community where a prominent citizen was being tried for a prolonged and flagrant misuse of a public trust. Not only had he squandered public funds, but private funds as well, which had been entrusted to him. Yet during and after his trial one heard women at every turn condoning his offenses by such comments as: "Oh, a man who's been as kind to his family as he's been can't be so very bad!" "Why, his daughter Molly, never had a wish that wasn't gratified!" "Think how kind he's always been to the poor!" "He's always given liberally to the churches," etc. And his own wife, on hearing that he had been sentenced to the penitentiary, devoutly exclaimed: "Well, thank God, John's private morality has always been irreproachable, so I can never think he's done anything very wrong!"

This laxity of public morality among women does not imply that they are less moral than men, but rather that they lack a sense of public honor because they have little or nothing to do with public affairs, and no interest in them. Yet almost invariably does it follow that when a woman becomes deeply interested in public or civic problems, she develops along with that interest a sense of public or community morality, obligation and responsibility which she has not previously possessed.

Along these lines, furthermore, modern education has done little for women. It has trained them to acquire knowledge, but has contributed little toward influencing conduct or shaping character. Indeed, scores of women leave college

with a predominant desire merely to lead soft, sheltered, luxurious lives, occupied chiefly with afternoon teas, riding in automobiles, and similar diversions, and with no actual desire to take a firmer hold on life and the things which make for general progress and development. It is among these same women that one finds the greatest indifference to the cause of equal suffrage. "Why should I bother about the ballot?" they will generally say; "I feel no need of it."

In a recent discourse Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale said:

"These rich ladies at the top, these unemployed women, have had every physical, mental and moral advantage in their environment, and live in a country of the most overworked women in the world. I see these women so occupied by this tremendous activity we have in America that they have little time to look to their State or municipal housekeeping."

True, there are some women who leave college glowing with enthusiasm and aspirations to live deeply and abundantly, eager to fill places of usefulness, to achieve something worth while, but social and conventional customs soon smother their enthusiasm, and presently they too lock step with the rank and file of their class, and lead the same vegetable existence.

To this fact Jane Addams, with her vast and exceptional experience, in her book, "Twenty Years in Hull House," convincingly attests:

"We have in America a fast-growing number of cultivated young people who have no recognized outlet for their active faculties. They hear constantly of the great social maladjustment, but no way is provided for them to change it, and their uselessness hangs about them heavily. Huxley declares that the sense of uselessness is the severest shock which the human system can sustain, and that if persistently sustained, it results in atrophy of function. These young people have had advantages of college, of European travel, and of economic study, but they are sustaining this shock of inaction. . . .

"I have seen young girls suffer and grow sensibly lowered in vitality in the first year after they leave school. In our attempt then to give a girl pleasure and freedom from care we succeed, for the most part, in making her pitifully miserable. She finds 'life' so different from what she expected it to be. She is besotted with innocent little ambitions, and does not understand this apparent waste of herself, this elaborate preparation, if no work is provided for her. . . . This desire for action, the wish to right wrong and alleviate suffering haunts them daily. Society smiles

at it indulgently, instead of making it of value to itself."

In short, the lives of too many American women are still smothered with domesticity, and the outgrown ideals of home and motherhood. The old ideal was that if a woman devoted herself faithfully and exclusively to her own household, her own husband and her own children, she fulfilled the highest duty of womanhood. But times have changed. If the woman of today fails to interest herself in the world outside of her home, she is apt to be a poor mother, a poor wife and a poor citizen. To be a good mother nowadays she must know a good deal of the actual workings of the world in which her children live. Since she no longer makes the bread, it is her duty to concern herself about how the baker makes it, and so with the milk, whether it be pure, clean and unadulterated. Likewise should she concern herself about a multitude of things which it is no longer practical or possible to produce in the home.

To quote once more from Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale:

"We all believe in home, but I am tired of the word. In this country we have set up this fetich of 'home' and spell it with a capital H, yet I don't believe there is a country in the modern civilized world that cares for its homes worse than America. . . . It is not enough to be a mother inside the four brick walls of your home. . . . Even for the most selfish reasons we have to love others' babies as well as our own."

In this narrow American "home ideal" our men are quite as belated as our women. Perhaps no husband among civilized nations is more generous and indulgent with his material possessions than the American husband, yet withal he has not learned fully to respect his wife's personality and individuality. After all, he considers her to be more or less a part of his possessions. Because he supports her he is apt to feel it his right and privilege to regulate her ideas, interests and even most intimate convictions. And it is still doubtless true that a large body of American husbands prefer that their wives devote themselves to the old traditional "home interests"—occupy their leisure with dress, embroidery, playing bridge or similar vapid, ornamental pastimes within the home, rather

than with serious occupational or public interests outside of it.

In a word, while the vision of the average American man has been considerably widened of late years on certain industrial and political questions, he is still considerably benighted regarding the problems of home and the best type of womanhood.

Naturally, our proletarian class of both men and women is forced to take life more seriously. To them the various economic and industrial problems are of vital, everyday concern. Women of this class are forced to inquire why the cost of bread, meat and clothing has nearly doubled, while their earnings have increased so little in proportion; whether they are able to keep their children in school, to mark time with a system which is not fitting them for life and which will provide them with no employment when they are compelled to leave it. And even tho many of them realize that the ballot would give them only a slight and uncertain medium for expressing themselves upon certain of these questions, the more intelligent ones are, nevertheless, eager to possess it.

But it seems clear that there is a crying need for the great body of middle-class women, who really form our leisure class, to get into closer personal relationship with life—to know more of present-day needs and conditions. This seems particularly imperative for American women, inasmuch as the training of the children, during the age of greatest impressionability, is left almost exclusively to them.

Psychologists inform us that the nature and quality of instruction given the child at this age is of the utmost importance. It is the age when the twig is bent. If the mother fails to impart a sense of public duty and morality during this age, will it not leave a deep gap in the character and education of our youth?

We know that our women spare no pains to teach their children good, sound,

domestic morality—that one must not steal, swear, lie or cheat outright; also to be kind to the poor and unfortunate; but that one has grave duties to the state or community, that it is cheating to overcharge the community for service, that it is stealing to accept “rake-offs” in the disposal of public funds, that it is robbing to underpay workmen, that it is homicidal to overwork men or women in foul, dangerous surroundings which might be remedied, such ideas are not embraced in the ordinary woman’s code of morality. And if the boy acquires such ideas, it is usually not until he has passed from his mother’s influence and also passed the age of greatest impressionability.

May not this defective early education, in a measure, account for the fact that our leading public men often possess a keen, puritanic consciousness of domestic honor, yet lack utterly a sense of public virtue?

Professor Max Eastman in an article in *The North American Review* for January, 1911, says:

“Keep your mothers in a state of morbid remoteness from genuine life and who is to arm the young man with wise virtue?”

With our public schools almost uniformly neglecting their unquestioned duty of teaching public morality and an understanding of public matters, with our men given over almost exclusively to money-making, the rearing of the children is left to our women, who have almost no understanding or conception of public duty, obligation or righteousness. So, if our women shall continue to bear the responsibility of training our youth let us put civic and political responsibility upon them. With responsibility will come interest and awakened intelligence, which, with their domestic morality and experience widened to the community, and to larger public interests will improve the home and the home interests and eventually become a tremendously valuable economic asset to the State.



The Backward Nation

BY THEODORE MARBURG, LL.D.

[Mr. Marburg is president of the Maryland Peace Society and secretary of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, and was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third American Peace Congress held in Baltimore a year ago. He is the author of "The World's Money Problem," "The War with Spain," "Expansion," "The Peace Movement Practical," "Salient Thoughts on Judicial Settlement," "Philosophy of the Third American Peace Congress," etc.—EDITOR.]

AN ever-present menace to the peace of the world, and a present trouble, is the insecurity of life and property in backward countries, leading to intervention by foreign powers and to actual war. The problem before us is to find some means of sowing the seed of progress and civilization thruout the world without the sacrifice of life and the injustice which war involves. Unless we can do this, wars must and will go on. While civilization itself is external, races differ in their capacity to carry it forward. The dominant interest of the world is, therefore, the spread of the right blood, carrying with it primarily two things: the continued success and accelerated pace of man's struggle with nature (supplanting man's struggle with man), and the establishment of liberal practices which make, above all, for justice among men.

Such a means probably offers itself in the joint action of all the enlightened powers of the world, big and little, to secure equal rights and political liberty, and, as an incident thereto, security of life and property for the European races in backward lands. The most practical instrumentality may prove to be a commission appointed jointly by the chancelleries of such powers. A federal government of the world, like the federated states of the United States, of Germany, of Italy or of Switzerland, is not a matter of practical world politics at present, tho it would be rash to say that such a universal state may not come eventually. The project here suggested contemplates joint action with respect to the backward powers only. For any group of nations to attempt today to control by force the internal affairs of any of the great powers would lead to disasters immeasurably greater than the evils such action was designed to correct. They would resist

to the utmost any attempt on the part of the world at large to use force in regulating their home affairs. It would mean war on an immense scale, with immense disaster. Moreover, there is a possibility, by means of institutions other than this, to inaugurate the reign of reason as between the more enlightened powers. Certain institutions already in existence or projected should bring gradually the cessation of wars within this group. But will they prevent wars in which the backward nations figure either voluntarily or as victims? Respect of personal and property rights and more even justice can alone free the backward countries from internal disturbance, wars and the danger of subjugation. Was it not principally the fact that the Englishmen in Johannesburg had been inequitably taxed and at the same time denied representation at Pretoria that brought on the South African War? The present insecurity of life and property in Mexico in connection with the hundreds of millions of dollars which foreigners have invested there may force the United States, at the demand of foreign powers, if not of its own people, eventually to intervene and put an end to present conditions.

Expansion. It is exactly to such situations that the spread of empire is often due. The enterprising races have gone into undeveloped countries and the home country has been led to follow them up in order to protect them. In many instances it is this rather than any conscious policy of expansion that explains the growth of empire. Why is the fear of annexation to the United States, which some Canadians profess to entertain, so idle? The American who emigrates to a Canadian Province (to Manitoba or Saskatchewan, for example) finds his life and property quite as

safe there as in his former home. If we are candid we will admit that he finds there a more prompt and better administration of justice and therefore less lawlessness than in many parts of the United States. There is therefore no incentive for him to agitate for the annexation of such Provinces to the United States.

The number of people in the United States who consciously desire further extension of our dominion is negligible. If such extension comes it will be largely because of the operation of the forces to which we have referred, and, in addition thereto, to a demand on the part of foreign governments that we live up to our responsibilities in the countries which they are themselves estopped by the Monroe Doctrine from disciplining.

Race. The new institution is needed to deal with these problems and at the same time serve the ends heretofore largely promoted by force and by war, namely, the spread of enterprising and justice-loving races. War has filled human history with contradictions. It has done great damage to the cause of civilization and it has also been of great service to it. England's achievements in the epoch-making Seven Years War (1756-63) not only gave over the greater part of the North American Continent to the Anglo-Saxon race and to Anglo-Saxon institutions, but made possible the beneficent work of England thruout its vast empire. If the spread of a justice-loving and enterprising people is one of the purposes of history, surely Anglo-Saxon assertiveness has justified itself. Spain claimed the whole of the two Americas (excepting parts of what is now Brazil) by right of discovery, confirmed by Pope Alexander VI (1493). What would have been the fate of North America if the French, the English and the Dutch had respected that claim? Our answer lies in South America. Contrast the few contributions to human progress made by the Latin-American in the fields of literature, philosophy, the fine arts, mechanical inventions, law, political institutions, with the upbuilding work, in all these walks, of the people of the United States, of Europe and recently of Japan.

What would the condition of Cali-

fornia be today if its development had been left to the Indian and to the Mexican? At home and in America the English evolved principles of government which have influenced the whole civilized world. Today, every government of Europe and several governments of Asia, in theory if not in practice, are modeled more or less on the lines of either the English or American Government.

Political equality must probably be limited to the European or Asiatic races, as the case may be, in their respective lands. It cannot be extended to the one race in the home of the other race. This view is not based upon any prejudice against Asiatics, some of whom may even outstrip the white race in future in all that makes for progress, including invention, government, public justice and ethical ideals. It is based rather on experience which seems to show that the white race and the yellow race do not and cannot mingle successfully, that if they are admitted freely to the same countries it results in juxtaposition and leads to inevitable and frequent conflict.

Disinterested? Immediately the suggestion of such joint action is made the suspicion enters one's mind that the intervention proposed may not prove to be disinterested, may not in the end make either for justice or for peace. This doubt naturally arises from the history of similar leagues in the past. We are at once reminded of the oppressive and mistaken policy of the Holy Alliance (1815), which, under the leadership of Nicholas I served as an instrument for the suppression of popular liberties in Europe, notably in the case of the uprising of Hungarian patriots (1849), in which the Czar forcibly intervened in the interests of the Austrian Emperor. Our attention is drawn, next, to the shortcomings of the Concert of Powers. Despite its liberation of Greece (1829) and its helpful attitude toward the Balkan States, it has assented to the annexation by Austria of Bosnia-Herzegovina and connived at the absorption by European powers of Morocco and Tripoli and of free ports and spheres of influence in China, and the nipping in the bud of the promise of Persia's rehabilitation. The imperfections of other

leagues in the remote past, such as the Achæan League of ancient Greece, likewise come to mind. It will be asked whether, if a league similar to that here proposed had existed at the time of the struggle of the American Colonies for liberty, the just aspirations of America would not have been stifled.

The answer to such doubts lies (a) in the extent of the concerted action now proposed in contrast to the limited number of powers that have participated in similar leagues heretofore; (b) in the probability that under such a system just complaints would be heeded and insufferable conditions corrected without war.

If only a portion of the progressive powers are represented in a league, selfish interests may dominate and there is always danger of another group of powers arraying itself against the first group, thereby bringing on war on a vast scale. To make the proposed commission of the chancelleries of the world a success, it must represent not only the eight leading powers, but, as has been intimated, all the enlightened powers; that is, all the powers where there are just laws administered with a fair approximation to justice. It would include little powers who have no formidable armaments, powers like Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Greece. In this hemisphere certainly Argentina and Chile, to go no further, should be included. United action by such a number of powers would probably prevent the triumph of the special interest of any single power or of any small group. One cannot but feel that substantial justice would be done by it, just as substantial justice is done under the Federal Government of the United States to the individual communities embraced within the scope of its activities.

If we agree to that statement—if we agree that the united will of all the enlightened powers, acting thru the commission, would result in substantial justice, then the main criticism of the project falls.

Effect. The effect of such an institution, designed to guarantee equity and political liberty in outlying countries, would be twofold:

First, it would impose justice upon backward countries from outside. Prob-

ably only on rare occasions would actual force be needed. The knowledge that the will of the whole civilized world is represented by the demands of the commission will be sufficient to force a lawless country to put its house in order. Today, when the rights of aliens in such a country are violated, the country in question may be moved to resist the demand for redress and for guarantees both by the chance of successful resistance against a single power and by the knowledge that it will have more or less sympathy from other powers in its resistance. Such countries are generally weak from a military standpoint, and a community of this description would be very foolhardy indeed to offer forcible resistance to the united demands of the civilized world. In other words, the potential force latent in such a concert of powers need seldom translate itself into war.

Second, if equal rights were secured to them, the enlightened and progressive races migrating to such countries should themselves be able to obtain laws and institutions making for security and justice. They need not constitute an actual majority of the electorate. In fact, it is ordinarily the minority that rules everywhere. The minority may represent the informed will of the people, as it does in the best governed democracies; or it may be a minority of the worst, who, thru cunning devices, have fastened themselves on the community—the condition of so many American cities. We see in such cities the rule of a minority of the worst made possible by the apathy of the majority. Their rule may be based upon the broadest kind of franchise, the success of this element being due to the failure of the electorate to exercise that franchise intelligently. In fact, it is the very extent of the franchise that makes possible the boss. But the important consideration is that where political equality does exist, unbearable conditions may be swept away without violent revolution. In the same way any large group of intelligent foreigners who allowed themselves to be oppressed under a system of political equality would have only themselves to blame.

If the proposed system had obtained in the Transvaal the Johannesburgers

could have remedied the evils from which he was suffering, the South African War would not have been, and the Boer Republic would still be in existence.

Take the case of Europeans in South America. The Germans in Brazil, admittedly of superior intelligence to the average Brazilian, already constitute an important group in point of numbers. If, under this system, they become sufficiently influential to control the Brazilian Government, such control would be effected without violent revolution, and would not interfere with the continuous existence of Brazil as an independent nation; for it is highly improbable that the Germans in Brazil would move for the annexation of that country to Germany, the more especially as the Monroe Doctrine would block the way. At this moment some of our American cities are admittedly ruled by people of foreign birth. Was violent revolution required to effect this control? Has it not all come about by reason of the fact that the immigrant is permitted to acquire citizenship, and, with it, the franchise?

The Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is charged with retarding the growth of South America by preventing the free influx of Europeans which would have taken place under actual European dominion. And the charge is true. To offset this manifest disadvantage we can, on the other hand, assert that the Monroe Doctrine has prevented and is preventing strife between European powers themselves for the possession of South American territory, as well as bloody wars against South American peoples, some of whom would undoubtedly put up a stiff fight against the most powerful enemy. True, Africa has been mapped out into European colonies and spheres of influence without leading to wars between European powers themselves. But the case is not quite analogous. The forbidding climate of the greater part of Africa has caused it to present no such temptation to Europe as does South America. Whether the Monroe Doctrine is a wise and a just doctrine or not, the fact remains that it has come to be a settled policy of the United States, and must be dealt with as such even by Americans who

may find fault with it. For the present the situation at home is so delicate that no European country is likely to make war on the United States on account of the doctrine.

National Life of Small Countries. We must face the fact that the governments of some backward lands are unable to maintain law and order and to administer justice, despite the best intentions. This is due to the character of the people governed. In such cases threat of intervention would, of course, be of little avail. Actual intervention would have to take place. And if the powers were called upon frequently to intervene they would be justified, after the exercise of the proper patience, in decreeing the suspension of the national life of such a country, which would then be administered by them jointly or placed under the temporary or permanent jurisdiction, as the case might be, of a single power. At first blush this appears to be a radical and dangerous departure from existing practice. But is it? Does the principle of nationality, embodying the ideas of the independence and equality of nations, prevent the national life of weak communities from being suspended or even extinguished at present? What about the successive partitions of Poland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries? In the new century, but just begun, what has happened to the Transvaal and to Korea? What is happening now to Morocco, to Tripoli and to Persia?

At present one country alone or a small group of countries intervenes and actually administers the government of a backward country for a shorter or a longer period. The United States administered Cuba until the Cubans showed signs of being able to maintain an orderly government. When, under the independent government then set up, anarchical conditions returned, the United States entered the island a second time and administered it until there was assurance that the voice of the Cuban people would be respected at the polls. It then again withdrew. Such fortitude and resistance to temptation are unusual in history. Neither the European nations nor we ourselves can be counted upon generally to exercise them. If, now, intervention on the part of a

single country or of a small group of countries should come at the mandate of all the enlightened powers, is there not a much greater likelihood that the temptation to remain will be resisted, and that therefore the national life of the small powers will in the end be more secure than at present?

In the Two Americas. When we come to the two Americas, the Monroe Doctrine would indicate the use of the United States as the sole agent of the powers in cases of intervention. We would then be doing no more than we now do, but when we went into a country where insufferable conditions prevailed it would be under the mandate of the powers and as their accredited agent. This should have the double effect of freeing our motives from suspicion and of giving us a just claim upon the powers for their share of the expenses of such undertakings. Our responsibilities under the Monroe Doctrine, growing constantly with the increasing number of Europeans in the various Central and South American countries, are already very great. The discharge of them will likewise involve more and more expense as time goes on without bringing any adequate business return and certainly no return in the shape of increased friendship on the part of the people of the country in which we intervene nor of the peoples of other South American countries, who regard such acts as an invasion of sovereignty and feel that some day their turn may come. Again, such a plan would enable the United States to shift some of the responsibilities which it at present has under the Monroe Doctrine to certain other of the American republics in the neighborhood of the disturbed conditions. For example, Argentina can muster 700,000 men who have seen at least two years' service with the colors, and have been said by the German Emperor to constitute one of the best of modern armies. It is likewise building an effective fleet. So far as concerns that neighborhood, why may not the responsibility to European powers which the Monroe Doctrine imposes on the United States be delegated to Argentina? The United States would retain the hegemony of the American Continent and at the same time design-

nate another power to act for it here and there, such intervention, it will be remembered, being at the mandate and at the joint expense of the civilized world.

What Justification? Is it fair, it will be asked, to impose the united will of the nations upon a backward and weak country in the face of the full knowledge that similar action cannot be taken against powerful countries? Why, for example, should the world tolerate in Turkey massacres of Armenians, in the United States lynchings accompanied by the unspeakable barbarity of burning men at the stake, in Russia steady denial of justice, and in Germany imprisonment for *lèse majesté*, while penalizing similar acts under feeble governments? Why should the latter group of countries be forced to mend their ways when unjust practices in these great countries are suffered to go on?

The answer is not simple. We must start with the frank admission that such an attitude does not embody ideal justice. But at present we already witness intervention in the backward countries because of anarchical conditions, and actual foreign conquest of such countries from time to time.

Governments call such wars righteous wars. Now, the difficulty about the theory of righteous wars is the question, "Who is to determine righteousness?" Every nation thinks its cause is righteous. If it is a big nation and a powerful nation it knows its cause is righteous and can prove it. Let this principle prevail, let the holier-than-thou group prowls around the world seeking a chance to discipline the backslider, and society becomes a Donnybrook. The practice can be discouraged only by devising something to take its place.

We are, therefore, not provoking a situation, but are attempting to deal with an unpleasant actuality. It is for the double purpose of making possible the expansion of race without war and of making more secure in the long result the national life of backward countries that the joint action of the powers with respect to them is proposed. In other words, intervention by the powers jointly, leading to the preservation of independence where possible, is certainly preferable to the present regime, with its

manifold crudities and temptations. The charge of inconsistency must likewise be met by the further fact that in most of the great countries the general and normal conditions make for progress and justice. The instances of injustice they afford are more the exception than the rule. So much attention was attracted to the Dreyfus affair just because such cases are rare in France.

In final justification of the failure to treat all alike, we may urge the very practical consideration, already mentioned, that the will of the nations can be enforced so as to make for greater justice and better conditions in the feeble countries and cannot be so enforced in the powerful countries. In other words, the fact that the civilized world cannot take conscious joint action for the betterment of conditions everywhere does

not excuse it from acting where it can. Now, joint action by the powers to suppress lawlessness, and in a measure save the national life of backward communities, will not end conquest. The general decline of war will not stay it. Conquest will go on. But it will be conquest by the spirit—life-giving, not life-taking; the conquest of ideas and ideals embodied in institutions and in upbuilding practices and spread over the world by the races that show capacity to entertain and further them. "When you bring praises and flowers to the conquerors of Porto Rico," said Frederico Degato, shortly after our easy capture of the island, "bring them not to your soldiers, but to the men who wrote your Declaration of Independence, to the men who framed your Constitution."

BALTIMORE, MD.

Has Judaism a Future in America?

BY ISIDOR SINGER, Ph.D.

[Dr. Singer is the originator and managing editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia" and the Hebrew Classics." He is the author of many works in German and English.—EDITOR.]

FORTY years ago the American Synagog was considered by the European Jewry as *quantité négligeable*; of about the same importance, numerically and spiritually, as the Asiatic and African territories. The learned rabbis and powerful communal leaders of the Old Continent of that time looked upon the Jewish congregational life in the United States with the same mien of condescendence as the Italian, French and Spanish bishops upon their Yankee colleagues of the same period.

Times have changed. The Vatican creates cardinals *en masse* and the greatest Jewish scholars and writers of Russia, Austria and Germany are crossing the ocean to study the religious and communal life of their 2,000,000 American brethren. Nearly all of them trace melancholic pictures of the imminent dissolution of the West European Jewries, while extolling the splendors of the American Synagog, seeing in it the

leader, in the very near future, of the entire household of Israel.

To give two concrete instances only: Claude G. Montefiore, the founder of the liberal branch of the English Synagog, had to import a young American rabbi from Far Rockaway, and Rev. Dr. Joseph Hertz, the eloquent and learned rabbi of the New York congregation Orach Chajim, leaves upon a semi-official invitation of the United Synagog, comprising the sixteen principal synagoges of the English metropolis, on April 18 next for London in order to press his candidacy as successor to the late chief rabbi of the British Empire.

There cannot, of course, be the slightest doubt that the Synagog of the United States harbors unbounded potentialities. Census and Bradstreet are in our favor. We are 2,000,000 now, and since nine Jewish immigrants out of ten are healthy, sober, intelligent, energetic, have a sacred, quasi-atavistic horror of gun,

dagger and blackjack, and the Jewish philanthropic institutions are, moreover, taking ample care of their own poor, even the most rabid anti-immigrationists will, in the end, welcome the brethren and cousins of Jesus and his apostles as one of the most desirable elements of the American commonwealths.

While the Jewish people, taken as a whole, is the poorest people on earth—among the 7,000,000 Jews in Russia and Austrian Poland, forming about 60 per cent. of the total Jewish population of the six continents, there are at least 6,000,000 whose entire individual properties do not amount to \$25 on the average—the American Jews are fairly prosperous. I mean to say that, while we are cutting a very poor figure among the Upper Four Thousand in Multimillionairedom, we have relatively few paupers among us. I further admit cheerfully that we have 300 to 400 beautiful synagogue buildings thruout the country, with about as many well-paid rabbis; we have a great number of splendidly equipt hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions; we have three richly endowed theological seminaries and colleges; but—and here I give the floor to Rabbi Leo Mannheimer, of Paterson, a young, intelligent theologian, born and bred in this country and a graduate of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, who published in a recent issue of the conservative *American Hebrew* of New York an ardent appeal to American Israel which, in some spots, hits the nail upon the head:

"It is quite evident that among the younger men in the American-Jewish pulpit today, there is a spirit of unrest and discontent. This discontent plainly evinces a recognition of imperfections in the present congregational system and methods.

"While the indifference, apathy and materialism of our young Jews are blameworthy and somber with menace, perhaps the fault does not lie entirely with them.

"Is not the indifference to be found on both sides? Is there not a certain smug contentment if the synagogue property is free or nearly free of debt, if the service is fairly esthetic, and if the cemetery is producing a good income? Do not these evidences of material prosperity seem to be the entire object of the directorates of many congregations?

"Such congregations, however, do not pay sufficient dividends to warrant sacrifice, zeal and interest on the part of their members.

Unless they make Judaism a living and vital force in the community; unless they can attract to themselves the life, intelligence and enthusiasm of the younger element they clearly fail."

And Rabbi Mannheimer winds up with the proposition to start a kind of Jewish Men and Religion Forward Movement.

So far so well. The diagnosis of our young theological friend is all right, but neither his nor the therapeutics of his rabbinical colleagues taking part in the symposium on this question organized by the periodical mentioned above contain the curative elements necessary for a complete recovery.

It is as clear as daylight that no Church, above all on this progressive American continent, can live on its past exclusively. Over 150,000 Christian clergymen of all denominations are working seven days in the week to fill their churches for two or three hours on the Day of the Lord, when almost the entire commercial and industrial machinery is at rest, and therefore makes it possible for nearly everybody who is really hungry for the word of God to get it free of charge and around the corner. And what does ecclesiastical statistics teach us? Sixty-three per cent. of the total population never set their foot in the Christian houses of God unless they are carried there as infants, corpses or—bridegrooms.

And the situation in the synagogue is an analogous one. The West European Jew, since 1848 (*i. e.*, since he left *his* ghetto, where Judaism was not theoretically taught and preached during the winter months once a week for a couple of hours, but was lived for twenty-four hours a day during the whole year), and the Russian Jew, since he began to step from *his* Pale of Settlement into the great, free world, both are throwing off gradually one Biblical and Talmudical commandment and tradition after the other. And when rabbi, communal leader or some idealistic free lance appeals to the well-to-do Jew, old or young, in his Riverside mansion or in his Broadway office, in behalf of the higher spiritual interests of Judaism, in nine cases out of ten he stares at you, amazed at your *naïveté* or pitying you for spending so much effort and enthusiasm in a false direction.

A Jewish Men and Religion Forward Movement? Yes. But it must bear a well-defined, burning message appealing to the hearts and minds even of the most apathetic Jew, and not clashing with his social pretensions and economic interests; a message which would give a meaning to our suffering in the past and justify the continuance of our separate existence in this antiseparatistic modern world of ours.

It makes you laugh when you hear our pontiffs of native and imported Jewish pseudo-orthodoxy sneer, both at the great Hebrew prophets of old and those who are ready to devote their lives to make again of their sublime message the message of our age. These modern Pharisees bury themselves in their dusty folios not to see the living world around them and not to be seen by it. They are the medieval scholastics of Judaism, the gravediggers of the synagogue. Happily, however, we have among the teachers and graduates of the great progressive school of Cincinnati, among the graduates of the European institutions and of the old New York Jewish Theological Seminary, men who have fully grasped the needs of our time and are willing and able to translate the teachings of Isaiah and Amos and Malachi into twentieth century parlance. Men such as Dr. K. Kohler, of Cincinnati, president of the Hebrew Union College and undoubtedly the greatest living Jewish scholar on this continent; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, the Bossuet of the American Synagog, and Dr. S. Schulman, of our city, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis—to quote this representative trio only—have certainly the intellectual power to work out, in harmony with their numerous colleagues of talent, both in the progressive and in the

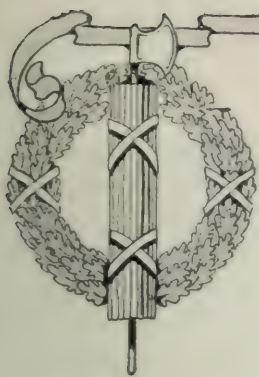
sincerely orthodox camp, an acceptable platform for the American Synagog of the future. But to make of it a living reality they must also have the moral courage to take off their kid gloves and to knock down without pity the false idols. And finally, they must be put into the possession of the necessary means to start on a world-wide campaign, making again, as at the times of Philo, Jesus and St. Paul, the synagogue the center of a religious world movement, teaching this time, without the cover of Greek metaphysics, monotheism pure and simple.

The liberal Christianity of the twentieth century is miles beyond Thomas Aquinas, Luther and Calvin, and has even—partly at least—outlived the theology of the middle of the last century. The world, and at present it is no longer the diminutive Greek-Roman world around the Mediterranean basin, but the globe at large, including two-thirds of Asia and the greater part of Africa, is again waiting for a message of salvation. It came once from Judea. Why not a second time?

May the skeptic call it as he pleases. But I cannot suppress the thought that divine providence must have had some reason for transferring just to this land of promise and at this critical period in the evolution of religion the best elements of the old European Jewries. Or, to tell it bluntly and to sum up my whole thought in one final sentence: *I am convinced that there is a brilliant future for Judaism in America, but on one condition only, that it give up once and for all its village church policy and take the trouble of reinterpreting to the world the original gospel of Jesus of Nazareth in the light of the old Hebrew prophets and of modern philosophy.*

NEW YORK CITY.





Eugenics in England

BY HENRY JAMES FORMAN

[The first Eugenics Congress, which will be held July 27 in England, promises to be of great interest. In anticipation of that event we publish this article by Mr. Forman, the well known American editor, journalist and author, now in London.—EDITOR.]



“IF I were ruling America,” Prof. Karl Pearson said, “I should close it up and not let another soul enter the country until all the ingredients of your nation have a chance to mix. It is of the first importance for the people to become homogeneous.”

Happily for the thousands and hundreds of thousands that yearly come to our shores, Professor Pearson is not ruling America, but it would be a serious error to treat his opinions lightly. He is the most difficult man in Europe to “interview,” and from me he should not win renown, but that he is at the head of the National Eugenics Laboratory in London, and stands forth, undoubtedly, among the foremost workers in the youngest of the sciences. And that science has need of workers.

For the strain of England, that masterful strain that conquered by land and by sea, that carried civilization to the remotest parts of the globe and founded colonies that have become great nations, is certainly deteriorating. The South African War brought that home to England more sharply even than the persistent commercial and industrial decline that has been progressing for some time. The birth rate has been falling alarmingly since 1877, and statisticians declare that at the present rate England will be in the position of France before 1930—her population will have ceased to reproduce itself. Obviously some steps must be taken to prevent this headlong decay.

Now, the late Sir Francis Galton was led by his studies in heredity to foresee to a certain extent the present conditions. It was he who coined the word “eugenics” (in his book “Human Faculty”) so far back as 1883, and he who about eight

years ago endowed and founded the laboratory in University College, London. Professor Pearson, who was already carrying on work in a biometric laboratory, naturally suggested himself as the logical director of the new foundation, and he accepted the post.

That Galton Laboratory in Gower street is not one of those palatial buildings where many an American student learns the elements of the sciences. It consists of three somewhat dingy, cramped, narrow rooms, where Professor Pearson’s staff is laboriously carrying on its researches. And those researches form, in the opinion of many, some of the most important scientific work now being done in England.

Eugenics was defined by its founder as “the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally.” In other words, it is the study of biology directed toward the highest animal in the scale—man. Prompted by the certainty that man can be thus studied with a view to racial improvement, Galton founded the laboratory, and prompted by the same certainty, Professor Pearson and his staff are devoting their lives to the work. The staff is a small one. It consists of Dr. David Heron, Galton Research Fellow; Miss Ethel Elderton, Galton Research Scholar, and Miss Amy Barrington, computer.

The business of these workers is simply to study and to publish the results in a series of memoirs. For eugenics, in the words of Professor Pearson, “has to educate public opinion until without a despotism he (the legislator) may attempt even the mildest purgation.” To

produce, he adds, "a nation healthy alike in mind and body must become a fixed idea—one of almost religious intensity, as Francis Galton has expressed it—in the minds of the intellectual oligarchy, which after all sways the masses and their political leaders." From this it is clear that Mr. Pearson is an optimist, and that is fortunate, for he has great need to be, in view of his discoveries in the course of these studies. One of the most startling of these discoveries is that relating to the selective death rate.

Without involving the reader in too much technical language, it may be stated thus: All the vast development of our modern institutions for taking care of the halt and the maim, the weak, the imbecile, the infirm, has virtually suspended the selective death rate. That is, instead of allowing Nature to kill them in the old way, we, on the contrary, protect and preserve the unfit to the best of our ability. To counterbalance our charity, it follows that we should pay at least as much attention to the "selective birth rate." That is, to provide that the great majority of births should be among the fittest members of our race. There, and there only, lies the hope of national efficiency in the future. But in point of fact, whatever provision has been made, has had an almost opposite effect. "The whole trend of legislation and social action," declares Professor Pearson, "has been to disregard parentage and to emphasize environment." And every improvement of environment has lowered the death rate and increased the net birth rate of the unfit. Associated with this has been the steadily decreasing birth rate of the fit.

The classic cases cited by Professor Pearson are certain towns and districts of England, which he has studied by a method he hopes to apply to all England.

In a town called Huddersfield, given to the manufacture of woollens, he found that the birth rate began to fall slightly as early as 1867. But in 1877 it plunged down sharply to such an extent that by 1907, in thirty years, the births had decreased from more than seven to less than three per family.

Bolton and Bradford, two other manufacturing towns, while showing little or

no change in 1867, both show a marked decline from 1877 on, and the number per family similarly decreases from something like seven to the neighborhood of three.

Cornwall and Norfolk, rural districts, show no change in 1867, but a marked and rapid decline from 1887 on. Thus, even from these greatly condensed statistics, we cannot help seeing that 1867, 1877 and 1887 are ominous dates, so far as the English birth rate is concerned. What, if anything, is the obvious query, happened in these particular years to cut so deeply into England's population?

This is what happened: *A number of factory laws were passed regulating and restricting the employment of women and children.* Let us see how this affected the birth rate.

From 1864 to 1867 were passed a number of factory acts that culminated in the Workshop Regulation Act of 1867. These acts applied especially to textile works and to certain other industries, like copper, iron and steel. They provided that no child under eight could be employed in any handicraft, and between the ages of eight and thirteen only half time was permitted. And that was the reason the birth rate of towns like Huddersfield began to show a decline in 1867.

Now we must glance at the far more important date of 1877.

In 1874 Parliament raised the minimum age of the child laborer to ten, and in 1878 an act went into effect that seriously discouraged the employment of children. Only half time was allowed between the ages of ten and fourteen, and even the employment of the child at home was covered by this act, which also demanded medical certificates. The board schools were created in 1870, and in 1876 attendance at school for children was made compulsory. Also, the trial of Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant did much to spread Malthusian ideas. Then set in the heavy decline that persists to this day.

The Mines Act of 1887, prohibiting boys under twelve to work underground, the further raising of the age at which children might work in 1891, and even subsequent laws aimed against child

labor, show a record of legislation of which England or any other country might well be proud.

But England's population has been sinking so rapidly that another fifteen years will make Britain resemble France. The population will not be reproducing itself. The child, in short, had ceased to be an economic asset. It was no longer of pecuniary value. Children had ceased to pay. Professor Pearson concludes:

"The factory acts in no manner assisted the rearing of those children, who were forbidden to make their parents any pecuniary return for thirteen to fifteen years. The father was handicapped in the struggle for existence as against the childless man. In the same manner the mother was directly and indirectly handicapped as compared with the childless woman. Economically, parentage was placed at a great disadvantage in the battle of life. Such was the result of a class, the children of which are not economic assets, making the laws for a class in which children had from an early age had pecuniary value."

Such is one set of facts that the eugenicist today is collecting, collating and putting before the English statesman. For no mere fact like this is of any use unless it leads to action. Will a statesman arise who will be sufficiently clairvoyant and disinterested to work, not for the immediate present, but rather for the generations to come after? That is what the eugenicist hopes. No such statesman has arisen as yet, at all events, and when he does, his hands will not lack for work to do.

For intertwined with the falling birth rate are two further glaring, staring facts in England. The fit are not reproducing themselves, and the unfit are flourishing more prolific than ever. In other words, the population is not only decreasing, but also deteriorating.

So far back as the late forties, Emerson, with the eye of the seer, saw that for England, as for others, "the best political economy is care and culture of men." That, however, seems the last point to be regarded by modern statesmanship. President Eliot, of Harvard, a few years ago expressed alarm over the fact that Harvard graduates were not reproducing themselves, so small were their families. Well, the same, more or

less, is true of England. Professor Pearson gives the average size of the English intellectual's family a figure of 4.7. For the normal London artisan he calculates the figure to be 5.1.

A glance at the statistics of the so-called pathological classes shows a marked difference. Deaf mutes in England show a family of 6.2 children; insane, 6.0, and London mentally defective of 7.0 children per family.

What is to be the remedy? Says Professor Pearson:

"If we can give the child economic value, the birth rate will rise; if we can differentiate between the economic values of good and bad parentage, if we can make the possession of healthy, sound children a greater economic asset than the possession of feeble offspring, then we have for the mass of the people solved the problem of practical eugenics."

Laws penalizing parentage among the fit must be reversed.

That all this is the reverse of simple the reader will readily concede. Yet public opinion must be educated to make the ideals of the eugenicist realizable. To promote this education of public opinion is the object of the Eugenics Education Society. The membership of the society includes some of the foremost names in England. And for this summer the society has arranged the First International Eugenics Congress. Says the prospectus:

"It is hoped, by means of this congress, to make more widely known the results of the investigations of those factors which are making for racial improvement or decay; to discuss to what extent existing knowledge warrants legislative action."

America, France, Germany and Italy will be ably represented, and beyond a doubt eugenics will have a hearing during the coming July to an extent it has not had before. Indeed, there has scarcely been time, so young is the science. Yet the need of it has arisen, sudden and imperious. At this moment the society is pushing a bill in Parliament to assure the control of feeble-minded persons. For no feeble-minded person in England, if over sixteen, can be touched by the law unless he or she be a raving maniac or complete imbecile.

Said Major Leonard Darwin, the society's president, in his last address:

"We may believe we see vast possibilities in the future before us; but for the present we must have patience. As an example of the kind of problem which ought at once to be considered, State aided contributory maternity insurance may be cited as an arrangement which the thrifty would make

most use of, and which therefore would tend to accelerate the multiplication of the careful more than the careless."

The truth is, the science is not yet clear as to its points of attack in the field of reform. But daily it is gaining fuller knowledge.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Givers

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

How many givers have been good to me,
 Ev'n from that mystic hour my first of light
 When One I knew not gave this life in fee;
 And thence what gifts were showered—what radiant might
 Of mother-love, what shield of father-strength
 Thru childhood's days of happy, fabulous length!

How many givers have been good to me:
 All playmates, comrades of the Land of Youth,
 Whose morning-eyes so well I yet can see!
 And, if outstripped, for you what tenderest ruth—
 For you, who ran with me the lamplight race,
 Who lent your flame to mine with selfless grace!

How many givers have been good to me:
 All guides who put the pilgrim-staff in hand,
 Who gave to treasure-houses great the key—
 The magic word—that opes the doors where stand
 Those old immortals who have traced bright scrolls
 Inscribed with songful lore for thirsting souls!

How many givers have been good to me:
 They who poured praise—or in the cup of praise
 Dropped amethyst that I not slave should be
 To the quick wine nor to the wreathen bays.
 Oh, ever I in thankfulness must bend
 To those who had both Truth and me to friend!

How many givers have been good to me:
 Not least of all that I shall ever know
 I cherish them who sweetly could agree
 To take the benefits I could bestow,
 Who envied not, but let me have the joy
 Of being almoner in high employ!

L'ENVOI

How many givers have been good to me:
 All who have loved me—thou, of all, the most!
 May this song reach thee—thou, past tears, set free,
 To whom shall say Love's unseen, smiling host,
 "Yon singing soul mounts up because of thee!" . . .
 How many givers have been good to me!

NEW YORK CITY.

The Wisconsin Idea

THE "Wisconsin Idea" is the child of popular government and public education. It attempts to combine control of policies by the people (without interference by a selfish organized machine) with scientific administration of public problems (without contamination by fraud or spoils). Its union of direct control with expert service has given rise, in the mouth of the leading educator of the State, to the aphorism that Wisconsin is interested in *political science*, with the emphasis on science. For more than a decade, now, the progressive forces have been at work in this Western commonwealth, and if the result were not worth inspecting on its own account it would still need to be exploited to satisfy a curiosity respecting its character that has come to exist in other States. Dr. Charles McCarthy, who thru the whole decade has been the trusted adviser of legislatures, now sings the praises of the *Wisconsin Idea* in his book of that name;¹ and with a sketchy enthusiasm he describes the laws that have made Wisconsin famous, and the method of their making. Frederic C. Howe discusses the same *Experiment in Democracy*,² in terms that glow as brightly as those of Dr. McCarthy, but he does it from the standpoint of resulting institutions rather than from that of legislative process. What the Wisconsinian thinks of the rest of the world, from his vantage point in a chair in the State University, where he is encouraged in "that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found," may be seen in the book, *Changing America*.³ Here Prof. E. A. Ross analyzes the social tendencies of today, and reprints his vivid chapters on the "Middle West."

A positive platform of social and eco-

nomic reform, from the Wisconsin standpoint, is contained in President Van Hise's *Concentration and Control*,⁴ just off the press. A work of "opportunism," as he describes it, he has tried to strike while the iron is hot, and to forge a public tool that will satisfy the soul of a distressed nation as well as serve its need. He traces the course of competition and combination, and the efforts to prevent the trust. Frankly, he admits the advantage of combination and co-operation, but he asserts a public interest in "businesses which restrain trade to such a degree as to control the market." Much of this control may be for the public's own good, but of this the public ought itself to be the judge. Accordingly, President Van Hise would administer this interest thru a series of expert commissions which should at once encourage reasonable concentration of industry and save the individual from oppression, greed and crime. The book is sane and thoughtful. It contains the best existing summary of the trust problem, entirely apart from its proposed solution.

The service to be rendered to a people thru the broadening of government is the flesh of the "Wisconsin Idea." Most of government is at bottom a scientific matter, to be placed in commission and handled by experts. To secure an absolute and direct control over these activities is an equally fundamental matter, and the dry bones of the "Idea"—the mechanical skeleton upon which it hangs—may be dissected from those devices which have suddenly been improvised to bring back into the hands of the people their own institutions. These are the initiative, the referendum and the recall. Upon none of these reforms is there a literature of long duration, but Professor Munro has collected from current literature a symposium of papers that explain them fully.⁵

¹THE WISCONSIN IDEA. By Charles McCarthy. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

²WISCONSIN, AN EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY. By Frederic C. Howe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

³CHANGING AMERICA: STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. By Edward Alsworth Ross. New York: The Century Co. \$1.20.

⁴CONCENTRATION AND CONTROL: A SOLUTION OF THE TRUST PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Charles E. Van Hise. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

⁵THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL. Edited by William Brewster Munro. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In these mechanical reforms of government, and in the vision of service which the "Wisconsin Idea" sees, we have a new platform for the rejuvenation of democracy. It is not a Jeffersonian democracy, to which, tho all men are equal, all government is bad. It is, instead, a recrudescence of the virile democracy of Jackson, based upon a confidence in the sobriety of the plain people. But it departs from the Jacksonian practice in that the new democracy no longer thinks that any man is fit for any office, whatever his training. It believes instead in permanent and expert service, absolutely divorced from politics. And herein is the reason why most politicians over fifty cannot understand it. It is not necessary for us to agree with all the planks in the Wisconsin platform, and we cannot feel that either Mr. Howe or Dr. McCarthy is free from the limitations set by unmitigated enthusiasm. But the "Idea" is abroad, and in its essentials we cannot, even if we would, avoid considering it.

Legal Doctrine and Social Progress. By Frank Parsons New York: B. W. Heusch. \$1.50.

A book may have misleading, exaggerated, false statements, and yet be stimulating and not entirely useless. Mr. Parsons's posthumous book is an example. Its spirit is fine; its reasoning sometimes is. He says that among some ancient people the criminal law was practically 100 per cent. of the whole. But was it so in the Mosaic or in the Babylonian law? Further, he says that today criminal law is less than one per cent. of all. He regards the criminal law as scaffolding for the building of the new co-operative nature; when that is built, we are to pull away the scaffolding. Now, as a matter of fact, if any criminal law has died, it is because the crime has ceased to be possible or is no longer a crime, as heresy or lese-majesty, and further, the scope of the criminal law has very much extended, as for embezzlement and forgery; mankind has not discarded many crimes as uninteresting or bad form. The true statement would be that the proportion of criminals to the entire population is probably less today

than it once was. Then, again, a cynic might say that whereas at one time there was but one criminal in the world, there are now several! Again, Mr. Parsons leads the blind to the old fallacy that as there are "several hundred bulky volumes" of decisions and precedents issued by forty-six States, and many English speaking jurisdictions, a judge may find a precedent in any one of them to form his decision in the case before him to his own sense of justice. In reality this is nonsense; a Massachusetts judge has to follow the precedents of his own courts and the United States courts. They are as scripture; he may be fortified in doubtful cases by an Oklahoma case, but the Oklahoma case is not authority; it is more like commentary; certainly, it is not scripture in Massachusetts.

An Introductory History of England. By C. R. L. Fletcher. Two vols. Pp. xvii, 583; x, 351. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$3.50.

Mr. Fletcher is a versatile and somewhat erratic devotee of Clio. He has done serious and valuable work, notably in editing Carlyle's "French Revolution." More recently he collaborated with Rudyard Kipling in producing a history which should have the effect of cultivating feverish loyalty—or shall we say jingoism—in the breasts of the young Britons who read it. The volumes now under review were written for those boys who find history intolerably dull. The author says:

"My own view is that English history should be an inheritance from childhood; that its legends and its romance should grow into our thoughts from very early years, and should expand themselves with the expansion of our minds; that we should feel history and dream it rather than learn it as a lesson. . . . For English history as part of a school curriculum, or as a means of education, I have no such regard at all. Education is not the acquisition of information."

Holding this rather old-fashioned opinion and possessing both an easy style and a good control of his materials, Mr. Fletcher can never be accused of dullness. American readers will find no other elementary book on English history quite so entertaining. It is full of surprises. The story of Waterloo is told in three apocryphal letters, all of them

lively and ingenious compositions. Nothing worth while seems to have happened since Waterloo. The author has "little heart to follow my hero, Castlereagh, as he fights his gallant and losing battle against the forces of democracy." He does not like the so-called reforms and movements of the past century; for they have, he believes, two mainsprings, "first a desire to increase the material welfare of the mass of the people, and secondly, an echo from across the channel about 'Natural Rights' and 'Government in Accordance with Principles.'" We are left in little doubt that England has made a shameful conquest of herself! But until its tragic close the book does much to divert the reader, as by the chapter headings, which occasionally take the form of a bad pun or of a Greek or French quotation. Not that the pill is all sugar; tho easy to take, it will do as much good as some bitter medicines.

Great Educators of Three Centuries. By Frank Pierrepont Graves. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

Professor Graves, the author of a comprehensive *History of Education*, the third volume of which is in preparation, *Great Educators of Three Centuries*, is biographical in its character and contains much interesting material not properly belonging to the historical survey given in the more extended work. The men of original genius as educators are discussed and the influence of their work on modern education neither minimized nor exaggerated. The author begins with that stout Puritan, John Milton, and his *Tractate of Education*, and closes his list of great educators with the name of Herbert Spencer, passing in review Bacon, Ratich, Comenius, Locke, Francke, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Herbart, Froebel, Mann, and many far-sighted and far-thinking schoolmasters less known to the unprofessional reader, during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A very interesting suggestion of the book is of the swift transmission of ideas, a seed-thought blown on the wind from country to country, taking root in a new soil, and flourishing there better than in its first habitat, in some instances; rotably in the surprising fact that the kinder-

garten of Germany, the land of its origin, is inferior to that of other countries. A critical comparison between Pestalozzi and Herbart, shows Professor Graves's insight into the essential points of the teaching of each. Students of pedagogy will find this introduction to the personality of great educators more attractive than the study of abstract theory.

History of Ethics Within Organized Christianity. By Thomas Cuming Hall, D. D., Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

In this scholarly work the student of Christianity is furnished with a serviceable and much needed guide to the changes and developments in ethical theory which have characterized the various epochs of Christian history. Professor Hall's excellent survey covers the Greek, Roman and Hebrew conceptions on which early Christianity was ethically founded and nourished, and extends to the age succeeding Hume and Kant, when the unstable post-Reformation systems were shattered by the decay of authoritative, absolutism, and ethics became a subject of scientific investigation and construction. The scope of the book makes impossible the record and discussion of details, but the generalizations are based upon a careful examination of the available sources, and the judgments are broad and fair-minded. In the first part of the volume the syncretistic character of Christianity is clearly revealed and the gradual substitution of dogmatic and ecclesiastical interests for ethical passion in the developing organization is faithfully and sometimes strikingly set forth. Yet the later history emphasizes the fact that the ethical elements are the most permanent and powerful, and shows how their leavening force has been breaking one by one the old fetters of authoritative narrowness and exclusion until there is no longer a dividing line between sacred and secular, and religion, instead of being the source of moral distinctions, must itself be measured and judged by ethical standards. Professor Hall's own intense devotion to the simple ethics of Jesus—now after centuries of ecclesiastical obscuration again coming to its

own—shines thru every chapter and enlivens many a page that would otherwise be dreary reading.

The Fool in Christ. By Gerhart Hauptmann, translated by Thomas Seltzer. New York: W. B. Huebsch. \$1.50.

Emanuel Quint is an elusive figure and to the reviewer an unpleasant one. If he is intended by Hauptmann, as appears, to represent Christ returned to earth and seeking a parallel destiny in Germany to the story of the life lived in Palestine; or if he is simply the "pure-hearted Fool" of Parsifal, sensitive to the beauty and divinity of the central figure in the Gospels, and eager to follow in His footsteps to the least detail, there is in either case too much insistence upon his weakness, irresolution and vacillation. We pity Quint, and feel the charm of his gentleness and sweetness of nature, but we cannot admire him. He is too feeble a character, too uncertain of himself and of his message. He is not only ignorant of life; he is terrified at it. He cannot understand himself, and the reader shares his bewilderment. Hauptmann is very clever in his suggestion as to the ease with which a Quint myth grew up around him and worked upon his troubled brain until he himself believed it. But he seems to have apprehended only one side of Christ's character as it has been preserved for us in the Gospel narratives; he misses altogether its elements of dignity and strength. Quint is more like Parsifal than Christ; more like the unhappy, self-tormenting hero of "Hilligenlei," by Gustav Fransson, than like the man who "spoke with authority and acted without hesitancy." Both Fransson and Hauptmann miss the serenity and sanity of Christ's character.

Love's Crucible. By Mary Shepardson Pomeroy. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.35.

This story has the double interest of being the posthumous work of an able, thoughtful woman, and also the author's first and only novel. The story is that of a waif, left carelessly to the scant mercy of a grasping boarding-house keeper; rescued from drudgery and given a few years of schooling by the still scantier mercy of a man of pleasure,

only to become his mistress; and later, thru an automobile accident, brought for the first time so effectually under the purifying influence of a Christian home as to awaken within her a soul. Thru the ennobling love of a good man she resolves to redeem herself, and by hard work, manual, mental and spiritual, and after struggles, discouragements and temptations, she finds, at last, friends, relatives and home, and strength. Mrs. Pomeroy was the wife of a well-known Boston physician, and the daughter of Dr. Shepardson, founder of the Woman's College of Denison University. The spiritual power of this book gave promise of greater success as a writer had her life been spared.

American Permian Reptiles. By Samuel W. Williston. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

Professor Williston is not one of those paper paleontologists who from the fragment of a single fossil will construct an entire theory of evolution with a system of cosmical metaphysics on top of it. Altho no one is better qualified to speak with authority in this field, he confines himself in this work almost entirely to the description of specimens and does not venture into the speculations, so fascinating to the layman, as to looks, habits and genealogy. Professor Williston insists that the chief need is "more facts, *many more facts*," and he is not above going himself to Texas and digging up more facts. The volume is handsomely printed and illustrated, with thirty-eight plates of drawings and photographs of the fossil bones of the new species described.

Literary Notes

....A series of articles on *The Woman Movement in America* published in *The Chicago Sunday Tribune* has been collected by the author, Belle Squire, and published by McClurg (\$2). There are some very interesting facts about the colonial women, notably Anne Hutchinson and Margaret Brent, and it is fully illustrated with portraits of the ablest women of the nineteenth century, such as Frances Willard, Lucy Stone, Mary Livermore and Clara Barton. The chapters open with dramatic episodes in the lives of the Quaker, Abolitionist, Crusader, Reformer, or whatever character the spirit of progress assumed at the moment.

....The title of Dr. William H. Thomson's new volume is hardly descriptive of its contents. The essays which go to make it up refer occasionally to incidents connected with the *Life and Times of the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob* (Funk; \$1.20), but they add little of value to our knowledge of the period even by way of illustration. The book is not worthy, in form or substance, to be styled "a supplement" to the author's father's work "The Land and the Book," which for more than half a century has been an invaluable aid to Bible students.

....With an unusual sense of all the values of rhythm and a striking power in the manipulation of words in picture-making, James Stephens in his *Hill of Vision* (Macmillan; \$1.25) hovers very near the gate so vividly described by Milton—the gate where various strange unshapely figures conversed with their master shortly before access was made easy between Pandemonium and the newly created Earth. Yet he has a power of beauty when he soars into a sweeter atmosphere, and few master his trade better than he does in the finer range of his "Prelude."

....The critical edition of the *Œuvres de François Rabelais*, published at Paris by Honoré and Edouard Champion, is, undoubtedly, the definitive one. Volume one, quarto, with a fine reproduction of a seventeenth century portrait, preserved at Montpellier, as frontispiece, has come to us; the subscription price is 15 francs. The general editor is Prof. Abel Lefranc, of the Collège de France. With him are associated MM. Boulenger, Clouzot, Dorveaux, Plattard and Sainéan. This first volume (pp. cliii, 214) contains the prologue and 32 chapters of *Gargantua*. The notes occupy more space than the text itself; but here is a case where that state of things is indeed proper.

....Biblical criticism may be seen from two quite different standpoints in Prof. Willis J. Beecher's *Reasonable Biblical Criticism* (S. S. Times; \$1.50) and the four addresses on *The Higher Criticism* (Doran; 50 cents), by Prof. S. R. Driver and Dr. A. F. Kirkpatrick. The latter volume presents clear and forceful arguments for the legitimacy, need and value of the critical work done by those scholars whose main conclusions are repudiated as unreasonable by Professor Beecher. One is inclined to think, however, that the real basis of their rejection is Professor Beecher's own theory of inspiration, and it is hardly to be expected that his book will accomplish its avowed purpose of making "orthodox ideas" of Biblical criticism "appeal to the thinking of the present generation."

....Is your vacation on its way, or are you on the way toward vacation? In either case *The Pipesmoke Carry* is a very little book, and it will fit snugly in your breast pocket. The author, Bert Leston Taylor (the Chicago Tribune's "B. L. T."), has smoked his woodland brand of pipe tobacco in his city apartment; in the rings of strong smoke he has found pictures of camp-fires and canoeing. His style is delightful, and the decorations by C. B. Falls are modestly, but more than moderately, effective. (Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co.; \$1.)

....Richard Davey tells "the true stories of the strange lives of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and of the Ladies Katherine and Mary Grey, Sisters of Lady Jane Grey, the Nine-Days' Queen" in the volume which he entitles *The Sisters of Lady Jane Grey and Their Wicked Grandfather* (Dutton; \$3). The book is an excellent example of the type of historical love-story popular today, altho in justice to the author, who performs his task soberly and competently, it must be added that the adventures described are unknown to most readers of English history. The volume is generously illustrated.

....For school and home Bible reading one of the best helps that has been made by way of editing is *The Old Testament Narrative* (Houghton Mifflin; \$1.50), by Alfred Dwight Sheffield. Modern forms of printing are followed and divisions are made into paragraphs, sections and chapters. The classic English version is used, with here and there a well authenticated emendation in the interest of clearness and accuracy. Practically all of the narrative portion of the Old Testament is given, including several sections from the prophets and the Apocrypha. The notes, introduction and illustrations are founded on an up-to-date knowledge of Biblical criticism and archeology, and furnish real assistance to the intelligent reader.

....A *China Year Book* is a new thing, for a new nation, which is yet the oldest. It is edited by H. T. M. Bell and H. G. W. Woodhead, who gained their competency as editors of leading English papers in China. This is a very compact and complete duodecimo of nearly five hundred pages, and gives geographical, commercial, agricultural, sociological and religious conditions, with an abundance of statistical information, and the documents which bear on Chinese constitutional development, up to the time when the revolution acquired strength enough to shake the ancient empire. It is an indispensable volume for statesmen and students of current history. (Dutton; \$3.50.)

....A new series of *Letters to My Son*, by Winnifred James (Moffat, Yard & Co.; \$1), has the same charm as the preceding volume in the delineation of the loving care with which the writer makes preparation for wholesome surroundings for the unborn son. Yet we find a note of unreality in both books. We do not feel that a prospective mother ever could write them so; they are really addressed to the mature reader and try to tell a story. While a real mother who dreaded that she might not survive to know her child might leave a little note full of loving thought for him, these somewhat studied letters are unnatural.

....*Little Corky* (McClurg; \$1.35) is supposed to be a novel of American conditions, dealing, as it does, with a traction company in one of the large cities of the East. The heroine is a young woman of limitless wealth, who owns a bit of property much coveted by the company for a new power-house. Several fires occur, and the hero, who is none other than superintendent of the traction company, is regarded as an incendiary by his enemies. After many foolish situations which amount to nothing; after much foolish temper on the part of the heroine; after another big fire in which the hero nearly loses his life, this uncharacteristic novel draws to a close. Not, however, before the author, Edward Hungerford, drags in a railroad race, in order to exhibit an easy familiarity with one more subject.

....Nina H. Kennard's *Lafcadio Hearn* (Appleton; \$2.50) is in some ways the most comprehensive account of that remarkable man of letters. Doubtless the book would be a better one had it been better planned, and reasonably condensed; and there has been carelessness in the proofreading, resulting in numerous slips of minor importance. Moreover, Mrs. Kennard is no practised critic, such as we would choose to discuss so exquisite a stylist as Hearn came to be. She is at least a fair-minded and moderate chronicler, and her book supplements what Mrs. Wetmore has told us of Hearn's life—disposing for all time of some of the Hearn "legend," and discreetly hinting at something of the love of Hearn for Mrs. Wetmore (Miss Bisland) herself. Mrs. Kennard has the advantage of knowing Hearn's Irish kin, and of having read his letters to Mrs. Atkinson, his half-sister, some of which are published in her book.

....Few leaders in the Protestant Episcopal Church have shown more true heroism and devotion than the late Bishop William Hobart Hare, of South Dakota. He began his great work for the Indians as Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, and amid unusual difficulties and dis-

couraging experiences he laid firm foundations for the religious and educational development of his people. After years of hardship and struggle with ill health he saw the fruits of his labors and patience in the enlargement of his diocese and the expansion of his influence. Mr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe has published a good-sized volume in which *The Life and Labors of Bishop Hare, Apostle to the Sioux* (Sturgis; \$2.50), are pictured largely in language taken from the Bishop's addresses, letters and other writings. Altho the account is a little disjointed and too much like patchwork, it is well worth reading for the light it throws on a richly endowed, determined, high-souled servant of a needy and often helpless people.

Pebbles

"THE saddest hour," sings a poet, "is just after sunset." Evidently he doesn't have to get up at 6.00 a. m. in the winter time.—Logan (W. Va.) *Banner*.

MISS QUIZZ.—Have you ridden in Charlie's new auto?

Mrs. Malaprop.—Yes; it was lovely. There was some osculation, but it didn't bother me a bit.—*Brooklyn Life*.

"I FORGOT something," said the husband as he came back.

"Yes," pouted the wife; "you forgot to kiss me."

"That may be; but what I came back for was my overshoes."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

'Twas in the swampy afternoon,
When first the Noctab fritters forth,
I came upon a Kamaroon—
Believe me, by the harvest moon
I thought it was a Snorth!

Since morning in the net he lay,
Enveloped in a massive tome
(That well might flourish for a day);
But what amazed me was the way
It vitrified his dome.

"Can this be only as it should?"
I asked the man who held the score.
He peered across the pickle wood,
And answered, as he backward stood,
"He'll swallow many more!"

And now the Wood took up the grind
Of bookworms in the mango trees,
Nor any trace was left behind.
"Long might I search," I mused, "to find
Such pure events as these.

"Far better, if the tokens lie,
And all within my noodle's soup,
Or concentrated mustard pie,
To circulate my hat, and die
Of cerebrallic croup."

—*Life*.

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Party Treachery and Anarchy.

THE introduction of the direct primary system into nominations is creating a condition of anarchy in the Republican party and may at any time do the same in the Democratic party; and yet it has not been clearly recognized that this is the cause. Let us give the case needed consideration.

The delegates to the national Presidential convention for the Republican party have been hitherto elected by delegated conventions of the State or the Congressional districts. They were appointed to select not a candidate for the Presidency, but to select Electors, who shall later elect a President. Yet these Electors were themselves instructed for whom to vote, for the party Presidential convention has settled that matter for them, and never a case has been known where an Elector voted, as he might, for a candidate other than the man on whom the party as a whole had determined at its Presidential convention. He has not dared to vote otherwise. The Presidential convention was his authority. It alone had made the decision as to the candidate, and to vote

for some personal favorite instead of the one whom the people thru their delegated convention had chosen would be treachery openly flaunted, which no man could dare be guilty of.

But now the condition is changed. The Republicans of Pennsylvania have themselves voted individually, not by a convention, and by a handsome majority, that the man they wish for President is Theodore Roosevelt and not William H. Taft. They have also in their conventions selected their delegates to the national convention. Their leader, Mr. Flinn, one of the two rival Pennsylvania bosses, tries his best to get Mr. Roosevelt nominated, with what success we do not know as we write, but the bitterness between the two factions is extreme, and Mr. Flinn declares that as Elector he will not vote for Mr. Taft if he has the Republican nomination, but will vote—and the other Pennsylvania Electors will follow him, for Mr. Roosevelt. A similar threat is made from other States. That is, they say they will not obey the convention, but will obey the will of the people of their States.

It is a direct conflict of authority, the authority of the national convention or that of the people of the State as expressed in its primary. The case is not as clear as it might be and hitherto has been. We are not ready to say that to obey the will of the State is treachery. And yet a leading Republican paper of Pennsylvania thus characterizes the failure of an Elector who refuses to obey the decision of the party convention:

"To have done otherwise would have caused an Elector to be branded as a Benedict Arnold or an Iscariot as guilty of the foulest treachery. No one could have held up his head in this country after such a betrayal and apparently no one ever thought of doing so base an act. . . . Have we fallen on an evil day and generation when good faith shall no longer control in politics? We think not. Republican Electors will vote for the nominees of the Republican convention. To do otherwise after election without having giving notice of their intention before election would be the basest treason. If they make clear in advance that this is their intention Republicans will know how to treat them."

This year for the first time we have had in certain States nominations to the party conventions by popular direct primaries, in which every citizen was

allowed by a direct vote to declare whom he wished to be the party's candidate. These were positive directions to the delegates as to whom they should vote for at the Republican convention in Chicago or the Democratic convention in Baltimore. In this same way Electors are chosen: Are the Electors the servants of the nominating conventions, as they hitherto have been, or are they the servants of the people who have never before, but who do now, directly instruct them for whom they shall vote? We think that, as hitherto, the Electors are the servants of the convention, but it is not as clear as it was. When the delegates to the convention were not elected by the people, but by delegated local conventions, the will of the people was less defined. The local conventions might be under control of local bosses or of a State boss; but now the people themselves speak; and when factional feeling runs high, and each faction stoutly objects to the candidate of the other, it is not difficult to get up a fair argument that the will of the people should not be annulled. That is not our position, for we hold that in real fact Pennsylvania chose her delegates with implied instructions to submit, and pledging her voters to submit to the will of the majority in the convention. Yet, we say, this decision is not as incontrovertible as it was. We are brought into possible confusion and anarchy by the fact that in certain States the old delegated convention plan prevails, while in others we have the direct primary. Very likely, four years hence, all the States will have adopted the new direct primary, and in going into it they will pledge themselves to submit to the will of the majority as expressed by delegates to the Presidential conventions.

The threat from certain States of rebellion against the decision of the Republican convention may begin to give fresh vitality to the Electoral College. Hitherto it has been a farce. An Elector who has personal choice will be a new feature. We can imagine the case in which the party convention will cease to be worth while, when the people will have spoken their direct voice, and given the will of their several States to their Electors. Then the Electors will meet

and will have to harmonize the rival claims and select President and Vice-President. We do not see but that this may be the better way. It would be curious if the direct primary should galvanize into fresh vitality the almost defunct body of Presidential Electors created by our Constitution.

The present difficulty is not one that concerns the Republican party only; it may at any time confront the Democratic party as well. The difference between the Democratic factions even now is hardly less radical than is the case with the Republicans. One would say, to hear Mr. Bryan condemn Governor Harmon or Congressman Underwood, that the radical Democrats could not vote for a conservative of their party. Conditions may become such that a Democratic Elector may hold his fealty to the voters of his State superior to that due his Presidential convention. It depends in either party on the depth of the cleavage between the radical and conservative factions.

It is not at all unlikely that the direct primary will be tried in many other States. If so, it should have a fair chance not to break down. It should be guarded against excessive expenditure for corruption, and there is a needed guard to protect each party against the intrusion of the opposing party's votes. The new system has not wholly worked well; let it be given a square deal.

The Democratic Convention

AFTER the November elections in 1910 it was seen that the Democrats, if they should use wisely their newly gained power in the House and at State capitals, could approach this year's Presidential election with much confidence. Their advantage was due to popular disapproval of the Payne-Aldrich revision of the tariff. It has been retained. Their action in the House with respect to the tariff has been approved, we think, by a majority of the people, and their record there in legislation concerning other subjects has been, on the whole, a good one. To the political advantage gained by reason of the Republican tariff blunder has now been added the effect of a great quarrel in the Republican party, and

prominent Democrats are saying that any one who may be nominated at Baltimore for the Presidency will be elected.

The Democratic convention will follow the convention of the Republicans, and its action may be determined in some measure by what the Republicans do this week at Chicago. At the time when these words are written we cannot foresee what the Chicago convention will do, altho it seems probable that Mr. Taft will have a majority on the first ballot. If he is nominated, and if there is no organized bolt, many followers of Mr. Roosevelt will be ready to vote for a progressive Democrat. If Mr. Roosevelt is nominated, many supporters of Mr. Taft will refrain from voting or will vote for the Democratic nominee. An organized bolt, with a Roosevelt third ticket, would, of course, split the party. Under certain conditions, due to the action at Chicago, the Democratic leaders may be inclined to nominate a conservative; under other conditions they may prefer a progressive or radical. Men of each type are in the group of Democratic candidates for the nomination.

Writing for *THE INDEPENDENT* in January last, Speaker Champ Clark, one of these candidates, said:

"One thing is clear as crystal—in order to win we must hold all the voters we had in 1908 and draw to us about 800,000 who were against us then."

He was arguing that progressive or insurgent Republicans could get the legislation they desired only by supporting Democratic nominees. But he referred to the election of 1908, and did not take into account the more recent election of 1910, which exhibited a political revolution and may have foreshadowed a continuing alliance of the needed 800,000 voters with the Democratic party on the tariff issue. Still, if the Democratic party desires to retain the support of those who came over to it in 1910, it must insist upon its tariff revision plan. This it has been doing. And if it would attract independent voters in the so-called doubtful States—three of which are New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—voters who have been classed as independents in recent national elections, as well as those Republicans who may be

driven to independent action this year by the nominations at Chicago, it must show wisdom in making its nominations at Baltimore. Extraordinary conditions in the opposing party, offering an unusual advantage, will not warrant unwise and careless action in the Democratic convention.

Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson are at the head of the list. There is a conflict of testimony as to the number of delegates which each of these candidates has, but Mr. Clark is leading. Still, the claims of his friends give him less than half the convention, and about 240 less than the required two-thirds. Following Governor Wilson in the list are Representative Underwood and Governor Harmon. In addition there are States' "favorite sons," who will have complimentary votes at the beginning. Some time ago we spoke of the qualifications and records of all these gentlemen, and we recently directed attention to certain public utterances of Mr. Clark which are cited to his disadvantage. It is expected by some that several successive ballots will fail to give two-thirds to Mr. Clark or Governor Wilson, and that the convention will then turn to Mr. Bryan.

The delegates, and especially those whose advice will have much weight, should carefully consider the qualifications of each aspirant and be just to all. In the remarks we have quoted, Mr. Clark holds that success will require much more than the party's vote. Mr. Clark, in our judgment, is not stronger than his party, and is weaker than his party in certain parts of the country. His nomination would probably hold for the ticket those voters who have come to the party on account of the tariff, but we cannot see that it would attract those who ordinarily ignore party lines for other reasons. We shall not attempt to say how it would be regarded by Republicans made independent by party division at Chicago. Governor Wilson, altho he has no legislative record and experience, would be more acceptable to the average independent voter of the ordinary type. Mr. Bryan has not been directly identified with the party's recent tariff projects, but his nomination would not, we presume, repel the tariff con-

verts, altho we cannot see that, with this exception, he would command a larger vote than has been given to him in the past. If he should be nominated, however, the quarrel in the Republican party might increase his vote. We have heard Republicans who opposed him for years say they would gladly vote for him now if Mr. Roosevelt should be the Republican nominee. The convention should not permit Mr. Bryan's bitter opposition to Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood prevent a just consideration of their qualifications. Because Mr. Underwood is a Southern man he may not be "available," as the politicians say, but he has done good work in the House. The record of Governor Harmon's administration in Ohio, and of his service as Attorney-General, proves that he is not a reactionary.

The Delegate Contests at Chicago

WHEN the Republican National Committee finished its work last Saturday night, contests affecting 254 seats had been considered. Decisions in favor of 235 Taft delegates had been made, and 19 of the 254 Roosevelt contestants had been accepted. The proceedings had been carefully reported by the press associations, and many of the prominent newspapers of the country had published from 8,000 to 10,000 words of the report every day. Nothing had been concealed. In a very large majority of the cases the decisions had been made by unanimous vote. Altho nearly twenty members of the committee are supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, there were but few contests in which they could vote for the men who desired to be delegates in his interest. As a rule, the contests in the South had been manufactured, and had no basis in law or morals. One of the few newspapers that are recognized as Roosevelt organs—it is owned by Mr. Frank A. Munsey—has published the following explanation:

"For psychological effect, as a move in practical politics, it was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on these early Taft selections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand in the game. That is the whole story of the larger number of Southern contests that were started early. It was never expected that they would

be taken very seriously; they served a useful purpose, and now the national committee is deciding them in favor of Taft, in most cases without real division."

But when the committee unanimously rejected these contestants, who had been brought forward "for psychological effect," Mr. Roosevelt cried loudly and repeatedly that he and the American people had been robbed or shamefully defrauded. He overlooked the fact that his own friends in the committee had not been able to vote for these men.

He had spoken with much indignation about the Taft delegates in Indiana, who were opposed before the committee by Roosevelt contestants. In March last he denounced the primary election in Indiana as "a criminal farce." The State's delegation, he said, did not represent the people, whose will had been "reversed by fraud," and the delegation's action was "not binding on the rank and file of the party in Indiana." Mr. Taft well knew, he added, that "the delegates elected for him in Indiana" represented "bare-faced fraud," and Mr. Taft "stood guilty of approving and encouraging the fraud."

But when the Indiana contests were taken up by the committee, last week, the Taft delegates at large and all the Taft district delegates except two were seated by unanimous vote, and upon the motion of prominent friends of Mr. Roosevelt, one of these being Senator Borah. The evidence in favor of these Taft delegates was conclusive. Mr. Borah said that even if Mr. Roosevelt's nomination had depended upon the acceptance of the Roosevelt contestants, he could not have voted for them. On the same day, however, Mr. Roosevelt published an article in which he repeated his charge of cheating and fraud, saying that in many cases in Indiana—

"—the Taft delegates represent absolutely nothing but fraud as vulgar, as brazen and as cynically open as any ever committed by the Tweed régime in New York forty-odd years ago."

And yet Senator Borah, Frank B. Kellogg, Cecil Lyon, William A. Ward and all the other Roosevelt members of the committee were voting for these delegates, and against the men set up against them. Two or three days later, Mr. Roosevelt said the action of the committee against his contestants was that of

thieves. This must have been relished by his friends who had helped to make the decisions unanimous.

At the end of the hearings, five Governors, with William Flinn and half a dozen other supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, address to the committee a letter from which we take the following:

"We advise you, in order that hereafter the matter may be one of record, that you are prostituting your positions, violating every tenet of fair dealing and decency, and assassinating the Republican party. You are perpetrating gross frauds. . . . We and the Republicans we represent will not tolerate or submit to your illegal, outrageous and larcenous acts. . . . Unless you rescind your fraudulent decisions, upon you shall rest the responsibility for the attempts to assassinate the party, and for all time to come you will have the contempt and execration of all liberty loving, square thinking and reputable citizens."

The record shows that this attack was unwarranted, and that, as we have said, in a large majority of the cases the Roosevelt members voted against the Roosevelt contestants. "On the highest possible authority," said, last week, the convention correspondent of the paper whose explanation of the Southern contests we have quoted, "it can be said that Colonel Roosevelt is going to be a candidate for President, no matter what burglary may be attempted by the Taft organization." This announcement may have been suggested by those who signed the letter address to the committee.

And now Mr. Roosevelt is in Chicago for the very purpose of encouraging and directing his supporters to claim everything, and to persuade Taft delegates to violate their promise and instructions. It is such a mad and boisterous demand for the highest office as the country has never seen before, and it is to be hoped will never see again. Mr. Roosevelt should be defeated at Chicago, and if not there, then at the polls in November.

Harvard as a "National" University

"It is an excellent thing for the University that the Associated Harvard Clubs are to meet in New York this year," writes the editor of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, "for the meeting will expose Eastern Harvard men most thoroughly to the idea that Harvard is a national

university and has a mission to the nation at large."

The national character of Harvard University has been a favorite subject for emphasis at Cambridge in recent years. It is, moreover, acted upon as well as discussed. The exchange of professors with foreign universities became a practice in the consulship of Dr. Eliot. Under President Lowell, professors are exchanged with our own Western and Middle Western colleges as well. No longer is Harvard a Massachusetts institution. And in only one respect is the university parochial today. That is in the organization of its club life.

"The Problem of Democracy at Harvard," which is made the subject of an essay in a recent issue of the *Harvard Advocate*, would perhaps almost cease to be a problem but for the too centralized system of social organization. As the undergraduate author of the essay just cited shows, the sophomore club of 100 members, which is the nucleus of all "worth while" social clubs at Harvard, elects over 54 per cent. of all the "Gold Coast" sophomores and less than 1 per cent. of the rest of the class—that is, of those lodging in college dormitories and houses not in the Mount Auburn street quarter. Looking at the subject from a different angle, the graduates of high schools furnish less than 1 per cent. of the membership. Paternalism can scarcely hope to correct the puerilities of college clubs. The courageous attempt of Woodrow Wilson was what wrecked his Princeton administration. Yet the self-examination which Harvard is giving herself can scarcely fail to exert a wholesome effect upon her social system.

Meanwhile, the best news that can possibly come out of Cambridge in the near future is the fulfilment of President Lowell's plan for a great freshman dormitory, where the entering class may be thrown together, where its members can enjoy an equality of street address if not an equality of antecedent opportunity, and where the personal influence of resident instructors may be counted upon to exert itself as it has failed to do under the old system.

Harvard may then be as "national" in its social system as it is in educational equipment and membership.

The Need for Vacations

So much has been said and quite rightly in recent years about the great reductions in the death rate in our large cities and the consequent lengthening of the average of human life, that many people seem to think that fewer personal precautions are needed now to live long than were required a half century ago. It has been said that in proportion to the population, at the present time there are probably one-fifth more people alive above the age of fifty than even a generation ago. As a consequence many people seem to think that life now is a much easier matter than formerly; and that the necessity for vacations and periods of rest is not so great as it used to be. In New York City, for instance, the death rate in the course of a little more than a generation has been reduced from 30 to under 15 per thousand on the average. Surely this indicates, most people will argue, that there is much less reason for solicitude about health than in the past and much less need for sacrifices to preserve it.

Statistics are very curious things. Figures do not lie, but they can be made to lie, and often unconsciously and indeliberately those who quote them accomplish wonderful feats in this direction. The editors of medical journals have agreed to accept as a guiding maxim an expression which deserves apparently to be in a prominent place in the note book of every one who has much to do with the handling of statistics. The editorial expression is there are three kinds of lies: lies, — lies and statistics. The epithet for — lies may be supplied according to the temper and the religious character of the individual.

The statistics with regard to the death rate, while they are eminently encouraging and incontrovertibly true, and while they undoubtedly represent wonderful improvement in health, are not at all what they are thought to be by those who would argue that they signify a diminution of the need for personal precautions as to health if life is to be maintained and old age reached. For instance, not long since it was suggested that we should go slow in building hos-

pitals in our large cities, and especially the great, costly institutions that have now become the rule—and very properly, for the municipality owes it to itself to take care of its citizens, however poor they may be, in a manner befitting not them, but itself—for if the present reduction in the death rate continued there will soon not be nearly so much need for hospitals as is now the case. It is to be supposed that morbidity, sickness in general, will be reduced at least in proportion to the mortality. Therefore hospitals may become to some extent useless.

This argument represents a total misapprehension of the true significance of our mortality statistics. So far from reducing the necessity for hospitals, our lowered mortality rate really represents a factor that will call for ever-increasing hospital facilities. The reduction in the death rate has come mainly in the early years of life. Nature used to eliminate the weaklings in early childhood, but now we have modified that to a great extent, but death is still with us and is likely to continue to be, and his harvest has simply been increased in the years after middle life. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* not long since printed editorially the estimate that while deaths were fewer under thirty to a marked degree, between thirty and forty there had been only about 2 per cent. of reduction in the death rate, and in all subsequent decades there was an increase in the number of deaths. Between forty and fifty there were actually 17 per cent. more deaths than there had been a generation ago.

These are the deaths from degenerative disease. While our mortality rate from smallpox has become a vanishing quantity, and all the other infectious diseases have been taking fewer and fewer victims every year, deaths from heart disease, from kidney disease and from cancer have been on the increase. These are the diseases that require hospital treatment very often. When individuals die young they are usually treated at their homes, but in later years sufferers, especially from prolonged diseases such as occur in connection with degenerations of the kidneys, of the heart and

arteries, and of the cells in malignant disease, are likely to be for some considerable time in hospital care. In spite of our falling death rate we shall actually need more, not less hospital facilities in the future.

In the older time when infectious diseases were common, epidemics frequent, and sanitary regulations imperfect, children and youths died from them in their early years. They were the weaklings, without strong resistive vitality. When not subjected to the dangers of infectious disease they live longer, but do not accomplish the full span of life, and are likely to break down just about the time of their maturity, thirty-five to forty somewhere, and then the end is not far off. We have not changed human nature a single bit. We have only modified some of the conditions under which it is to live its life. The individual man, however, must still take care of himself, not abuse his vitality, maintain a proper order in life, and above all avoid such strains and strenuousness as will lead to degenerative processes. Unless he does this, life is likely to be shortened just at the time when it is most valuable, and the death process is likely to be prolonged and full of suffering.

Those who would argue that men may now with more impunity give themselves up to hard work, and that in the healthy living conditions of our large cities there is less need of vacations and of definite periods of rest every day, with complete diversion from thoughts of business, are making an egregious mistake. On the contrary, we need more care of health than ever, for the majority of those alive, and we need rest, and vacations, and the avoidance of that over-strenuousness supposed to accomplish so much, but that really only fusses and does not get anything genuinely worth while accomplished. A French visitor denominated this the land of the strenuous life, and probably in our large cities the expression is true. Probably also that is the reason why our death rate from heart disease, arterial disease of various kinds, and from Bright's disease has been going up. Undoubtedly that was the reason why something more than one-sixth more deaths occur in the decade from forty to fifty than used to

be the case, and a corresponding rise is noted in all the decades beyond that.

We have reached the time when men arrange their vacations. There must be no self-deception as regards the meaning of our much-advertised health reports. They represent real advances in hygiene and sanitation, but are not excuses in any sense of the word for any neglect of such personal care of health as has always constituted the only guarantee for continued life. Such care must not be over solicitous or it will defeat its own purpose, for constant, concentrated, strenuous worry about one's health makes the worst kind of strenuous life. Worry rather than work kills. A proper division of time in the day, however, the proper selection of periods of rest, a proper determination of vacation periods, all these represent the common sense of personal hygiene that no advances in public sanitation will ever make superfluous, much less render unnecessary.

We are familiar with **Medical Schools** so-called colleges and universities which have no real faculty, and give no oral teaching, but which exist solely for the fees received for brief instruction, by correspondence, and for the price of degrees conferred, and we smile; but it frightens us to be told that there are medical schools, so called, that are gotten up by physicians who enrich themselves by the fees received, which need no endowment, and which provide no adequate clinical experience. Yet such is the fact, as again reported by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. A class of independent medical schools exists in this country and in Canada the like of which are not to be found anywhere in Europe. In them the teaching is given from books, and not from experience in hospitals, and the study of anatomy is not taught by actual dissection, while the professors are any reputable local physicians who can find time to add teaching to their private practice. In Germany the medical school is a department of the university, under its control, and the professors are chosen for their known competency as adepts in their departments. They always have abundant advantage in hospitals in which

the students learn by actual observation the marks of disease and the proper treatment; and the Government examinations require actual dissection and diagnosis of actual patients with indication of the proper treatment. Three-fourths of our American medical schools have no such really necessary clinical facilities, but almost wholly book and lecture teaching, while the States allow written examinations. Under these circumstances the public cannot be assured of really competent medical service. All we know is that the practitioner has the legal right to put "M. D." after his name, altho he may have been graduated from one of the commercial medical schools in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco, in which the teaching is of a low grade, and the opportunity for dissection or hospital experience at the sick bed has been quite inadequate. We are improving the grade in our best schools of medicine and law, but we need to do more suppression, as we need to extirpate the fake colleges and universities that sell the degree of Ph. D.

Danger to Civil Service We all hoped that the permanence of tenure of office in the civil service had been secured for all time by the passage of laws and by the successive acts of Presidents who had put various classes under the law by competitive examinations. We had imagined that, while the greedy class of politicians did not like it they had been silenced, for we were sure the people approved the better method, which took the civil, like the military service of the country, out of politics. But it must have been by some oversight that the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill has past the House with a "rider" which provides that the terms of the 28,000 employees of the executive departments at Washington shall terminate after five years' service "unless reappointed." This means the spoils system restored at one fell swoop. There must have been a purpose in this, and the friends of the civil service were caught napping. There is no time to be lost, and the country should make protest to the Senate to remove this provision from the bill.

Congress will adjourn very soon, and what is done should be done quickly and energetically. We cannot believe that the Republican Senate, which has stood for a permanent civil service, will consent to this action, which is the expression of as bad an error in tactics and in government as the Democratic party in the House could well be guilty of. We trust that when the matter comes to a conference between the two houses the Senate conferees will hold firm; and they will have the country with them.

Plural Voting Would plural voting be a good thing in this country? We presume there are many people who think so. In Belgium, which we are told is one of the happiest and most prosperous countries in the world, they have plural voting. They have universal suffrage there, which may be a dangerous thing, for the same persons who so warmly praise Belgian social conditions tell us that to universal suffrage "a very valuable corrective is added." Every man who has reached the age of twenty-five has one vote; at the age of thirty-five, if he has children and pays a house tax, he has two votes; or if he is a bachelor and has property valued at \$400, and has \$20 income a year from national bonds, he has two votes. If he has an academic or professional degree he is allowed three votes. Thus 1,000,000 men have one vote each, 400,000 have two votes each, and 300,000 have three each. Thus the two preferred classes have 1,700,000 votes with which to "nullify," we are told, the votes of the "worthless or incompetent." We trust the people better here, with "one man, one vote."

Electrical Power Thru the United States Senate we are in receipt of documents describing the enormous developments of the water powers of the world as generators of electricity. This evolution covers the small streams of our farms as well as the larger streams and waterfalls, like Niagara. We are concerned to note that in the United States, however, the generation of electricity by private concerns costs 50 per cent. more than it does in

Europe. This is not because our electricians are not up to date, but because in the United States we are hampered in the development of water power by the fact that land speculators have gobbled up power sites and are holding these in waiting for advance in prices before the power will be utilized, or are themselves holding the power at higher prices than it would command in foreign countries. This has retarded the natural development of the West, making irrigation more costly, and electricity for farm use restricted. The Senate committee promises a thoro study of the condition of affairs, with the proposition that the United States shall not much longer remain in the rear, not only in the power generated, but in the number of individual plants put into operation. It is believed that agriculture depends more upon the introduction of electric power than upon any other present evolution. Every farm home should have its own irrigation system and its own protection against fire, but more particularly it should have electricity so in hand as to reduce farm labor nine-tenths, and keep well in hand the problem of labor. In France and Austria private concerns are given grants of franchises to produce electricity at minimum cost. Sweden, however, is leading the world in the development of its electrical force, altho its water power is mainly in the far North and its application must be made largely in the southern end of the state. Other topics may attract more attention, owing to their immediate application to social or political affairs, but nothing more vitally touches American life than the development of power that shall be in the hands of the people and all of the people.

A lively letter on the marriage question has appeared in more than one of the Catholic journals, with comments that throw no light on the perplexing question. The writer is one of a club of fourteen girls ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-eight, of Irish and German descent, all supporting themselves, "not from choice but from sheer necessity." They are teach-

ers, nurses, stenographers, bookkeepers, milliners and dressmakers, and all Catholics. She tells why they do not get married:

"We are all willing, nay, anxious to be married, and all we want is a good moral fellow with a fair education and salary. We all agree that the Catholic Church harbors more old maids than any other organization we know of. Why? Because it separates its boys and girls and keeps them separated from the kindergarten grade up. One of a congregation of a thousand souls I am personally acquainted with three boys—the other girls [together] know almost a dozen, and this is a small town. We build magnificent churches, hospitals, convents and schools. We enter our churches as strangers, and as such we leave. Our convents furnish recreation rooms for girls, but you couldn't get a man there with a shotgun. Our schools are closed and locked after business hours. Our boys never extend us invitations; they do not know us. We cannot invite them to our houses; we never meet them."

It is plain why those fourteen young women do not get married. They look over the Protestant fence and things seem better to them there:

"Social life is the religion of the Protestant Church. It is there the girls meet their boy friends. It is there they arrange their social functions; and from my observations it is there they all marry. My own friend I met at a Protestant church, where the club sent me to investigate the social question. . . . Their Sunday school is their club room, and it is there the girls meet boys who are really worth while. Eight of our club girls have beaux, all Protestants, and, unfortunately, all staunch ones. We have all been pulling strings, but I know in my heart it is a case of lose my religion or my friend, and two of our girls have held this agonizing position for five years."

She wants to marry, likes her friend, but her religion, and his, stand in the way. Thus she concludes:

"I am a commercial success, but from trying to keep from falling in love with the wrong man and feeling that I may never meet one of my own faith, future life at twenty-four seems a dull gray. What we need in our Church to promote matrimony is a live wire, one who will take a lesson from the other Church and get busy."

What relief do the editors offer? Only this, that mixt marriages are dangerous, and that "girls seem unwilling to marry a man they consider their intellectual and social inferior," however excellent his moral character. Why should they? It is a hard case.

The rector of a New York church allowed Abdul Baha, teacher of a reformed sect of Mohammedanism, to speak in his church, whereupon *The Churchman* rebuked him. Then the Rev. John H. Melish, another local rector, defended his neighbor, on the ground that the teachings of Abdul Baha are essentially Christian, and that he is "by nature Christian," as his whole doctrine is that of love. *The Churchman* prints Dr. Melish's letter and makes this reply:

"The question is, What is the law of the Church, not, What is the character of Abdul Beha or the nature of his teaching."

The reply is correct, shockingly correct and conclusive; for there is a law of the Church which excludes one not episcopally ordained. Dr. Melish cannot defend himself except by the bold reply of Peter to the Sanhedrim which forbade him to teach in the temple.

The announcement by Justice Hughes that he will not allow his name to be presented as a compromise candidate for the Presidency really muddles the situation. The sharp division in the Republican party, not easy to be healed, seemed to make it unlikely that either Taft or Roosevelt could be elected if nominated, and to suggest the recourse to a candidate acceptable to both factions, and no other was so prominent as Justice Hughes. He refuses, and the convention is left in doubt, for La Follette and Cummins have hardly been considered available. The Democrats have in Governor Wilson a professional historian and scholar new to politics, but no such name appears on the Republican side.

There are 6,000 kosher butcher shops in Greater New York which supply beef and chickens to Jews; and they have shut up shop as a protest against the high prices for meat demanded by the wholesale dealers. That will send their patrons to buy vegetables and fish. But first the Jewish women had attacked the shops and poured kerosene over the meat, so that the shutout followed the strike. Prices seem abnormal, but we are reaching a condition in which there is a real scarcity of supply as compared with the days when farmers had oxen, and the local butcher easily found a cheap local

supply. If we eat less meat it will be none the worse for us.

The number of illiterates in the United States decreased during the decade from 1900 to 1910 from 10.7 per cent. to 7.7 per cent. But that is a monstrous proportion compared with Germany, where there are only three illiterates to 10,000 inhabitants. Of course Southern negroes still bring up our bad eminence, altho the percentage of negro illiterates has fallen from 44.5 to 30.5, while the illiterates of foreign birth remain at 128. There is yet much room for the public school before we can reach the standard of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Germany where there are practically no illiterates. The first demand is for better negro schools in the Gulf States.

It has been sometimes claimed that as Columbus represents the whole continent which he discovered, so the Knights of Columbus are a national and not a religious society. We have evidence on that point in *The Pilot*, owned by Cardinal O'Connell, which, under the heading "Catholic Societies," gives a column each to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The fact that the Knights of Columbus represents a special form of religion is a reason for hesitation about a special holiday in honor of Columbus, as has been asked by that society.

Cable despatches announce that Cardinal Martinelli has been named Cardinal-protector of the Dominican Nuns of Sinsinwawa, Wisconsin, a very large sisterhood, engaged in teaching all over the Middle West. Martinelli is an Augustinian, that is, a friar of Martin Luther's order. There is now no Dominican Cardinal, and the new appointment calls attention to that fact.

We wish to give our hearty endorsement to the pleas in behalf of aid for the sufferers by the Mississippi floods. Thousands of acres of sugar cane have been destroyed, and that industry cannot recover for many years, and when the floods subside it will be too late to plant any crop that will give employment to laborers.

INSURANCE

An Illuminating Decision

UPON a petition from the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis, asking that the State Insurance Board, recently created by an act of the Kentucky Legislature, be enjoined from exercising the authority granted it by the law, three Federal judges—Dennison, Cochran and Hollister, composing a majority of the court—have handed down an opinion dismissing the petition. All the judges of the court concur in the opinion that the motion for an injunction should be denied.

After citing the rule that a Federal court of first instance should not declare as unconstitutional a State law where the question at issue is one of law and not of fact, the majority of the court set forth their reasons for declining to approve the issuance of a preliminary injunction. They state that fire insurance is a commercial necessity and that its character tends to monopoly; that it is practically in the hands of a comparatively small number of insurers who, in many things act together and are so situated as to make the control of rates an easy matter. They also hold that while the business of fire insurance is not impressed with a public use in the sense that the public can demand service, it has at least a quasi-public character as distinguished from a business purely private in its nature. The court then proceeds to say that because of this partial public character the business of fire insurance has been subjected to a system of regulation by the States which would be impossible of application to a private business. The regulations respecting solvency; those limiting the amount of business a company may transact in a year; the amount of commissions it may pay its agents, etc., are mentioned as among those which are unchallenged by the subjects of the regulation yet clearly in violation of an unrestricted right of contract.

The court points out that the commission created by the new law has fixed no rules. It is but an assumption to conclude that it will reduce existing rates and there is no knowledge as yet that its regulation would result in pecuniary in-

jury to the fire insurance companies. Altho the complainant in this case denies the power of the State Board to make any regulation whatever and claims that by reason of such lack of power the whole law is invalid, and although both parties to this suit unite in requesting the court to overlook this consideration and to pass upon the merits of the ultimate question, the court replies that it does not feel compelled to pass upon the request, as it does not rest its decision on the possibly premature character of the act.

The court then observes:

"We do not interpret the act as requiring insurance companies to furnish any information except that which they already have. With this view there is no serious burden in complying with the act up to the time when the commission may make an order claimed to be an invasion of complainant's vested rights. When that time comes, if it involves an imminent danger of losing its license for refusing to comply with such an order, it might present a different situation."

From the opinion thus rendered we gather the following conclusions: Fire insurance is judicially determined to be of a character which tends to monopoly and, that as at present constituted, it does actually make competition in premium rates easy of control; that the business is quasi-public in nature, and, therefore, not entitled to the exemption from State regulation enjoyed by purely private enterprises; and that the main question at issue has been left undetermined by the court because, as the commission has not as yet taken any action at all, the companies' interests are not only not yet affected injuriously, and that until the commission does act it is impossible to hold that they will be injured.

ACCORDING to a newspaper paragraph the first life insurance policy of which the details are on record resulted in a lawsuit. William Gybbons insured himself on June 15, 1583, for £383 against dying in twelve months. He did die on May 18 of the next year, and the disgusted underwriters (the company of those days) contested payment on the plea that he had lived twelve months of twenty-eight days each.

FINANCIAL

National City Bank One Hundred Years Old

THE National City Bank of New York, which received its charter on June 16, 1812, celebrates its one hundredth anniversary this week. The bank's authorized capital was \$2,000,000, but subscriptions were received for only \$800,000 when it opened for business. In 1900 its capital was increased to \$10,000,000, and in 1902 it was further increased to \$25,000,000. Early in its

house. The building was remodeled by McKim, Mead & White, who preserved the original Ionic colonnade on Wall street, but completely altered the interior.

Since the organization of the bank there have been eleven presidents, as follows: Samuel Osgood, 1812-13; William Few, 1813-17; Peter Stagg, 1817-25; Thomas L. Smith, 1825-27; Isaac Wright, 1827-32; Thomas Bloodgood, 1832-44; Gorham A. Worth, 1844-56; Moses Taylor, 1856-82; Percy R. Pyne, 1882-91; James Stillman, 1891-



THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

career the bank subscribed for \$500,000 of the United States loan of 1813, issued to provide means for carrying on the war with Great Britain, and it has participated in every important Government loan since that time. The surplus of the bank was \$2,000,000 in 1886, \$24,000,000 in 1907, and \$34,000,000 in 1911. The National City Bank was for many years located at 52 Wall street, but in 1908 it moved into its present home, formerly used by the United States as a custom

house, and Frank A. Vanderlip, since 1909. According to the last statement, the National City Bank had total resources of \$290,165,606. The capital stock was \$25,000,000, the net surplus \$28,390,534, and the individual deposits \$139,334,641. James Stillman is chairman of the board; Frank A. Vanderlip, president; W. A. Simonson, H. M. Kilborn, J. A. Stillman, J. E. Gardin, Samuel McRoberts and J. T. Talbert, vice-presidents, and A. Kavanagh is cashier.

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Survey of the World

Taft and Sherman Renominated

The Republican National Convention, at Chicago, on Saturday last, renominated President Taft and Vice President Sherman. At the beginning of the day's session, Governor Johnson, of California, a delegate, left the hall, saying he declined to be present while a nomination was made or to be bound by the acts of a convention whose roll of delegates was fraudulent and which had nullified a law of his State. The other California delegates, he added, were in sympathy with him, but at his request they would remain and carry out the general plan of the Roosevelt delegates. His reference to the nullification of a law related to the admission of two Taft delegates from California. The convention then acted upon the Credential Committee's reports as to the remaining contests, the reports being approved. This done, Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, then made an address, saying the Roosevelt delegates could no longer share responsibility for the convention's acts. He attacked the National Committee. "We shall not help you finish scuttling the ship," said he, "but we do not bolt. We sit in silent protest." He read a message from Mr. Roosevelt, who said that the committee, under the direction of Mr. Taft, had stolen eighty or ninety delegates and defeated the will of the people; that the convention, having refused to purge the roll, no longer represented the party; and that he hoped the Roosevelt delegates would decline to vote. He would not release a delegate from an honorable obligation to vote for him, but the convention represented nothing but successful fraud, its nominee would be the beneficiary of fraud, and any one accepting the convention's nomination

would forfeit the right to ask the support of honest men. Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, then read the new platform. Wisconsin offered a La Follette platform as a substitute, but it was tabled after argument had been made. The platform was adopted. For it 666 voted; 53 opposed it and 343 remained silent. Notice had been given that Mr. La Follette would not support any platform that did not contain the main provisions of his own. W. G. Harding of Ohio then nominated Mr. Taft in a long address, reviewing his record and saying he was the greatest Progressive of the age. The nomination was seconded by John Wanamaker and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Michael B. Olbrich, of Wisconsin, then nominated Senator La Follette in a long speech, and this nomination was seconded by R. M. Pollock, of North Dakota. The name of no other candidate was presented. The roll was called. For Mr. Taft 561 voted, for Mr. Roosevelt 107, and 344 were silent. For Senator La Follette 41 votes were cast, for Senator Cummins 17, and for Justice Hughes 2. A movement to give second place on the ticket to Governor Hadley, Senator Cummins or Senator Borah had been unsuccessful, owing, it is said, to Mr. Roosevelt's disapproval. A New York delegate nominated Vice-President Sherman, and Ohio seconded the motion. A roll call showed 597 for Sherman, 21 for Borah, 14 for Hadley, 20 for Charles E. Merriam, of Chicago, 1 for Howard Gillette, of Chicago, 352 silent, and 71 absent. The Roosevelt delegates had begun to seek Orchestra Hall, where a meeting was to be held. This meeting was called to order, after the convention adjourned, by Governor Johnson, and Senator Clapp

took the chair. Roosevelt delegates, alternates and contestants were present. They adopted resolutions declaring that the will of the people had been defeated by fraud, that justice had been denied to them for five days, and that they "hereby" nominated Mr. Roosevelt as the candidate of "our party." Mr. Roosevelt then came in, went to the platform, thanked them for their action and said he would accept the nomination, subject to one condition. The contest was one

bosses, the roll had been fraudulent, he had been cheated out of the nomination, and the permanent success of such practices would mean the downfall of the Republic.—Mr. Taft said that patriotic people were breathing more freely because a serious menace to our Republican institutions had been averted:

"The question at stake was whether the Republican party was to change its attitude as the chief conservator in the nation of constitutional representative government, and was to weaken the constitutional guarantees of life,



THE COLISEUM AT CHICAGO: WHERE THE CONVENTION MET

that could not be settled along old party lines. The principles at stake should appeal to all honest citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats. Therefore he asked those before him to go to their homes and ascertain the sentiment of the people, and then to assemble in mass convention and nominate a progressive candidate on a progressive platform, naming a candidate and making a platform that would appeal to people of all parts of the country, "Republican and Democrat alike." Mr. Roosevelt said: "If you wish me to make the fight I will make it, even if only one State should support me." The convention, he said, had been controlled by sinister political

liberty and property and all other rights declared sacred in the Bill of Rights, by abandoning the principles of the absolute independence of the judiciary, essential to the maintenance of those rights. The campaign carried on to seize the Republican party and make it the instrument of reckless ambition and the unsettling of the fundamental principles of our Government was so sudden and unexpected that time was not given clearly to show to the people and the party the dangers which confronted them. It was sought to break the wise and valuable tradition against giving more than two terms to any man in the Presidency, and the danger from its breach could not be measured. The importance of the great victory which has been achieved cannot be overestimated."

A committee of seven, led by Governor Johnson, has been appointed to confer



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THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WORK IN CHICAGO

with Mr. Roosevelt and to prepare a plan and platform for the coming convention.—At the beginning of the week, Mr. Roosevelt said the talk about a bolt was “all nonsense.” On the night

of the 17th he made a long address in the Auditorium, attacking the National Committee. At the first session of the convention, Governor Hadley’s motion to put Roosevelt contestants on the tem-

porary roll was ruled out of order, after brief debate. Having Wisconsin's votes in mind, the Roosevelt forces made Governor McGovern, of that State, their candidate for temporary chairman. Senator Root was elected by a vote of 558 to 502. There was more talk of a bolt, but Governor Hadley, Governor Deneen and others opposed it. Governor Hadley made a good impression as Roosevelt leader in the debate on a motion to put 92 Roosevelt contestants on the roll. This motion was tabled, 564 to 510, but the proposition was referred to the Credentials Committee. At the first meeting of that committee the Roosevelt men, or nearly all of them, bolted, by Mr. Roosevelt's order, but they returned, only to bolt again. Early on Thursday morning Mr. Roosevelt said, "I am thru." He had fairly won, he added, and the controlling forces in the convention had set out to cheat him. He advised his delegates not to commit themselves by further association with a fraudulent majority. "We are prepared," said Governor Johnson, "for the birth of a new party." But others opposed bolting. The Roosevelt claim before the Credentials Committee was reduced to 48, but the committee, by large majorities, approved the decisions of the National Committee. Mr. Roosevelt published a long statement saying he had been robbed and would accept a Progressive nomination. On Friday night it was decided that he should not be nominated in the convention, and plans were made for a silent protest by the majority of the Roosevelt delegates.

Republican Platform The new Republican platform, a very long one, says the party has always been one of progress. It believes in "our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men"; supports the principles of constitutional government, which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary; is prepared to go forward with the solution of new social, economic and political problems, to limit the labor of women and children, and to en-

act generous compensation laws for workmen; will enforce the limitations imposed upon themselves by the people for the protection of civil liberty; will uphold the authority of the courts, which must enforce constitutional requirements until they are altered by the orderly method provided; favors legislation to prevent delays in legal procedure; regards the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise; would simplify the process of removing unworthy judges; stands for the peaceful settlement of international disputes by an international court; opposes special privilege and monopoly; would supplement the anti-Trust law by a definition of criminal offenses; would create a Federal trade commission; believes in a protective tariff; would reduce some of the duties, which are too high; would have duties readjusted by means of correct information, which can best be obtained by an expert commission, like the Tariff Board; holds that the Democratic tariff bills are sectional and destructive of business enterprise; would support a scientific inquiry as to the cost of living; favors revision of the banking and currency system; for the benefit of farmers would make an investigation as to agricultural credit societies abroad; would extend the competitive civil service "as far as possible"; favors legislation more effectually to prohibit corporation contributions to campaign funds; would require the fullest publicity for all campaign contributions, even those made in connection with primaries; would establish a parcels post; condemns the Democrats for refusing to provide for new battleships; believes the Federal Government should assist in controlling Mississippi floods; would open Alaska coal lands by leases; would legislate to give relief from the growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration; and would enact laws to protect life and property at sea. It commends the Administration's effort to secure greater economy and efficiency in the business of the Government, urges the people to condemn and punish lynchings, challenges successful criticism of the administrations of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, and invites the intelligent judgment of the people upon Mr. Taft's record.

The Democrats at Baltimore

A subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee chose Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904, to be temporary chairman of the convention at Baltimore. When Mr. Bryan, then in Chicago, heard of this, he sent a protest by telegraph and at the same time asked the leading candidates to oppose the selection. The most definite response came from Governor Wilson, who said "You are quite right," adding that the convention was to be a progressive one and should express its character by its organization. At the beginning of the present week there were signs of a sharp controversy over Judge Parker.

Congress The President has vetoed the Army Appropriation bill, one provision of which would have legislated out of office in March next General Wood, chief of staff, and made certain other officers ineligible for the place. In his message he said:

"The army of the United States is far too vital an institution to the people of the country to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories of legislation. As was pointed out by the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, it is well known that the war college and the general staff have been for many months engaged upon a comprehensive plan of army reorganization. At the present time, therefore, it is especially inappropriate, in my opinion, to force upon the statute books legislation enacted without the usual deliberation and care. I cannot conscientiously surrender the responsibility in shaping such laws with which I am vested under the Constitution. It would be hard to conceive of a clearer instance of forcing upon the Executive legislation well known to be disapproved by him, and, by attaching such legislation to one of the great supply bills, to deprive him of his constitutional power."

It is reported that Secretary Stimson would have resigned if the bill had not been vetoed.—Attorney-General Wickersham sent to Mr. Mann, the Republican leader in the House, a sharp protest against a paragraph of the Sundry Civil bill, forbidding the payment of money appropriated for Trust prosecutions to any attorney who has held any other office under the Government within two years. This, Mr. Wickersham said, might be called an act to destroy the efficiency of the Department of Justice, as

it would compel the dismissal on July 1 of ex-Secretary Dickinson and all the other counsel for the Government in the prosecution of the Steel Trust, with other counsel engaged in almost every important case pending. The defendants' interests would thus be promoted. The bill has been amended so that it will not affect counsel now in service.—The House Committee on the Judiciary has reported by unanimous vote in favor of articles of impeachment against Robert W. Archbald, Judge of the Commerce Court. There are twelve charges, the majority of them relating to transactions with railroad companies or persons directly interested in cases before him. In the case of the Marion Coal Company against the Lackawanna Railroad Company, the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided in favor of the coal company, whose president, W. P. Boland, is the complainant against Judge Archbald.—In Tacoma, Judge Hanford, against whom charges are pending, has declined to reopen the case of Leonard Oleson, or to give him a new trial. He canceled Oleson's certificate of naturalization because Oleson, a Socialist, had attacked the Constitution in public speeches.—The President has pardoned Franklin P. Mays, convicted of land frauds in the Mitchell-Hermann cases in Oregon, on the ground that improper methods were used by the Government in the selection of jurymen.

The Revolt in Cuba

It was reported in Santiago at the end of last week that the rebel leaders had been bought off by the Cuban Government. During the week there was scarcely any fighting. Estenoz burned the town of Tiguabo, north of Guantanamo, and the buildings of the Ponupo Manganese Company, near La Maya. Rebels menaced the mining plant at El Cuero, which was protected by American marines, and they burned two or three buildings of the Guantanamo Sugar Company, near Soleidad. There were 1,200 American marines on Cuban soil. Our Government's estimate of the number of rebels in the field was from 2,800 to 4,100. General Monteagudo's offer of amnesty expired on the 22d, and only about 300 rebels had taken advantage of it. These,

however, brought with them no arms. Estenoz sent to our consul at Santiago a long protest against the alleged inhumanity of the Government's troops. They had, he said, burned 120 houses, the homes of peaceful negroes, and had even killed young negro children. He was ready to prove this to the satisfaction of any representative of the United States, and he promised to "start a real race war" if there should be more atrocities of the same kind. In Havana, *El Dia*, a newspaper owned and edited by Congressman Andre, published a sharp attack upon President Gomez, alleging that the rebellion had been instigated and planned by him, in order that he might gain credit and a re-election by suppressing it. Many incidents were cited which, it was alleged, supported this charge. Gomez, the paper said, had had many interviews with Estenoz and had given him reports of the action of the authorities in Oriente at the beginning of the revolt. Andre is the Conservative candidate for Governor of Havana. As a Congressman he is immune, but Gomez ordered that the paper be prosecuted. Orders were also given for the prosecution of *La Prensa*, whose editor, in an interview published in New York, had accused Gomez of fomenting the rebellion, and of *La Lucha*, which had reprinted the interview. The editor of *La Lucha* is Congressman San Miguel. General Collazo and other Cubans express the opinion that the Cuban people would oppose intervention by war.

Mexico's Revolutionists

The expected decisive battle between Huerta's army and Orozco's rebels was not fought last week, altho there were outpost skirmishes in which several soldiers were killed. Huerta appeared to be awaiting the approaching attack of two Federal forces, one from the east and the other from the west, upon Juarez, where there is a garrison of 1,000, commanded by General Orozco's father. It was thought that Orozco, if defeated near Chihuahua city, would retreat to Juarez, having practically abandoned the western part of the province. Huerta captured Batopilas, known in connection with the Shepherd silver mines, seeking to pre-

vent Orozco's escape into Sonora thru passes in that vicinity. It was said that Orozco's arrest of General Campa, a popular officer, had almost caused mutiny in the rebel ranks, and that Orozco had sent to Juarez for sixty trustworthy men to serve as a bodyguard. Campa, after going to the front, had returned to protest against Orozco's forced loans in Chihuahua, the looting of shops and the oppression of merchants there. Rebel officers in civilian clothes were crossing the river at Juarez, it was said, apparently giving up the fight. Orozco's wife crossed there and went to Los Angeles, having with her, it was alleged, \$200,000 in gold. In Sinaloa, the revolution was dead. Near Tepic, 400 rebels were whipped by Federals, and thirty-two rebels were killed. All rebel prisoners were executed on the field. Zapata lost a battle in Morelos, but continued to send threats to the capital. Madero, he said in one message, must resign before September; in another he assured the foreign ambassadors that his Government would not recognize any foreign loan negotiated by Madero. Colonel Steever, the American commander at El Paso, again warned the elder Orozco against shooting across the boundary.

A. C. Edwards, examining surveyor of the Maritime Affairs Board of Trade, testified on June 17 that the "Titanic" had not been constructed according to official rules. Either the builders had transgressed Board of Trade regulations or the Board's officials had been lax. According to Sir Walter A. Howell, chief of the maritime division of the board, the number of lifeboats to be carried by liners has been based upon tonnage, not upon the number of persons aboard. Lord Mersey, interrupting the witness, stated it as his opinion that every ship could carry boats enough to save every one on board. Sir Alfred Chalmers, professional adviser to the Board, explained that the lifeboat scale had not been altered for eighteen years, because "traveling across the Atlantic was the safest traveling in the world." The "Titanic" disaster had not led him to think that a change in the regulations was necessary. Lord Mersey said

that "the 'Californian' ought to have made efforts to get to the 'Titanic.'" —At the hearing of June 18 Mr. Marconi told the British Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, that he was considering a device causing the wireless apparatus to ring a bell—thereby giving warning that a ship was in distress. This would summon the operator aboard the ship with which communication was sought, and a message could thus always be delivered, whether or not the operator was on regular duty.—The strike of English seamen and dockers has collapsed. For more than a week it crippled the traffic of Southampton. The strike of French seamen spread to Marseilles last week.

Electoral Reform in France

The French ministry has drafted proposals for electoral reform—the knotty problem which the Premier has held to be the greatest internal issue confronting him. M. Poincaré will stand or fall according as the Chamber accepts or rejects his proposals, and he will not tolerate obstructionist tactics. It was rumored last week that M. Léon Bourgeois (Minister of Labor) would resign from the all-star ministry owing to disagreement with his chief on the subject of electoral reform; and tho this was denied, the Paris press professed to see the signs which precede the disintegration of a government. All this is to be questioned, however. The Poincaré ministry, which is uncommonly strong in its personnel, dates from January of this year. The Prime Minister himself is an advocate of truly proportional representation. He will offer a compromise, however, for the Radical-Socialists, upon whose votes his ministry must depend, do not sympathize with him here. The principal reform aimed at will, then, be the substitution of the *scrutin de liste* (with representation of minorities) for the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Under the *scrutin de liste* every elector would vote for the total number of deputies sent to the Chamber of Deputies by his department—and the number of departments qualified to form separate electoral areas is, by the government proposals, to be only sixteen or seventeen. The Department of the Seine, including Paris, is to

be split up. Each constituency is to elect one deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants, and for any remaining fraction of that number, if said fraction exceeds 20,000 voters. Under the existing system of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* the elector votes only for the deputy of his *arrondissement*; a much smaller area than the department. The *scrutin de liste* prevailed from 1871 to 1876 and from 1885 to 1889. The system replacing it, now deservedly unpopular among discriminating electors, lends itself to "church-tower politics," or what we should call the local-interests and log-rolling system of statesmanship. The Poincaré ministry's proposals for the reapportionment of seats in the Chamber of Deputies will, it is said, tend to strengthen the majority; not only the actual majority, but the dominant parties or groups of the future. If it does so, its consummation is desirable, for the instability of ministries under the Third Republic has been almost a scandal.

The French and Morocco

Before Mulai Hafid, the Sultan, left Morocco, he presented to Colonel Gouraud a jeweled sword and congratulated him upon his effectual dispersal of the rebels who had invested Fez. This achievement won for the French officer promotion to be general of brigade.—It is with relief that the Sultan of Morocco has left his northern capital, where his three years' residence has been full of responsibilities and disorders. He who was hailed as the savior of his country when he usurped the throne of his brother departed loathed by his subjects, with a loathing based on his extortions, intrigues and barbarities. Latterly he has been a mere puppet of the French, whose military authorities have not even consulted him.—Newspapers have tried to represent the late disorders in Morocco as a national and religious revolt against the aggression of a Christian invader; but it must be remembered that Morocco as a nation is the creation of European diplomatists. The new French protectorate is a land of small tribes, inhabiting almost inaccessible mountain slopes, and valleys. The inhabitants of the lowlands have been kept in subjection by their sultans, who have

derived their revenue from them; the hillsmen were natural marauders.— Now that the French are the masters, the transfer of the Residency from Fez to the old imperial town of Rabat is under discussion. In the discussions of the report on the Foreign Office budget for 1913, drawn up by M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee prior to his election to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, it is noted that certain expenditures will be transferred to the new Moroccan budget. The Moroccan grants borne on the Foreign Office account are reduced from about \$218,000 to \$60,000. The development of French influence at Tangier and the building of a school there account for the fact that the reduction made is no greater than it is.

At secret conferences
The Chinese Loan in Paris on June 18 was discussed the granting of the \$300,000,000 loan to China. The delegates of the Powers concerned in the negotiations were reported to have been confronted with a move on the part of Russia designed to make that country dominant in the new republic. It was charged that Russian agents and the Chinese Premier, Tang Shao-yi, had been in secret negotiation, and that the reported illness of the Prime Minister was used as a blind. Russia was said to have offered an immediate advance of \$50,000,000, and the balance of \$250,000,000 from time to time as needed. On June 18 the other Powers hastily loaned China \$2,000,000 for immediate expenses, hoping to prevail upon China to refuse the alleged Russian advances. Two days later, the whole tale of Russian intrigue was branded as false. If it had any basis, Russia must have weakened, for the "six power group" came to an agreement on that date, Mr. H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has presided over these Paris conferences, issuing an announcement to that effect. The bankers' proposition will now be submitted to China. Mr. Davison says that the banks concerned are as follows:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of London, the Deutsche Asiatische Bank of Berlin, the Banque Indo-Chine of Paris, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,

the First National Bank and the National City Bank of New York, the Russo-Asiatic Bank of St. Petersburg, the Yokohama Specie Bank and various firms and institutions affiliated with certain of these groups.

The statement issued is in part as follows:

"In February last certain groups were approached by the Chinese Government with a request for financial assistance. This, it was suggested, should be given by advances against Treasury bills to be redeemed from the first proceeds of the reorganization loan. The Chinese Government itself requested a total amount of \$300,000,000, for which adequate security would be provided and it was contemplated that a part of the loan should be issued at the first instance.

"Considerable delay was occasioned by the negotiations with the Chinese Government in reference to guarantees for the due expenditure of the advances. Satisfactory guarantees had been obtained when further delay was caused by negotiations among the group themselves which were entered into at the instance of the six Governments concerned and with the full approval of the Chinese Government.

"Altho difficult and protracted, these negotiations were conducted thruout in a friendly spirit and the general satisfaction was evident at the attainment of a complete understanding to meet the urgent needs of China, that is, the disbanding of troops, the discharge of current obligations and the setting up of a new administration.

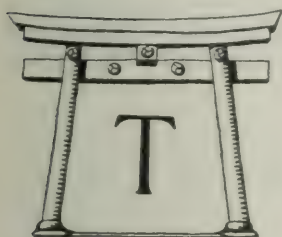
"The groups have from time to time made such advances as the circumstances necessitated."

The new republic is in urgent need of money and has considered the raising of an internal national loan. Premier Tang has from the start objected to the terms of the six Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia), providing that there should be a financial adviser to the Chinese Government. The Chinese have taken full advantage of the want of team-work among the six Powers. Reports have been current that Tang Shao-yi was to resign his office, but these are denied. Apparently he is now in Hong Kong. A certain faction favors the elevation of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister at Washington, to the premiership, and Chang Chien is also named, altho the National Assembly is said to favor the abolition of this office.—The Chinese troops stationed in Mukden mutinied on June 19 and many natives were the victims of their ferocity and looting. Foreigners and their property were respected.

Rarotonga

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

[Dr. Slosson, of our editorial staff, sends us this article from the Island of Rarotonga in the Southern Pacific. He is now on a scientific trip to Australia at the invitation of the Victorian Government and we shall publish other articles from him based on his observations.—EDITOR.]



THE first indication of approach to a South Sea island is not drifting seaweed or spicy breezes, but a sudden efflorescence of tourist literature upon the library table of the ship. It is written in the curious and characteristic style, common to nearly all writers between the Cancer and the Capricorn, and runs mostly like this (I copy a quotation from Clement Wragge's "The Romance of the South Seas"):

"What a panorama, what a tableau of tropic beauty, as one leisurely walks around Avarua! The picture is like some poet's dream. The cocoa palms, laden with nuts to breaking strain, are rustling in the Trade Wind in a continuous and surging cadence, and the frayed fronds of the giant banana quiver soft music in a minor key. What a lush of the tropics! Yonder are paw-paws and waving sugar cane. . . . There are the broad leaves of the taro and the spiny frondlets of the pineapple. . . . And all among this glorious tangle are the happy Natives, their faces beaming the essence of good will."

I would quote more of this Wragge-time description but for the fact that the anxious inquirer can get it for nothing by applying to the nearest office of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited. I gathered up all of it I could find on the table and supplemented it by unlocking the bookcases with half a crown and by borrowing from my fellow passengers, for I had had no experience in tropical writing and realized that I must practise some before I could swing the style. After a few days spent in the perusal of Melville, Loti, Wyllarde and Stoddard I thought I had got the hang of it and decided that I would write up my observations and sensations beforehand, so as to be quite free to enjoy myself when I got to the island. This is a common practice among travelers and often ad-

vantageous, because reality is often disappointing and incapacitates one for writing with that enthusiasm which the reader who travels by proxy has come to expect. Accordingly I set to work and had turned out several pages of copy by the time land hove in sight, or we hove in sight of land, for I suppose in reality the ship did all the heaving. I give it below just as it was written, for if an etching is most valuable in its first state, as a proof before letters, why should not the same hold for literature?

And so we reached a land where it seemed always afternoon. How sweet it is to lie on the coral strand under the shade of a banded tree with fragrant perfume of the copra wafted to our nostrils on balmy zephyrs. With a languid eye we watch the scarlet hibiscus flitting about among the great green leaves and with a curious ear listen to the mournful song of the tui-tui. Sweet little mangoes dangle by their prehensile tails from the spreading limbs of the utu (*Barringtonia speciosa*) or chase one another thru the broad branches of maupei [Insert botanical name]. The delicate mimosa creeps along the ground, but shrinks from the touch as we attempt to pat it on the head. Graceful lianas climb up the trunk of the puka tree as tho trying to catch the yellow frangipani perched upon its topmost twig but the pretty creature escapes by taking wing to a neighboring tamanu (sacred mahogany) tree. Between the luxuriant foliage of the poinsettia and the straight brown trunk of a kanaka we can catch a glimpse of the foamy surf beating upon the encircling reef and the hula-hula bellying in the breeze. Ever and anon we reach up and pluck a cockatoo from the low laden branches overhead and squeezing its golden pulp into a cocoanut chalice imbibe the refreshing beverage. As the natives pass we greet them in their own language "Kia ora na!" whereat they smile upon us and respond according to their quaint island custom by sticking out the tongue. And we think how delightful it must have been to live with these gentle people in the days before the missionaries came and contaminated them; how charming it would have been to take part in their innocent revels when they danced in their birthday clothes under the shade of the [Hunt up name of another tree] or sat about the festal board heaped with native delicacies, such as the luscious breadfruit, the—granadilla, the ripe red fei, the—



THE TOWN OF AVARUA, CAPITAL OF RAROTONGA, FROM SHIPBOARD

taro and, as the *pièce de resistance*, the only mammal then living upon the islands (*Homo sapiens*.)

This, as I have said and as perhaps the reader has observed, is in an incomplete state. There were several reasons for this. One was that this lush style of composition uses up adjectives very fast, one or more to every noun, and there was no dictionary on board to replenish my vocabulary. Another reason was that I was so indiscreet as to read it to a man on board who had been to Rarotonga. Naturally I expected him to take the same opinion of my effort that I did, but his remarks were distinctly disappointing. He began to pick flaws in it with what seemed to me a very captious spirit. The alleged mistakes were all of a petty character, as, for example, that I had, in some instances, confused flora and fauna, tho I assured him that since it was not intended as a contribution to the Royal Society, strict accuracy was not required, would, in fact, seem pedantic. The important thing is to maintain the proper atmosphere, the proper degree of temperature and humidity. Still his criticisms, tho I paid as little attention to them as possible, had a certain influence upon me, and I decided to postpone the completion of the manuscript until I could get access

to the manual of flornithology prepared by Professor Woods of Johns Hopkins University, "How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers."

Besides we had got to Rarotonga by this time, so I shall have to put down what I saw there in an informal manner and add the artistic touches when I get back home. Or if this should get into print before my return it will not matter much, because the reader will have observed from the sample just given what I can do in the literary line when I lay myself out on it, and he will readily dispense with any more of it.

At Rarotonga the steamer does not pull up beside the dock, but keeps at a respectful distance from the land, for the harbor is merely a semicircular notch in the island, apparently made by the falling off into the deep sea of one side of the rim of the original crater. Our anchor rests in 30 fathoms of water, but when the ship swings shoreward her stern comes into 6 fathoms. We are, in fact, anchored near the top of a volcanic peak, most of which is under water, but which rises 2,300 feet above at its highest point, the mountains showing their youthfulness by their abrupt and uncompromising demeanor. They seem quite too big for the island; they fill it

up, leaving a strip of level land only a mile or two wide around the island, and the coral reef has to hug the shore instead of extending out far enough to form a lagoon which could serve as a harbor as in Tahiti. The mountain peaks are almost as steep as in Tahiti; they could not be any steeper without leaning over forward, but they are not so high, for the Tahitian peaks rise over 7,000 feet from the sea.

Another difference we notice as we view our new island from the deck of the steamer, that is, that Rarotonga is more densely wooded than Tahiti. We necessarily use Tahiti for comparison, because that is the only tropical island most of us have seen, and we only saw that the day before yesterday. At Tahiti many of the hills are denuded on top not only of trees but also of vegetation, leaving the reddish soil exposed, looking like a bronze monument that had been carelessly scoured, rubbing off the bright green patina from the high places. But Rarotonga is robed in for-

ests from top to toe, and tall touzle-headed cocoanut palms can be discerned on the ridges between the dark green gulches that radiate outward from the central mountain mass.

As soon as the barge comes alongside the ship we all tumble into it, in order to make the most of our time, and when it reaches shore we make a run on the post office across the road, not to get mail, but to send it, for there are few places nowadays left on earth where one can gain so much gratitude from his friends by a penny postcard as at Rarotonga. The inhabitants are not numerous nor much given to correspondence. Then, too, the Cook Island stamps still bear the image of Queen Makea, so there is a chance for speculation in philatelic futures, since the old queen died last year.

Near to the post office and other administration buildings is a hotel, bearing the Maori name of Whare Manuhiri, "Resting Place for Birds of Passage." This was built by the New



MAORI BOYS PLAYING CRICKET

Zealand Government in 1905, just after that dominion took over the administration of the Cook Island group. It is a cool and comfortable building of ferro-concrete, and pretty nearly empty most of the time, for tourists have not yet discovered this resort. The lessee of the hotel told me that he ran an advertisement in the New Zealand papers at an expense of \$500 and only got two letters in reply, both of them asking for Rarotonga postage stamps. American sightseers generally stop off at Tahiti, the first island reached after leaving San Francisco, but they would do better to go on to Rarotonga, for in this and the neighboring islands of the Cook group they would find much more primitive conditions and also a better administration. Tahiti, under French rule, is a wide-open island, but Rarotonga has the lid on. In fact it maintains a sort of perpetual quarantine. Natives returning from Tahiti are subjected to a rigid medical inspection, and it is proposed to extend the regulation to white men as well. Consequently Rarotonga

is exceptionally free from diseases prevalent almost everywhere else in the world. The water is pure, since it is supplied to the whole island from springs in the mountains. Altho the island is between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn, the climate is not uncomfortable, at least during the dry season, from April to November.

Rarotonga can boast of other advantages in the way of immunity. It is free from both liquor and snakes. This is perhaps a unique distinction. Ireland, for example, tho freed by St. Patrick from snakes, still has its whisky. Kansas, for another example, has banished whisky by its prohibitory law, but has not succeeded in eliminating the rattlesnake. But in Rarotonga both the snakebite and its antidote, both alcohol and the reptilian visions it engenders, are unknown. White residents are, it is true, permitted to import their own private supply of liquors, but it is kept under bond in the custom house and doled out to them in what seems to the commissioner proper allowances.



DIVING FOR PENNIES—RAROTONGA



THE KING'S PALACE, RAROTONGA, AND TOMBS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

There are about 150 white persons on Rarotonga and some 2,400 natives, and the political power is practically in the hands of the latter. The ruling body is council of six, all natives, but the Resident Commissioner, as presiding officer, has the veto power, and all laws are subject to the approval of the New Zealand Government. The three arikis, or tribal chiefs, are members of the Council, but the rest are elected by native adult suffrage, so we have here a remarkable political situation in that colored women can vote and white men cannot.

The whites are excluded from land-owning as well as the franchise. They are allowed to lease it, but even this is difficult, for the natives are not anxious to have their island exploited for the benefit of others, being quite independent because they are contented. They have no rent or taxes to pay. Fuel is plentiful and unnecessary. Full dress is not in vogue among the natives, except on steamer day. Food is cheap

and poverty unknown. The natives are in fact making money faster than they know what to do with it, for since Rarotonga has been made a way station on a steamship line between San Francisco and Wellington a double market has been opened for its products. The dried meat of the cocoanut, known to commerce as copra, has risen in price from \$35 a ton to \$140 now that German chemists have discovered how to transmute the evil-smelling stuff into fragrant foods and soaps. Bananas and oranges rank next in value, and these three products make up 95 per cent. of the exports of the islands, now amounting to \$300,000 a year. The bananas are not shipt in bunches, as in the Atlantic trade, but are picked off and packed in boxes like the oranges. This economizes space in the hold, but the bananas do not keep and ripen so well as when left on the parent stem. All night long the lighters plied between shore and ship until 850 tons of fruit were taken on board to be deliv-

ered at New Zealand, and the passengers had time not only to drive around the island, a circuit of twenty miles, but also to see the Maori dances in the evening.

Many of us wished we could stay longer, say stop over between steamers, a fortnight or so, and the busier the person the more he wanted to stop, for it would be hard to find a place where more complete rest and change could be obtained. No cable connects the island with the outside world and no Marconi apparatus disturbs the ether. The only newspaper is the *Te Karere* (The Messenger), which is published whenever the boys in the mission school get the type set up, and being printed in Maori and devoted to church news and scriptural instruction does not agitate the mind as do our American yellow journals. Social duties are not pressing, and the only theatrical entertainments are the two motion picture shows. The 4,400 mile voyage from San Francisco, with daily diminishing wireless news, gives one time to cure oneself of the habit of taking too much interest in

what is none of his business, and by the time he reaches Rarotonga he is content to confine himself to such simple pleasures as sampling strange fruits and weaving garlands out of unknown flowers. As a diversion he may wade about the shallow lagoon when the tide is out prospecting for coral and pearls, or, if more energetic, spear fish from the bow of a catamaran. And if one should get tired of Rarotonga—which seems impossible to the visitor of a day—he may take a tour of the eight or ten other islands of the Cook archipelago, which are still more primitive and therefore still more enjoyable to the tourist seeking to escape his kind. It is in fact about the only place easily accessible where one may realize his dream of a tropical island and without danger or inconvenience come into contact with savagery, savagery with the teeth drawn, for this is a Christianized people under a good government, but otherwise little changed in character and mode of life.

On board R. M. S. "Tahiti," Apr. 22.

Lat. 5.29°, 59'.

Long. W. 158°, 59'.

My First Year Out of the Pastorate

BY A METHODIST PREACHER

[Twice before has this Methodist minister contributed to our columns. "The Story of a Handicapped Life" was printed in THE INDEPENDENT of November 9, 1905, and "My Superannuation" in THE INDEPENDENT of March 23, 1911. We comment on this article in our editorial pages as we did in the case of the two previous articles.—EDITOR.]

WHEN, a little more than a year ago, my wife and I found ourselves settled in the little town of G—, in the home built for superannuated Methodist preachers, a new experience entered our lives. For thirty-three years I had been an active Methodist preacher. I had served churches in twenty-six different counties of my native State and had lived in twenty different counties. For all these years I had not known what it was to have a settled home. It mattered not how pleasantly situated I might be, we knew that at the end of four years at farthest we must move. The habit of changing from place to place was a life habit and was a matter of ever present

consciousness, to be taken account of in all our plans and arrangements. Along with this certainty of a change in our charge at the end of four years at most was the constant uncertainty as to whether we should tarry in any circuit we were serving longer than the current year. One of the cherished customs and traditions of Methodism is the keeping of a preacher's appointment a secret and a mystery until the bishop makes his announcements at the close of a conference session. This is supposed to be best, as it leaves the bishop unhampered and prevents other complications. In all my years in the active work I recall only three or four times when I had any intimation as to where I was to be sent

before the appointments were read out, and in only two of these cases did the information come from any one authorized to speak.

But now all this was changed. We were settled and permanently settled in a home that was ideal in its arrangement and furnishings. There would be no more moving at the behest of a bishop, often at the captious demand of an official board or some man of influence, whose money gave him audience with the appointing power, nor under the requirement of a law that has been more faithfully kept in Southern Methodism than the Ten Commandments. I could but know, however unwelcome the knowledge might be, that my pastoral work was at an end. Superannuation in the case of a man past sixty usually means permanent retirement from active work. I could but be glad for my wife that our going to and fro was at an end. The itinerant system is full of hardship for the wives of preachers. The burdens of the home, always heavy, are all the heavier when the home is transient. My good wife, like many another preacher's wife, had given up a good home to become an itinerant's wife. She had borne all the privations of the itinerancy bravely and uncomplainingly, and now that these were past I could but rejoice for her sake that she could surround herself with those things a woman and a wife loves. She could have a garden. She could have flowers. She could have a poultry yard. She could make a home for herself and those she loved.

But the unselfish pleasure I felt in view of what my superannuation meant for my wife did not save me from the bitterest trial of my whole life. My retirement had come so suddenly, so unexpectedly. It had come without warning. I had been assured by my presiding elder that he could take care of me, and I had faith in his assurance. I knew that the end would come in the course of a few years, and I had already begun to cast about for a home for our old age. With our children self-sustaining I believed that we could save enough in the course of a few years to buy a little home somewhere, possibly in my home village, and go to it to spend our last years in quietude and final preparation

for the termination of our life journey. I was aware of no abatement in my mental and physical powers. I knew that my sight was no more defective than it had been since I was thirteen years old. I believed that I was doing as good work as I had ever done. I felt that I had been forced into a false position by my superannuation. I could but regard the action as a piece of grave injustice, not to myself alone, but to the men that were really worn out in the pastoral work, and to the Church itself, since my retirement meant that I must depend on the fund for superannuates for at least a part of my support, when I was fully able and altogether willing to work for the Church as I had done for a third of a century. I felt this conviction so keenly that I censured myself for not having faith sufficient to ask for location, when I should have had to depend entirely on my efforts for a support. And I may say that this question of conscience still remains unsettled. The seeming dishonesty of my relation to the Church humiliated me. And it still mortifies me. No honest man likes to eat bread that comes to him as a gift when he might earn it. But this was not all. The sudden arrest of my work was like the stopping of the currents of life. Mind and heart, thought and faith stood still under the shock. I was bewildered, sorrow smitten, almost broken-hearted. Nothing afforded me unmingled pleasure. The abounding kindness of our newly found friends made me think of the times in the past when I could show my appreciation of such beneficence by heartier diligence in the pulpit and in my pastoral work among them. The sphinx-like silence of some and the matter-of-course attitude of others at whose instance I had gone into retirement, and the sympathies of some who were powerless to help me, all added to my grief. My well-worn Bible seemed to mock me with its many marked passages. And when, now and then, I had an opportunity the very freedom that I had in declaring the truth that had been the theme and joy of my life was followed by hours of bitter sorrow that I could minister these truths to others no more, except on rare occasions, such as might be accorded me by the pastors. The

Sabbath became the saddest day of the week. And the wound to my spirit did not heal by first intention. Every effort that I made in Sabbath school and prayer-meeting work and in the homes of the people made it bleed afresh.

It was fortunate for me that I had little time to nurse my grief. I must needs meet some very practical questions that would not wait on sentiment. I had thought much in the past about how to live and how to help others to think about that question; I must think now about how to make a living. To a laboring man of any age this is a serious question; to a Methodist preacher sixty years old, whose life work is suddenly taken from him, and, as in my case, whose sight is so defective that he is presumably unable to do the work of the pastorate, the question is doubly serious. For be it understood that the allowance doled out to superannuated Methodist preachers is totally inadequate to meet their needs. I am as yet unable to settle the question as to whether the Church considers this allowance in the light of a debt or a donation. If it is a debt, one is disposed to think that the sense of obligation in the matter sits very lightly upon the conscience of the Church. If it is a donation, one is tempted to think that it is dispensed, purposely or otherwise, in such ways as to make the claimant feel all the humiliation of an unwelcome pensioner upon the Church's bounty. The very basis of the distribution of this fund makes it inevitably inequitable. It is divided among the claimants according to their several and comparative necessities. This, on the surface, seems altogether just, but its operation brings hardship and mortification to many a sensitive old preacher. Bishops are paid liberal salaries without any inquiry as to what their personal means may be. Editors and connectional officers are amply compensated without resort to the tax books to see what real and personal property they own. Boards of stewards make their assessments for pastors without taking into account the individual resources of the preacher in charge. But when the board of finance of an annual conference comes to the distribution of the funds in its hands, it must,

under a specific law of the Church, take into account the several necessities of the different claimants. In order to reach the necessary basis for this sort of disbursement diligent inquiry is made as to the private means of the superannuated preachers and the widows and orphans of preachers. And a statement from the individual claimant is not considered sufficient. A circular is sent to pastors within whose charges claimants live, making minute inquiry into their private affairs. The result of all this is that no superannuate feels quite sure what he will receive from year to year, nor quite certain that he will be taken care of fairly, unless he has his case in the hands of some member of the board or some preacher who has influence with the board. When the additional statement is made that the largest allowance paid to any superannuate in the conference to which I belong—one of the largest and wealthiest in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—was only \$400, and that amount to only a few of the preachers, it will be understood why preachers in the active work consider it such a hardship to be retired to the superannuate relation. My allowance at the close of my first year as a superannuate was only \$300, and I am not at all sure that it will be that much this year. To the facts that have been given one is apt to receive the complacent answer that no other Protestant Church makes such liberal provision for its worn-out preachers as does the Methodist Church; but the whole truth is no other Protestant Church expects, exacts and receives as much from its preachers as does the Methodist Church. We have been told with much eloquence that the missionary sentiment would prove to be a tide that would lift and carry to unwonted largeness all the other contributions of the Church, notably that for the superannuated preachers. I have never been disposed to call this statement in question. And yet, while the collection for missions in the conference to which I belong showed last year an increase over the amount raised the year before, the collection for superannuated preachers was \$500 less than it was the year before. The explanation of this is that we have been more eager to get money for

missions than we have been to create a missionary conscience and a missionary faith. And this eagerness has not always proceeded from a missionary conscience on the part of the pastors. Said a layman to me last year, in speaking of a preacher who had been in our conference only a few years: "Brother L. is the most anxious man we ever had on our circuit about his collections. He said that if the people didn't pay them he would; that a preacher's standing in the conference depended on his getting up his collections." And the layman added significantly: "You see where Brother L. is this year. He'll go to the top, mind you if he don't." I could but wish that I was in possession of facts which would contradict the impression of this young preacher and the inference which my friend, the layman, had drawn from his statement. I believe most sincerely that there is no class of men in all the world truer to the light and more faithful to duty than Methodist preachers, and I do not wonder that many of them are growing restless under the constant and increasing pressure that is brought to bear upon them in the matter of raising the collections ordered by the General Conference, augmented by the several connectional and conference boards and unceasingly urged upon the pastors by the appointing power. Earnest men among them feel that the test of efficiency is no longer spiritual, but material; not how many souls can be saved, but how many dollars can be raised. With this impression largely prevalent among the preachers it is not to be wondered at that some have yielded to the temptation to exploit the secular and not the religious side of the work of the Church. And since the emphasis is placed upon missions and education and similar interests, it is also no wonder that the superannuated preachers are not sharing largely in the increased giving of the laity. Ten years ago a movement was started at the General Conference, which met at Fort Worth, Tex., to secure an endowment fund for retired preachers, and which it was hoped would reach \$5,000,000. After ten years' effort, with a special agent in the field and a canvass of all the annual conferences, the fund

still lingers below \$300,000. Over against this set the fact that in one of our Southern States efforts to endow three of the educational institutions of our Church have, in three years, resulted in the securing of pledges amounting to \$600,000. This neglect is not due to indifference on the part of the laity of the Church to the needs of the superannuates. On the contrary, the people respond to no appeal of the Church so readily as to this. The contributions to the superannuates' fund would be larger and the allowance given the retired preachers would be greater if the presiding elders would stop using the superannuate relation as a sort of dumping ground for men who are in no sense superannuated preachers.

My own superannuation was made as easy as that experience can be made, I think. And barring the longing for my old work, which I suppose will linger with me as long as I live, my first year out of the pastorate was, in many respects, unexpectedly pleasant. With a balance in bank that would not suffice for half the year, with a debt of \$200, which I had unfortunately brought over from my active years, and with uncertainty as to what I should receive from the conference board of finance at the end of the year, I betook myself to the matter of ways and means with an energy that was a good antidote to what was liable to degenerate into a morbid pitying of myself. While in the pastorate I had for a number of years been in the habit of delivering some lectures for the benefit of various church enterprises, especially for the improvement of parsonages, and more than one preacher's home had been bettered inside or outside by the proceeds of these lectures. Once I had received a proposition from one of the bureaus offering a salary that was three times what I was receiving, besides traveling expenses, if I would give my whole time to lecturing; but I was afraid to turn aside from the ministry, and did not accept the proposition. Now these lectures would stand me in good stead as a means of supplementing my allowance from the conference, and give me pleasant employment. In this my brethren of the conference were very kind to me, opening my way into

their churches, and I traveled nearly 3,000 miles on the railroad, visited more than a hundred families, preached sixty times, attended six district conferences, met many old friends and many new ones, sold nearly 300 copies of my book, which came from the press the 1st of June, and have hardly known a more active year in all my life. My wife's sister is still with us, and at the beginning of this year we opened a little book store, taking \$50 of my allowance as capital, and this gives her and myself employment. Of course our business is small

as yet, and will probably never be large, but with a temperament that is hopeful by nature as well as by grace, I look for better things by and by. Our health is good. Our children continue to do well. A sweet little grandbaby came last year to touch tender chords in our old hearts. Our friends here still love us. My charity for men and my faith in God and my life purpose do not waver. I would gladly go back to my old employ, but since that may not be, I shall guard my soul against the sin of bitter repining and wait for the perfect day.

The Homecoming

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

ARE the long rails ringing to the far, hill-hidden train?
Are the bright rails singing a soft, thin strain?
The rails are humming "She is coming—she is coming!"
The brightest and the loveliest is coming home again!"

Here the wayside station, with a flag out by the rails,—
The agent's deep damnation of all schedules, routes and mails,—
But a smoke-wisp's faint persistence on the blue of summer distance
Has winged my heart o'er mountain-tops and miles of meadow vales.

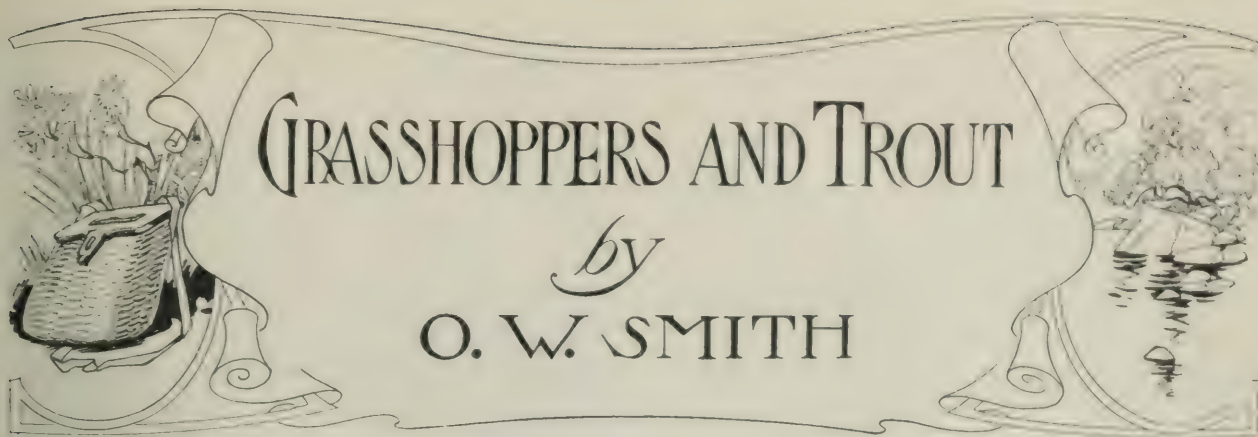
Bugles out of Faerie, oh the thrill ye never knew
Of this subtle sound and eerie that my heart beats to!
For the rails are strumming, "She is coming—she is coming!"
The gladdest heart save one we know is coming home to you!"

On thru summer meadows where gay children wave a cheer,—
Plunged in woodland shadows, whence the white farms peer,—
Roaring over bridges as full-tilt she takes the ridges
The train from far and far away is bringing home my dear.

Then, tuned to clearer message, the gleaming metals purr.
"At the cut-off!" flies my presage. "Now they're rocking round the spur!"
For the vibrant rails are strumming, and the great train's coming,
And all the wealth in all the world is coming home with her!

And now—the fields are glancing with a sudden Eden-light.
All the flowers of June are dancing in a world made bright
To a whistle wildly stilling every heart-beat with its shrilling
Till my heart leaps, thrilling, thrilling,—and the train's in sight!

NEW YORK CITY.



GRASSHOPPERS AND TROUT

by
O. W. SMITH

AFTER the Fourth of July, when the farmer oils up his mowing machine and casts a speculative eye in the direction of his whitening rye fields, I select my lightest fly rod and hie me in the direction of some favorite trout brook. July and new-mown hay fields mean grasshoppers; and grasshoppers, to the knowing, mean trout. Be it said, not every fisherman has discovered the possibilities of grasshoppers as trout bait. Now you laugh. Well, laugh!

Some summers ago I was spending a few days with a friendly farmer who was fortunate enough to be the owner of a pasture thru which a whimsical, laughing brooklet wandered. Parenthetically, that was the most companionable stream which it has ever been my good fortune to scrape an acquaintance with. It had broad, deep pools by which it was good silently to muse "O'er sin and saint-hood," long reaches where the water leaped and danced like children fresh from school, and one found himself thinking of gay days past and blithe days to come. That is the triumph of your true trout stream, it matches mood with mood. Silvery laughter for your happy hours, gentle sympathy for the days of care.

But to return to the trout and grasshoppers. On the day of which I started to tell you, I had followed Mr. X.'s stream (X. stands for the unknown personality), for three hours and not a fish had responded to my lures, tho I had run the gamut of my fly book thru and back without result, and had even resorted to the much maligned "garden hackle," which, being translated, means earth worms. So much a materialist

am I, that under those conditions the stream had no messages for me. The glassy pools mocked me with their unresponsiveness. The erstwhile silvery music had become ribald laughter. I wanted fish. Then, disgusted, I retired to the shade of an elm tree to think the matter out.

From the hill just beyond the little valley thru which the stream wandered* came the merry click-clack of the busy mowing machines, and, occasionally, the shouts of busy workmen. Close at hand the air throbbed with the hum of many insects. It was a morning for dozing and dreams, but there was no drowsiness in me. Now had my creel been full, or even half full of fish I could have surrendered to Morpheus with right good will, but yonder was the stream and here was I with empty creel. While I sat speculating and, it must be confessed, thinking things a fisherman has no business to think, a drove of cattle, anxious to quench their thirst and preceded by a cloud of flying, leaping grasshoppers, wended their way toward the creek. Of course some of the grasshoppers fell, or rather hopped into the water. Instantly the surface of the stream was all aboil with hungry, feeding fish. Before the foremost cow had wet her soft muzzle I was on my hands and knees seeking grasshoppers.

To the uninitiated catching grasshoppers is a simple matter. All you have to do is place your hand upon him and he is yours. Unfortunately, this, like a great many other theories, is not workable, for when you put your hand on a grasshopper he is not there. How long it took me to catch that first grasshopper I have no means of knowing. It seemed

an eternity, tho no doubt it was less than five minutes. At last I held one of those elusive 'hoppers in my hand. Paying no attention to the "'lasses" which he made, I empaled him on my hook and crept toward the stream. When yet ten feet from the water I sent the struggling grasshopper flying thru the air. The instant it struck the water there was a splash, a sharp tug, and my bait had disappeared. How a trout can steal a 'hopper from a sharp hook is more than I can understand, but do it they will. Again I hunted grasshoppers, and again a century died before success crowned my efforts. With great care I fastened

the second insect to my hook. Again I crawled within casting distance of the stream and hurtled the kicking 'hopper thru the air. Coincident with the splash of the insect came the splash of a trout. "Hooked!" I shouted, rising to my feet; but I was mistaken. Once more my bait had disappeared. That time Fate played into my hand, for a great, lusty, red-legged 'hopper lit by my side, and before he knew what had happened my hand was upon him and he upon the hook. For the third time I cast; the 'hopper floated upon the surface of the water, kicking. I waited. Potential moment. Then without any fuss or excitement a



"SILVERY LAUGHTER FOR YOUR HAPPY HOURS"

great fish calmly came to the surface, opened his mouth and swallowed my bait. The moment had arrived. I was fast to a large fish.

Now I hope the reader will forgive me if I do not describe the battle—how the fish dashed hither and yon, ripping the line thru the water until the surface of the miniature pool appeared as tho lashed by some tropic hurricane, and how, at last, exhausted, he came to the net and creel, a two-pound beauty. To add that for long moments I sat and gloated over his eighteen inches of sparkling loveliness would be to desecrate self-confessional, and that I will not do. At last I stored him away in my basket; corner wise was the only way I could get him in; and set about catching a supply of grasshoppers. One by one I gathered them in, pinching their heads, so that they would consent to

remain in my worm box. Then the trout. What a catch that was! Thirty-five as fine trout as was ever taken from any water. Not one less than ten inches, tho none were quite so large as that first fish. As I look back across the years that experience looms large—in fact, alone fills a niche in memory's hall. Anticipation, participation, retrospection—these three, but the greatest of these is retrospection.

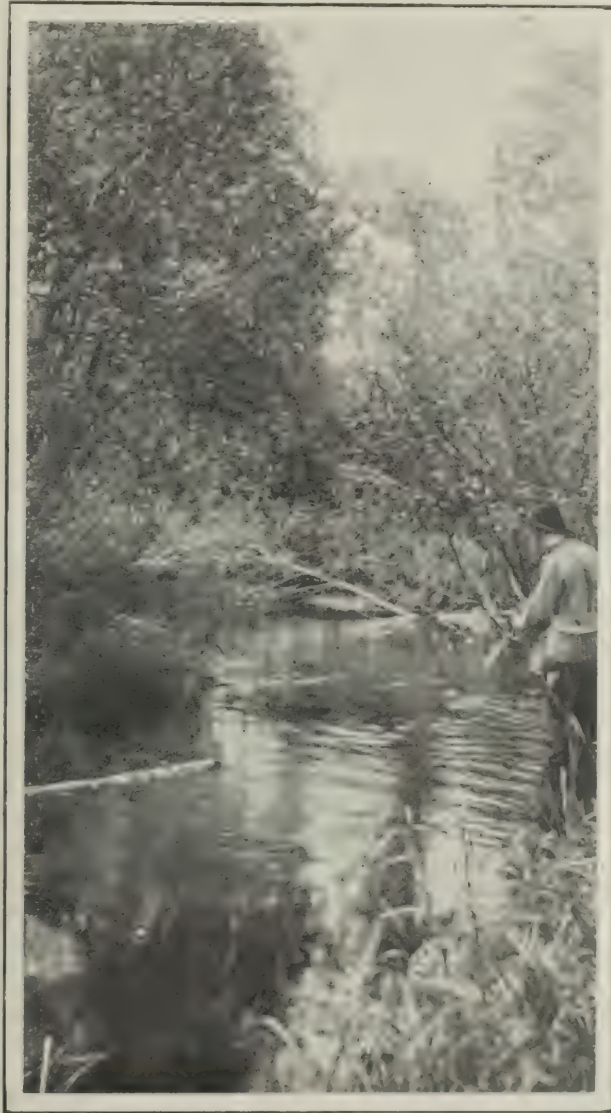
As I have already intimated, all this occurred years ago, and since then I have learned much about grasshopper fishing for trout, and let us hope some

other things too. Concerning the catching of 'hoppers I have discovered that in the early morning, before the dew has disappeared, these gymnastic insects are not active and can easily be taken; furthermore, when the grass is dry and the

'hoppers active, if a man will follow a single insect he can capture it in short order, whereas if he slap at every passing 'hopper his bait will come slowly. Isn't that true of most things with which we have to do? Keep after one thing, no matter what, and it can't for long evade us. What is that old adage about "one thing at a time"?

Then, too, with the passing of the flying years I have learned something as to tackle and methods. The rod should be as light as your skill will warrant your using. The line of the enameled variety, and the hook small. The reel is not so important, so long as it is light and supplied with a good, strong

click. Regarding methods, handle your rod as tho you were using the fuzzy wuzzy lures, for grasshopper fishing differs little from fishing with the artificial fly. Keep back from the stream, for in 'hopper time the water is apt to be low and the fish easily frightened. Learn to cast thirty feet with accuracy, then add to it, as you must add to your faith, virtue. Ordinarily fish down stream, unless you are an up stream crank, then go to it your own way. Above all, keep back from the stream and tread cautiously. Learn to know your stream, its every pool and eddying current, then know



"HEROIC DEEDS"

trout. "Bait your hook with your heart," says Thoreau, and he was wise, whether speaking of fishing for fish or some other things.

Must I again apologize for my love of fish and fishing? Is it the fish I love? No, and I do not object to a toothsome brook trout either. It must be the fishing, the ministry of environment, the trees, the flowers and the birds, the breaking out of the old rut for a few

hours or a day, the getting in touch with old mother earth once more. There was more than an atom of truth in that old Greek legend which made Antæus invincible so long as he was in touch with earth. I could do heroic deeds on the banks of a trout stream. If you have lost your grip on things and life looks gray, try grasshopper fishing for trout before you invest in physic.

DURAND, WIS.

Violence and Votes

BY LUCIA AMES MEAD

AUTHOR OF "PATRIOTISM AND THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM," ETC.

WE have recently seen the private property of neutrals destroyed without compensation in the "war" in which English suffragets have engaged in London. Their violence was by no means the result of impulse, but was coolly planned and executed, and they did what is prohibited by all codes in actual war.

The primary reason why these women, many of them refined ladies of social position, engaged deliberately in such lawlessness, at the word of command from headquarters, was chiefly that their judgment had been warped by misinformation persistently drilled into their minds for years by leaders whose devotion and ability were unquestioned and whose statements and unfounded inferences were adjudged to be equally unquestionable. Two statements were reiterated vehemently on all occasions—one, that extension of the suffrage to men had usually been achieved thru violence, and only so could a stubborn Parliament be made to yield; the other, that all peaceable methods had been exhausted and nothing but violence, under the euphemism of "direct action," remained as the alternative to abject failure and submission. In explaining the situation to Americans, the militants always added a further argument, accepted by many Americans as valid: "This is only what your forefathers did when they threw the tea overboard."

As an earnest suffragist of a lifetime, permit me to review the real history

which concerns this matter and which, if truly understood by these militants, would have tempered their vandalism with discretion and prevented a most humiliating exhibition of fanaticism and much futile suffering in consequence.

Devotion to a cause, willingness to suffer pain and ignominy for it, must always command a sincere respect, either when the Hindoo mother throws her babe into the Ganges, when the Mexican *penitente* scourges himself with bloody whips and submits voluntarily even to crucifixion, or when a woman starves herself in prison to help attain the suffrage for her sex. Self-inflicted suffering will always win respect for sincerity; but inflicting suffering on the innocent is quite a different matter. The first, in the English situation, inspired admiration and brought accessions to the cause; the second has inspired a revulsion of feeling, in which not only the guilty suffer, but the great body of law-abiding suffragists are compelled to suffer also, to see the Conciliation Bill defeated, and to see their cause brought into ill repute.

A teacher who has promised her class a boon whenever the head master should announce the time for it had come is hardly to be blamed if she withholds it still, after that time arrives, if a part of the class, enraged at having to wait, seeks to intimidate her by smashing school-room windows. In like manner, a pledged majority of the House of Commons turned into a minority because they felt that Parliament must not yield to in-

timidation, lest it put a premium on violence and ensure its continuance through every successive stage. Parliament, in the last century, in extending suffrage to men, in 1832, in 1867 and 1884, never did so because of intimidation. There was some violence, but never any organized by reformers. It was wholly the result of momentary impulse and generally from the lowest orders of society. It was in absolute contrast to the organized, deliberate violence of the suffragets.

In 1831, the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons without any violence after a long period of oppression and suffering, in which there had been riots over the introduction of machinery which threw men out of work. The hostility to the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, however, did irritate the masses. Nottingham Castle, about which the militants talk so much, was set on fire and partially destroyed. A mob of vagrants broke into wine-cellars in Bristol and, after becoming intoxicated, set fire to many buildings, and some, too drunk to escape, perished in the flames. This, says one historian, was done by men "probably not one in twelve of whom had ever heard of the Reform Bill." All of the writers upon this subject show the utterly rude and irresponsible character of these mobs. Some of the rioters perished on the scaffold for their offense. In connection with this largely irrelevant and always sporadic violence, immense lawful pressure was brought to bear on the Lords, and, finally, the threat to create more peers won the day and the bill became law in June, 1832.

Granting for the sake of argument that these mobs had some influence and really affected the Lords and the King with precisely the reverse emotions from those with which violence usually affects authorities, and, instead of making them more stubborn, made them more lenient, one must ask, is this hooliganism of hungry, drunken mobs eighty years ago a precedent for the deliberate, organized violence of women in this age who have ten times the political and industrial rights which those downtrodden, illiterate men had in those days?

There was rioting over the Chartists' claims in the forties. But absolutely nothing was gained by it. One of their

demands—universal suffrage—is not yet granted, and others were slowly conceded after all violence had ceased.

So late as 1866, three men out of four in England were as unable to vote for Parliament as women are today, and most of them lacked the municipal suffrage which many English women now possess; yet none of their leaders advocated or were responsible for any violence in the effort for the extension of the suffrage.

In March, 1866, Gladstone introduced a Reform Bill. On July 23, the reformers, being refused what they thought to be their right to assemble in Hyde Park, quietly withdrew and went elsewhere; but it was afterward shown that their claim to hold their meeting in the Park was legal. However, certain of their rank and file together with "mischievous boys and ordinary London roughs" (McCarthy), crowding around the palings, felt one of them yield and impulsively made a rush, knocking the palings over for half a mile. This was spectacular and therefore much talked about. It was one lawless among a hundred lawful and orderly measures which brought about the passage of the bill thirteen months later, in August, 1867; as already said, it was utterly unauthorized by the reform leaders and without any previous knowledge on their part. It is grossly inaccurate to attribute the passage of the bill to this incident, which was almost accidental and with which the reform leaders had nothing to do. The further extension of the suffrage, in 1884, was unaccompanied by violence.

As to the throwing of the tea overboard in Boston, a supposed precedent, cited *ad nauseam* by English militants here, there was a slight superficial resemblance, but the difference was essential and fundamental. The act was not vandalism, committed merely as a hostile demonstration. The serious men of Boston waited anxiously until the twenty days required by law had nearly expired, beyond which no cargo could remain on shipboard. The successful landing of the tea would have defeated the whole contention of the colonists in their great struggle. The captain of the "Dartmouth" had yielded and consented to take the tea back to England, but the Gover-

nor commanded the ship to be fired on if it sailed without a proper permit. This was not to be obtained. The eyes of all the colonies were on the men of Massachusetts, who were acting for them all. They acted solemnly and, assembling in the Old South, waited until they had lighted the candles, "determined not to act until the last legal method of relief should have been tried and found wanting," which situation came with the refusal from Governor Hutchinson to grant the permit. The future of the country was at stake. Then, and only then, was the tea destroyed, not because the men of Boston wanted to destroy it, but because it was made impossible to return it to England or to leave it on shipboard, and to land it meant the overthrow of their liberties. Had it been sugar, or flour, or anything but tea, it would have been wholly different. Mere destructiveness as intimidation was the last thing thought of. But it was a matter of indifference to the English militants what they destroyed, so long as it was easy for them to smash it. There was scarcely a point of resemblance between their vandalism and this historic event. History has justified that event. Will history justify the destruction of private property on Regent and Oxford streets when women, armed with hammers in bags, at a signal smashed windows in order that by a spectacular demonstration they might get the suffering owners of the property to rush to the House of Commons and espouse their cause? They reckon ill who leave out human nature from account, as the result proved.

The appeal to the example of the American Revolution by the suffragets in justification of their course is of all things most unwarranted. The temper and method of the two movements were absolutely unlike. The famous watchwords of the Boston Revolutionary leaders, "Do not fire unless you are fired upon," "Always keep the enemy in the wrong," etc., are expressions of the scrupulous lawfulness and self-restraint which marked the whole trying decade preceding the hostilities, which they did not begin. Students of history will remember the condemnation by the responsible men of Boston of the mob which sacked the house of Governor Hutchin-

son. They will also remember that no less a man than John Adams promptly offered his services to defend the British captain after the Boston massacre, to ensure the lawful and orderly disposal of the case. It is as unfitting for the patriotic American to sanction the appeal to the leaders of the Revolution in this matter as it is unworthy in every suffragist, American or English, to seek to trace apostolic succession from the hoodlums of Nottingham Castle, Bristol and Hyde Park.

Men, to be sure, have committed far worse crimes and been punished more lightly by English judges than these women, who have just cause for impatience. But two wrongs never made a right. Do not the condoners of their vandalism show an astonishing incapacity to perceive relative values when they cry out that "Parliament should remember that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church?" Pray when have martyrs ever thrown stones at the men who sent them to the rack and stake? Was it not their Christlike willingness to suffer without reprisal that placed the halo around their heads? The perverse ratiocination which creates euphemisms like the word "protests" for throwing brickbats, which conjures up visions of thumb-screws and Iron Virgins by the word "torture," as applied to forcing nourishment upon would-be prisoners and would-be suicides, does not commend the militant sense of fairness to the public, which is inclined to ask, "If they choose voluntarily to go to prison, why don't they act like good sports and not complain when they get what they want?"

Spite of our pity for their suffering and gratitude for the great help they earlier gave the movement, loyalty to our cause and love for certain militants who may be charming personally does not require us to repress our condemnation of recent methods, never deliberately employed by English men to attain their vote and never by English women in attaining the political rights that they already possess, which include sitting on County Councils and being mayors.

As to the militants' claim that they had no alternative, the answer is that they had scores of legal methods quite spectacular enough to keep their cause ever

present to the public mind. If every suffragist had vowed to wear mourning, with no ornament but a "Votes for Women" badge, to abstain from all amusements, to purchase of suffragists alone, to strike, as in the play, "How the Vote Was Won," or to do any one of a dozen similar things, their devotion and nerve would have been equally evident, and they would have retained the respect of all the world. American suffragists, knowing that violence would never be employed here, have been too loath to criticise actions due, as they say, to "conditions we know nothing of." But the principles of ethics and of human nature which govern Christians and Anglo-Saxons are essentially the same in London as in New York. Our best help to the cause is to reprobate boldly the employment anywhere of those methods of

doing evil that good may come, which in modern times have never thus far won a single vote for any man or woman.

Criticism of any of those who are zealous for one's own cause is not easy nor pleasant; but, as Arnold of Rugby well said, "The measure of my love for any institution is the measure of my desire to make it better," so we suffragists may gauge our love for our just cause by our desire to purge it of every feature that is unworthy. At a time when the world generally is working to supplant the hoary old methods of force by the methods of law and order, it is singularly untimely for a cause which has been peculiarly based on right reason and right feeling to seek to reverse the process: and it is doubly culpable for those seeking to do this to fortify their conduct by a false appeal to history.

APRIL, BOSTON, MASS.

The Public Trustee in England

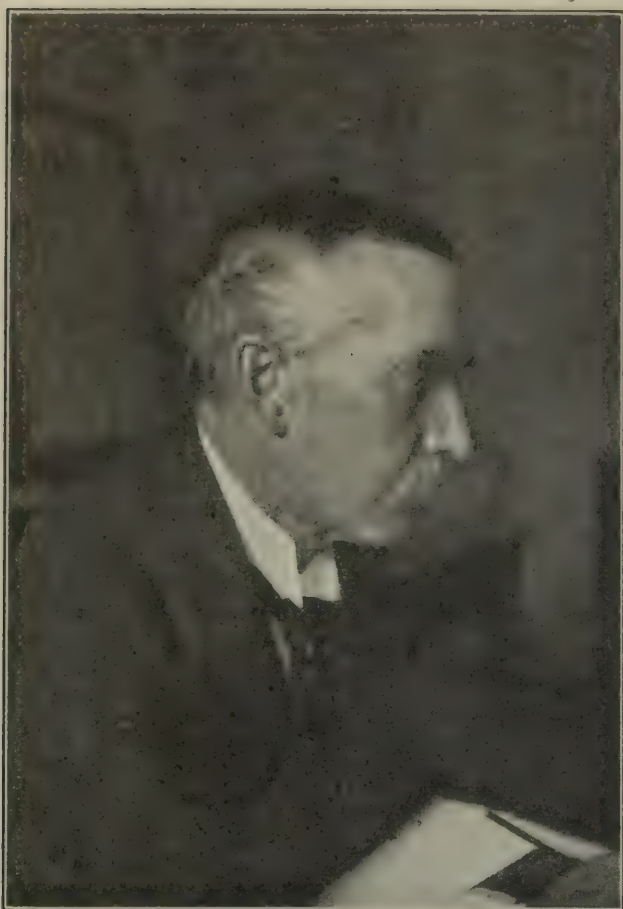
BY SCOTT BOWEN

SINCE the present Liberal Government of England took office, in December, 1905, it has carried out many social reforms. Most of these have justified themselves in practice, altho subjected to bitter criticism in the preliminary stages, but none has more amply proved its usefulness than the institution of the office of Public Trustee, which has just completed its fourth year.

The defaulting trustee and the dishonest family lawyer have long been familiar characters in English fiction, and unfortunately, too, in English life. Widows and orphans have seen their all swept away by the roguery or ineptitude of those on whom the dead breadwinner relied to protect them. Every English town and village knows of such cases, and every English workhouse contains women who "have seen better days," and whose misfortunes are due to the breach of trust of some lawyer or business man. No one knows how many millions have been lost in this way, for prosecutions for such defalcations have been the exception rather than the rule, and there

have been more losses from honest incompetence than from dishonesty.

Such cases still occur, but that they do occur is the fault of testators who have failed to realize that now the State, thru its official, the Public Trustee, is ready to undertake the duty of safeguarding the interests of the widow and the orphan. The rate at which the business of the office is growing, however, is ample evidence that England is realizing the value of the new institution. That it has not grown even faster is due to the opposition of lawyers and bankers who have made a good thing in the past out of trustees' and executors' fees, and who naturally resent having such a source of income taken away from them. It must be said to the credit of the best lawyers and bankers in England, however, that they have abandoned this source of income gladly. Many of them long have deplored the temptation offered to certain members of their profession by the old system, and have endeavored to induce clients to entrust their estates to the new Government department.



CHARLES J. STEWART
The Public Trustee

The duties of the office of the Public Trustee are exactly described by his title. He is prepared to undertake any trust. No estate is too small or too large for him. He has at present in his office the administration of wills disposing of as little as \$100 and of as much as \$1,000,000. He has undertaken the administration of marriage settlements and of annuities to "ne'er do weel" members of prosperous families. The payment of alimony under divorce settlements is one of his regular duties, and the investment and reinvestment of trust funds occupy much of his attention.

It is obvious that in the administration of an office of this sort much depends on the personality of the man at its head. A dry-as-dust official may by strict integrity achieve a limited success, but he will never make the office popular. A man with humanity and imagination can place himself, really as well as officially, *in loco parentis* to his many charges, and that is what the present trustee, Mr. Charles J. Stewart, has done.

No happier choice to organize such a

department than that of Mr. Stewart could have been made. On the business side there was no doubt about his ability. He had been connected for some years with the office of the official receiver in bankruptcy, and his last achievement before his appointment to his present office had been to take charge of a great brewery, which had fallen on evil days, and in two years place it on its feet again as a profit-earning concern. On the human side he was unknown, but he has proved himself in this respect also to be the right man in the right place.

How important the human element is may be realized when it is known that Mr. Stewart now stands in the relation of parent to 750 children. About fifty of these have no living relatives. One of his duties in connection with many of these children is to place them at school, keep track of their progress just as a parent would, and even to supply them with pocket money. Postal orders ranging in value from 50 cents to \$10 are sent weekly from his office to his young charges, and parcels of clothes and linen are sent at regular intervals. At Christmas time he even saw that the friendless fifty had presents, and for a few days in December one of the rooms in his office resembled a big toy store.

I asked him recently what he considered the most novel duty that had yet fallen to his lot, and he replied that it was the purchase of a wooden leg for a crippled girl. This was a case which had come to him under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The girl had been injured in a factory and had been awarded a lump sum and a weekly allowance as damages by the court. Her parents were not fit persons to have the administration of this money, so the court placed her in the charge of the Public Trustee until she came of age. Mr. Stewart found a convalescent home for her, and when she was discharged cured bought her a wooden leg and placed her in a boarding house, where a woman on his staff visits her at regular intervals to see that she is comfortable.

Another rather strange activity is the payment of alimony under separation orders. This form of domestic disarrangement is much commoner in England than in the United States, because in Eng-

land divorce, no matter how strong the grounds, is a luxury reserved for the rich. A poor man or woman who wants to get rid of an impossible partner can only go to the police court and secure a judicial separation. When the husband is to blame he is ordered to contribute a certain proportion of his weekly income to the support of his wife and family, but it has been found that the visits of the wife to collect her allowance often led to further trouble and made more work for the police courts. A good many of the police magistrates, therefore, have adopted the system of asking the Public Trustee to act as go-between. The man pays his money in at the trustee's office and the wife calls for it. They do not meet and trouble is avoided. Even in the higher walks of life the same system has been adopted in many cases. Divorce alimony is paid in to the Public Trustee's office and paid out again by him. This branch of his work has enabled Mr. Stewart to exercise his tact and humanity, and I am told that his good offices have been used more than once to bring separated husbands and wives together again.

One of the best features about the working of the office is its simplicity. No elaborate formalities are necessary to take advantage of its services. An Englishman who is making his will has only to add the words "I appoint the Public Trustee my executor and trustee," and as soon as he is dead the Public Trustee steps in and takes charge. There can be no loss from defalcation, for the Public Trustee's honesty is guaranteed by the British Government, and there can be no loss of capital, for the safety of the capital is guaranteed in the same way. Of course, a shrewd and capable trustee may make more advantageous investments than a lax and inexperienced man, but even a man of ordinary ability in the Public Trustee's office has the advantage over a clever financier in dealing with small estates. By pooling a number of estates he is able to take advantage of the market and buy securities in large quantities, and he is also able in the same way to get rid of investments that have ceased to be remunerative. In the matter of investment he is not limited to what are known in this country as "trus-

tee securities," but has a wide range of choice. The risk of loss from speculative investment is taken by the Government, but of course this risk is avoided. There are hundreds of good and profitable industrial investments which are outside the "trustee" class, but which are perfectly safe in the hands of a skilful and experienced business man with power to dispose of them at any time that he thinks it advisable to do so.

Another advantage of the new system is that it is much cheaper than the old one. The old trustee was entitled to fees on a rather high scale, and if he was a lawyer, as was usually the case, he earned fees every time a change of investment was made, or in fact every time he took any step of importance in dealing with an estate. The Public Trustee's office aims at earning no profit. At present an estate of say \$50,000 pays a fee of \$150 on coming into the office, and if it earns \$2,000 a year it pays a fee of \$20 a year, which it is estimated just covers the cost of handling. It is hoped that as the business of the office increases it will be possible to reduce these fees materially. Every effort is made to keep down the expenses of the office. For instance, instead of employing a lawyer to advise him, the Government has given Mr. Stewart the right to call on a High Court judge at any time for legal advice.

How the office has been appreciated by the public is shown by its growth. Mr. Stewart established it on January 1, 1908, in two rooms in Clement's Inn, beside the London Law Courts, with a staff of five clerks. Now he occupies sixty-two rooms and has a staff of 220 men clerks, in addition to a number of women visitors, who are specially employed to look after the welfare of the children in his charge. Permanent quarters are being erected for the office in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but these will not be ready for a couple of years, and in the meantime the staff is overflowing into temporary buildings.

In his first year of office Mr. Stewart became trustee of 325 estates, having a total value of about \$10,500,000. Last year he dealt with 1,053 estates. Of course, a good many of these trusts are discharged quickly. He has now in hand

1,390 estates, of a total value of a little over \$185,800,000, and the total business present and future negotiated up to the first of the year is about \$300,000,000. In addition to this, he is in communication with about 2,000 intending testators, who have announced their intention of appointing him under their wills, and whose estates amount to about \$200,000,000. But this is by no means the limit of the business which may legitimately be expected, for the majority of testators do not communicate their intention beforehand, and usually the first that the Public Trustee knows of his appointment is when a will is read, after the death of its maker. In 1909 the Public Trustee dealt with estates of the value of a little over \$20,350,000, and in fifteen months of 1910-11 with estates amounting to a trifle more than \$44,400,000. The average value of the estates at present in his charge is \$150,000.

Of course, there has not been a penny of loss in dealing with this vast sum of money, and the charges on it have been many thousands of dollars less than they would have been had they been handled by private trustees. Above all, there has been only one charge, for, like the King, the Public Trustee never dies. Under the old system, if a trustee died and a new one had to be appointed, there was a fresh set of charges, and probably the new trustee would feel it his duty to vary the investments, thus giving rise to more expense. The Public Trustee's

one per cent. a year for management covers all these charges. On capital the fees are as follows, and are only charged once: On the first \$5,000, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent.; on the excess of \$5,000 to \$100,000, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent.; on the excess of \$100,000 to \$250,000, $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent.; and on everything over \$250,000, 1-16 of 1 per cent.

The advantage of the Public Trustee's wide power of investment is shown by the fact that his trusts have returned an average of four per cent. per annum, which is a high return in England.

A notable development of the last year is that a large number of private trustees have applied to be relieved of their responsibility and to have it laid on the Public Trustee. These have included not only men newly appointed under fresh wills, who did not care to take up the burden laid on them, but also many trustees who have been acting for years and who have been glad to get rid of the responsibility, and at the same time give to those for whom they were acting the impregnable protection of the credit of the British Empire.

Other countries which are thinking of following England's lead should bear in mind that the Public Trustee's office has not cost the State a cent. It is entirely self-supporting, and in fact the financial year ending March 31, 1911, showed a surplus of about \$15,000 of receipts over expenditures.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Tryst

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

I HAD come to the trysting place
To meet with Grief.
Like flint I had set my face,
Lest when the dark hour strike
My heart should crumble like
A withered leaf.

Under the aspen tree.
I waited till
The stars made sport of me,
Finding it curious
A soul should shudder thus
Before God's will.

A bell began to throb,
But ere it missed
The echo of my sob,
Like silver sunrise flame
Joy thru the shadows came
To keep the tryst.

WELLESLEY, MASS.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention

BY ERNEST I. ANTRIM, Ph.D.

DELEGATE FROM VAN WERT COUNTY.

ON the seventh day of June, 1912, the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Ohio concluded its session of five months, representing 82 working days, after having adopted 42 amendments. In the 110 years since its admission to the Union, Ohio has had two constitutions: that of 1802, which was drafted by 35 men in 25 working days, and that of 1851, our present Constitution, which represents the labors of 109 men during 135 working days. Our present Constitution provides for the calling of a convention every twenty years "to revise, alter or amend the Constitution." Such a convention, the so-called Third Constitutional Convention, met in 1873, finishing its work in 1874, but for several reasons the finished product of the convention was rejected by the people at the polls. Twenty years later, the people voted against a convention. The Fourth Constitutional Convention, called after the lapse of another twenty-year period, has just adjourned, and its work will be submitted to the people at a special election on the third day of September. All the forty-two amendments will be submitted on one ballot, the amendments to be arranged in the order in which they would appear, if adopted, in the Constitution, except the liquor amendment, which will be placed by itself on the ballot.

The Fourth Constitutional Convention came into being as a result of the great desire of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, a large organization of Ohio business men, to replace the general property tax with classification of property. After the campaign for the Constitutional Convention had been fairly launched, the liquor interests took advantage of the work that had been done and put forth their best efforts to secure the calling of a convention, believing that thru a convention they might succeed in getting a license clause in the organic law of the State. Finally, the united ranks of these two groups of men were augmented by

the advocates of the initiative and referendum, who wanted to make Ohio a thoroly progressive State by putting legislative power in the hands of the people. Now let us see what each of these three classes got out of the convention.

The three proposals, the passage of which was respectively secured by these three groups of men, occupied almost one-third of the entire session of the convention. Moreover, when one considers the fact that forty-two proposals were adopted by the convention, it can be readily seen that these three merit possibly more consideration than any of the rest. For sixty years Ohio has had the general property tax. In 1905, by an amendment to the Constitution, municipal bonds were exempted from taxation, this being the only exemption for individuals, excepting personal property to the extent of \$200 for each person. The taxation proposal adopted restores State, city, village, county and township bonds issued after the going into effect of the proposal, if it should be ratified by the people, to taxation, but increases the \$200 exemption to \$500. It also gives the Legislature authority to provide for inheritance taxes, income taxes, excise and franchise taxes and taxes upon the production of coal, oil, gas and other minerals. It prohibits any indebtedness of the State, or a political subdivision of the same, unless provision is made for the payment of part of the principal, together with the interest, each year. The taxation proposal of the convention was the most reactionary measure adopted, and by many is considered a backward step, for the reason that it will not permit progress in matters of taxation. This reactionary proposal may be explained by the fact that a 1 per cent. tax law was passed by the State Legislature in 1911 and has worked so satisfactorily in many parts of the State that most of the people, particularly the farmers, have become wedded anew to the general property tax.

Relative to the liquor traffic, Ohio has been a "no license" State since 1851, the date of the adoption of our present Constitution. The Constitution reads:

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against the evils resulting therefrom."

Under the latter part of this provision the Legislature has passed a very excellent body of regulatory laws. The liquor proposal of the Fourth Constitutional Convention is a license proposal, and it safeguards all the liquor laws on the statute books. It further provides that license shall be granted only to persons of good moral character who are interested in the business nowhere else, and who are citizens of the United States. It also provides that applicants for license must be the only persons interested in the business for which license is asked, that conviction for a second offense against the liquor laws of the State shall revoke a license, and that licenses shall be limited to one for every 500 population in townships and municipalities. Under municipal home rule, municipalities will have the right to further restrict the number of saloons within their corporate limits.

The initiative and referendum proposal passed by the convention provides for the direct initiative for constitutional amendments, the indirect initiative for laws, and the referendum for laws and parts of laws. One of the bitterest fights of the convention was on this proposal. The 119 delegates were divided into three classes: (1) Those who were opposed to the initiative and referendum, either altogether or unless well safeguarded; (2) those who favored the indirect initiative with reasonably high percentages, being bitterly opposed to the direct initiative in any form; and (3) those who favored only the direct initiative with low per cents. The convention passed a compromise proposal calling for the direct initiative for constitutional amendments only, with a requirement of 10 per cent. of the electors on petitions, and the indirect initiative for all laws, with a requirement of 3 per cent. of the electors on petitions. If a proposed law is ignored by the General Assembly, or is passed in its original or in an amended

form, it is subject to the referendum; tho it cannot be referred except on a petition signed by a supplementary 3 per centum of the electors, which petition shall state the form of the law asked to be referred, whether the original or an amended form. No law proposed by initiative petition shall be subject to the veto power of the Governor. Relative to the referendum, no laws passed by the Legislature, except emergency measures, shall go into effect until ninety days after their enactment. Meantime any law, excepting an emergency measure, may on the demand of a petition signed by 6 per centum of the electors be referred to the people for their adoption or rejection. By emergency measures are meant acts providing for tax levies, acts making appropriations for current expenses of the State government and State institutions, and measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety. Emergency measures must pass both branches of the General Assembly by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members. The proposal inhibits the use of the initiative and referendum to enact a law authorizing either single tax or classification of property for purposes of taxation, and provides for initiative and referendum in municipalities. The safeguards of the proposal have to do with the printing of the ballots, the form and signatures of the petitions, the distribution of the petitions thruout the State, and the enlightenment of the electors on all subjects on which votes are to be taken.

A careful study of the forty-two proposals adopted by the convention leads to two conclusions: (1) That the convention was a progressive body, and (2) that its work contributes most largely to the welfare of the so-called "plain people." Keeping these two facts in mind we will briefly consider the more important of the remaining proposals. In passing, however, we will state that there were 21 members of labor unions in the convention, and that possibly 50 of the 119 delegates were candidates for office, from Governor down to State legislator. Proposals having to do with courts and judicial procedure provide that in civil cases the General Assembly may authorize the rendering of a verdict by not less

than three-fourths of the jury, provide for the removal of occasions for the law's delay, make the administration of the law less expensive to litigants and the State, bring the administration of justice closer to those directly interested, permit the bringing of suits against the State, provide for the regulation of the use of expert witnesses and expert testimony in criminal trials and proceedings, provide for the taking of depositions by either the accused or the State and provide that the failure of the accused to testify may be considered by the court and the jury and made the subject of comment by counsel.

The labor delegates secured a lion's share of their demands, since proposals were adopted authorizing the legislature to pass laws regulating the hours of labor, limiting a day's work to eight hours and a week's work to forty-eight hours on all public work of the State or any political subdivision of the same, establishing a minimum wage, providing for the comfort, health and safety of employees, providing for workmen's compensation, providing that no injunction shall issue in any controversy involving the employment of labor except to preserve property from injury or destruction and securing for persons charged with violating an injunction in such controversy a trial by jury as in criminal cases, providing that prison labor and prison-made goods shall not come into competition with other labor and goods, removing the limit on the amount of damages recoverable for death by wrongful act or neglect of another, and securing to mechanics, artisans, laborers, subcontractors and material men their just dues by direct lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labor or for which they have furnished material.

The farmers of the convention were especially instrumental in the passage of the good roads proposal, which provides for a bond issue of \$50,000,000 to build an inter-county system of wagon roads, and a conservation of natural resources proposal, which provides for the encouragement of forestry, the conservation of the water power of the State and the distribution of the energy derived from the same, and the regulation of the

methods of mining, weighing, measuring and marketing of minerals.

For the benefit of the women a woman's suffrage proposal was passed, as well as a proposal authorizing the appointment of women to positions in those institutions of the State where the interests of women and children are involved.

The negroes of the State were made happy by the elimination of the word "white" from the elective franchise article of the Constitution.

The interests of the people were further safeguarded by providing for double liability of stockholders of corporations engaged in the banking business, by providing for the classification of all other corporations as well as the supervision and regulation of their organization, business and issue and sale of stocks, by providing for the supervision and regulation of the marketing of the securities of foreign corporations and joint stock companies, and by providing against frauds resulting from the transfer of all personal property.

With respect to positions and elections proposals were passed (1) providing for the prompt removal from office, upon complaint and hearing, of all officers for any misconduct involving moral turpitude or for other causes provided by law, this proposal having been adopted as a mild form of recall; (2) providing for primary elections, excepting in townships and villages of less than 2,000 population, in which, however, primary elections may be had if a referendum vote shows they are desired; and (3) providing for civil service in the State and all the subdivisions of the same.

Two proposals were passed affecting the educational system of the State; the one making the superintendent of public instruction for the State an appointive office, and the other providing for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the State, giving each city school district power by referendum vote to determine for itself the number of members and the organization of its board of education.

Perhaps the most radical proposal adopted by the convention was that giv-

ing municipalities home rule. This proposal provides that municipalities may choose their own form of government and exercise all powers within their corporate limits that are not prohibited by the general laws of the State. It further provides that municipalities may acquire public utilities, operate them, and sell, without the corporate limits, the product or service of the utilities to the extent of 50 per cent. of the product or service of the utilities used within the corporate limits, and that they may acquire property beyond their needs and sell the excess, and, by a vote of two-thirds of the council or on petition of 10 per cent. of the electors, the question of the creation of a charter commission of fifteen members shall be submitted to the people, the charter framed by the commission to go into effect on the approval of the electors.

Following the example of half a dozen other States of the Union the convention voted to abolish capital punishment.

Practically the only change made in that article of the Constitution which provides for the method of amending the Constitution is that amendments shall be adopted if they receive a majority of all those voting on the same instead of a majority of those voting at the election, which will make the amending of the Constitution a much easier matter than it has been for the past sixty years.

One of the interesting features of the convention was the addresses delivered from time to time by distinguished men. The convention was first addressed by the mayors representing the three largest cities of the State—Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo. Next, Judge Lindsey, of Denver, appeared before the convention and spoke on the initiative and referendum in his State. Then came President Taft, who made only a short talk, and gave the convention no advice whatever, simply saying that he would express himself by his vote when the amended Constitution was submitted to the people in the fall. Governor Harmon followed President Taft, and delivered a very able address containing his ideas on a number of subjects. The two chief features of the address were

his disapproval of the initiative and referendum and his recommendation that a clause licensing the liquor traffic be embodied in the Constitution. Ex-President Roosevelt gave his views on the great constitutional questions of the day, announcing his approval of the initiative and referendum and the recall of judicial decisions. Governor Johnson, of California, advocated, in a very forceful address, the initiative and referendum, the recall of judges, and woman's suffrage. William Jennings Bryan advocated the same reforms so ably considered by Governor Johnson, adding to the same the guarantee of bank deposits. The last two speakers, Senator Burton and ex-Senator Foraker, devoted their whole time to an exhaustive consideration of the initiative and referendum, which they denounced with great emphasis.

The convention consisted of 119 delegates from Ohio's 88 counties, all of whom were elected on non-partisan tickets. Politically, however, they were divided into 65 Democrats, 48 Republicans, 3 Independents and 3 Socialists. From the standpoint of vocations there were 48 lawyers, 25 farmers, 7 bankers, 6 teachers, 4 ministers and 27 who belonged to a great variety of other callings. The convention had many good men among its members, and was considered by some the ablest body of men that has ever represented the State. Among the lawyers there were a number who have occupied high positions in the State and nation. Among the farmers there were agriculturalists who are well known beyond the borders of the State. Among the bankers there were several men who are considered authorities on matters of finance. Among the educators were two or three men who occupy leading educational positions in the State and have written very extensively on educational subjects. The remaining classes also contained distinguished men who have contributed more or less to the advancement of Ohio. If the convention of 119 men were to be named, it would be called a body of progressives possessing some conservative tendencies.

Republicanism in Europe

MR. FISHER is the most distinguished of the school of younger historians at the University of Oxford, and anything he writes will be read with pleasure, because he has many of the elusively charming qualities of style which characterize the great Maitland; and it may be said of him, as was said of one of his countrymen, "his lightest word is weighty." Mr. Fisher's new volume,¹ outlining the course of republican thought and action from the fall of the Roman Empire to our time, is based on a course of lectures delivered by him at the Lowell Institute in 1910, and is all the more pleasing because it has a certain touch of colloquy about it. It is a peculiarly welcome volume, because there is nothing in the English language on the subject, and indeed Mr. Fisher has been compelled to do most of his searching for himself, because his theme has never received unitary treatment by any one with methodical and scholarly habits of thought. Here are brief and illuminating pages on republicanism in medieval thought in Venice and Florence, and in the Puritan spirit; here is republicanism as a philosophy and accident in the French Revolution; republicanism in poets and the revolutionaries; republicanism in France, Italy, Germany and Spain. No significant thing and apparently no distinguished character in the history of republican thought have escaped the searching eyes of the author. He has little sympathy with the abstract idea of republicanism hardened into dogma, but he generously evaluates the noble enthusiasm and sanguine idealism of youth, even when recognizing the tempering fact that history generally deals roughly with both idealism and enthusiasm. To our author the upshot of the whole matter is that republicanism is being overshadowed by socialism and other causes of our day; and, in fact,

"The republican movement has done its work." Its ideals have been appropriated in the political systems of Europe and used with more or less completeness and most of the domestic program of 1848 is now fixed and embodied in the institutions of the Continent.

In his introduction to a French survey of the field for republicanism in Europe, M. Gabriel Hanotaux writes to much the same effect. We quote from his introduction to M. Meynadier's volume:²

"After 1848, the constitutional question was to the fore; the peoples hesitated between monarchy and republic. A little later it was the electoral question: The extension and the conditions of the suffrage. Today, it is the social question: 'What matters the form, provided that the result be attained'; and the result sought is a better state of things for a greater number."

M. Meynadier reviews briefly the republican movement in Spain, Italy, Hungary, Belgium and Holland—not failing to note present tendencies. His report is, to sum up, favorable to the monarchic principle: the forces (locally different) which work for the conservation of this régime seem, he says, to prevail over "the forces of disintegration." Doubtless this is the conclusion which the author would prefer to make, but he must be commended for the judicial attitude which distinguishes his chapters. That on Belgium will be found uncommonly instructive in the present crisis.

Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over. By Hester E. Hosford. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. Editions at 75c., \$1 and \$1.50.

The fight for popular rights and purer politics that Governor Wilson has been making in New Jersey has unquestionably appealed to the sporting spirit of the masses, as well as to the sound judgment of the more thoughtful elements of society. It is extraordinary, almost to the point of the spectacular, that a college teacher and administrator, who

¹THE REPUBLICAN TRADITION IN EUROPE. By H. A. L. Fisher. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Fifty cents.

²L'IDÉE RÉPUBLICAINE DANS LES PAYS MONARCHIQUES D'EUROPE. Par Robert Meynadier. Paris: Felo Alcan. 3 francs, 50.

skilled in practical political maneuvers, and elected by a tried and self-confident political machine, should turn on the bosses who sought to make him a cat's-paw and in battle after battle beat them down with the very weapons they had placed in his hands, and that this man should step forth from the favored sphere of educational work and in a dignified yet democratic and most human way champion the cause of the common man against the special privileges of his own class or any other. Such a course anywhere would be remarkable, but when wrought out in a State so conspicuous as New Jersey for its social cleavages and its indifference to corrupt political management, it produces a striking effect upon the popular imagination and gives the wisest food for thought. "For if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" Miss Hosford has given in her book on *Woodrow Wilson* this spectacular phase of the Governor's career, with some of the personal and local conditions which have made it possible. The volume does not contain a serious study of its subject's life or political principles nor a connected story of his work as Governor, but these are all incidentally exploited to illustrate and defend his struggle for leadership in the interests of the people. Hundreds of quotations are given from Governor Wilson's speeches and writings, and in spite of the disordered and noisy method of presentation, the reader may gather from the volume a fairly correct notion of Dr. Wilson's character, political philosophy and aims, as well as his ability to cope with political obstructionists.

The Religion of Democracy. Revised Edition. By Charles Ferguson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.

Mr. Ferguson, when he left his church, did not abandon his vocation as a preacher. He only climbed into a higher pulpit, where he speaks to a million every day instead of a few hundred once a week. His message, whether he takes for his text "The University Militant" or *The Religion of Democracy*, is the same, a sort of inspired pragmatism, a creative evolution of soci-

ety, looking toward a democratic imperialism in which the United States shall lead.

"The rise of democracy as a universal spiritual power would follow the rise of a nation disinterestedly devoted to the cause of creative liberty, a nation that should escape from rapacity and blundering incompetence, as no other nation has yet done, and *shall storm the world into a capitulation to science and the arts.*"

The reader always gets from Mr. Ferguson a certain mental excitation, even an emotional uplift, but he will probably be dissatisfied at the slight residuum left in his mind after the current of the author's eloquence has swept thru it. This is largely due to Mr. Ferguson's fondness for using old words in a new sense—a sense of his own. We really do not know what he means by the Church and the University about which he talks so much except that they must be something very different from the churches and the universities of today, for which he has nothing but harsh language. So, too, his democracy is obviously not what is generally understood by that term, as may be inferred from his definitions:

"Democratic government is the concurrence of the most forceful and effective persons in society to the ends of beauty and justice."

"Democratic government is the standing together of a multitude of men who could each stand alone. Its business is to balk the mob of the fraudulent gains of a sordid good-fellowship and to brace them to moral independence."

"The mission of democracy is to put down the rule of the mob."

"A mob is the crowd corrupted by unrealizable abstractions."

California. Its History and Romance. By John S. McGroarty. Los Angeles: Graf-ton Publishing Co. \$3.50.

We are told by its publisher that this new history of California had a sale in advance of publication to the amount of ten thousand dollars, that it "reads like a novel," and that its author has been called "the 'Sweet Singer' of the Southland." As we look into its pages, we discover that when dull prose fails (tho we are far from saying that Mr. McGroarty's impassioned prose is ever dull) its author reverts to verse and sings the praises of his State. He attempts to tell, in popular form, the history of California from the earliest days

to the admission of the State. In a concluding chapter he sketches the significance, as he sees it, of the missions, the Pacific railroads, irrigation, the rebuilding of San Francisco, and the Owens River aqueduct. These he calls the "five distinct miracles of achievement" which California has contributed to "the world's history of commercial and industrial progress" (275). The work is garrulous, oratorical and careless; Spanish names are printed inexactly; the names of Frémont and Kearny are incorrectly printed; and we are offered the astounding piece of information that William Tecumseh Sherman "never, till his dying day, failed to kiss every pretty girl he met" (110).

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar. A Memoir. By Moorfield Storey and Edward W. Emerson. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

The story of the last generation of men who made the antebellum period great—the resistance period, when the forces of evil in the slave problem invaded the free States and tipped the overseer's whip with a snapper even in the courthouse in Boston—could hardly be complete without some account of the two brothers Hoar, born in Concord. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, son of old "Squire Hoar," who "lived all the beatitudes daily," and eldest brother of the famous Senator who so long kept the Senate of the United States clean and sweet with scholarship and sound learning, as well as with an unique wit, was a Concord child, loyally born in the spirit that made Concord the center of the muster of men who made the town so busy on the morning of April 19, 1775. His life, so his biographers tell us, "was spent within a few rods of the house where he was born. His father's house, his own house, the home where his wife was born and lived, the school where he was fitted for college, were all within a circle of less than twenty-six rods radius." To Concord he was faithful all his life. Tho a Unitarian and not in general a user of the Book of Common Prayer, he accepted one phrase of its invocations, and thought full justice was done to his native town when he prayed, "O God, who art the author of peace

and lover of Concord," while he smiled with scorn on the evil genius who suggested Milton's allusion, "Oh, shame to men! devil with devil damned, firm Concord hold." The Concord spirit and the sharp thrust of law went with him into Grant's Cabinet, and into the Arbitration Court that settled our differences with England in the Alabama case, still "chasing the redcoats down the lane," and administering justice after a fashion better known in New than in Old England at that time. The gist of his story lies in the period beginning with the Civil War, but the choice bits are to be found in the aftermath, when the stern judge, as has just been said, unbent among his neighbors. In his reform spirit he belonged to the order of men whom Lowell and Lincoln loved and over whom some of our present-day aspirants for a seat in the White House would wrinkle their brows. "Tho open to great and commanding reforms," say his biographers, he "had a great respect for law and order, tested new nations by strong common sense, and his native love for old usage made him throw the burden of proof on the newcomer." The biographers show with clearness the democratic quality of the man and the spirit of the old democracy that made such men possible.

Songs of the Road. By Arthur Conan Doyle. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

Criticism is disarmed by the foreword:

"If it were not for the hillocks
You'd think little of the hills;
The rivers would seem tiny
If it were not for the rills.
If you never saw the brushwood
You would underrate the trees;
And so you see the purpose
Of such little rhymes as these."

A poet who can excuse himself so prettily need nowise fear the reviewer. Even the first flippancy that comes tripping to his pen: "Here, at least, a pedestrian muse is clearly labeled; for these be *Songs of the Road*"—is not to be seriously inscribed. The title is, in its way, misleading, for this is not a group of out-of-door lyrics in praise of tramping. On the other hand, the first poem in the collection, Sir Arthur's Corona-

tion ode, is in many ways the weakest offering here, partly because it is the most pretentious. It has not, to be sure, any lines so ridiculous as most of those making up the Durbar hymn published in the *Hindustanee Review*, with its recurring rhymes of "gorge" and "George." Humor is represented by such verses as those entitled "The Arab Steed" and "A Post-Impressionist": about the Peter Wilson, A. R. A., who, "in his small atelier,"

"Studied Continental schools,
Drew by Academic rules,"

and was a failure till an accident happened to his "canvas for the year,
("Isle of Wight from Southern Pier)," which, rescued from the ashbin,

"Mud-bespattered, spoiled, and botched,
Water-sodden, fungus-blotched,
All the outlines blurred and wavy,
All the colors turned to gravy . . .
A pea-green mother with her daughter,
Crazy boats on crazy water,"

greatly impress the pompous little critic Willoughby:

"What's this? What's this? Magnificent!
I've wronged you, Wilson, I repent!
A masterpiece! A perfect thing!
What atmosphere! What coloring!
Spanish Armada, is it not? . . .
I pledge my critical renown
That this will be the talk of Town."

Some of the more or less military and colonial verses are reminiscent of Kipling, but in a grateful and unplagiaristic manner. Altogether, we are happy to have these *Songs of the Road*, tho they are, as their modest author warns us, unconsidered trifles. It is only when he aims high indeed that Sir Arthur's pop-gun misses fire.

The Important Timber Trees of the United States. A Manual of Practical Forestry. By Simon B. Elliott. With 47 illustrations from photographs. 12mo, pp. xix, 382. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.50.

If the author of this volume had been a *litterateur*, writing stuff to catch the casual reader, he would have begun with Spenser's catalog of forest trees in the beginning of his "Faery Queen," but he is a careful student of forestry and gives us the useful, dry facts which students of forestry, lumbermen and farmers need to know. Thus the pods and seeds of the locust are described, but nothing said of its sweet blossoms. He does not

believe that at present prices the setting out of forests is profitable, but expenses will not increase, and the price of lumber will so far increase in the next fifty years that a forest will yield a fair income, as it does in Europe. Of the number of trees described, forty-seven are photographically illustrated. Particularly valuable are the descriptions of the several trees, giving at length their value for lumber and incidentally for parks as ornamental trees. The very valuable white oak is likely to become scarce, as it is a slow grower and cannot be safely transplanted. The pin-oak is the most beautiful of all oaks, and a quite rapid grower. The hemlock is the most beautiful of all the evergreens in the world. The wild cherry is the most desirable of all native woods, except the black walnut, for cabinet purposes, but like that tree, is destined to extinction as a lumber tree. We commend the book most heartily for the use of the student.

Lost Farm Camp. By Harry Herbert Knibbs. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

Does every primeval forest or mountain mining camp contain a rough but kindly old man, with a beautiful motherless daughter, just waiting for a handsome young college graduate to appear, and educate, love, and marry her? This interesting phenomenon has occurred in fiction located in almost every primitive region of America, from the Southern mountains to the Klondike, and if in the investigation of it in the untrodden wilds of South, West and Far North the Maine woods have thus far been neglected, they remain so no longer. In *Lost Farm Camp* the general features are about as usual, with only the differences that the local color is contributed by lumbermen instead of miners and moonshiners, and we are near enough to Boston for its super-refining influence to make itself felt in the wilderness in a way not to be observed when the nearest centers of civilization are Seattle, or San Francisco, or Nashville, Tenn. While boasting nothing original in its plot, the book is rather lively reading, and one tragic incident, the breaking of a huge jam of logs in a northern river, is described with real dramatic power.

Literary Notes

....*The Story of Korea* is a comprehensive, serviceable and judicial volume of 400 pages by Joseph H. Langford, late British Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, and author of "The Story of Old Japan." (Scribner; \$3.)

....The publishing house of Moffat, Yard & Co. will hereafter be housed under the roof of the John Lane Co. Altho the financial and business interests of the former will be looked after by the managing director and vice-president of the John Lane Co., the editorial departments will continue to be managed independently.

....*The Theology of a Preacher* (Eaton & Mains; \$1), by Lynn Harold Hough, will add nothing either to theological knowledge or to the reputation of the writer. The method of approach to the subject is good, but the work is crude and affected in style and superficial in thought. The reader who has the patience to get thru half a dozen chapters will not dispute the author's assertion that he "knows the meaning of a true heart and a confused brain."

....Among the learned writings which make up the four numbers of the forty-eighth volume of *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, are monographs entitled *An Encyclopedist of the Dark Ages: Isidore of Seville*, by Dr. Ernest Brehaut, and *The United States Beet-Sugar Industry and the Tariff*, by Roy G. Blakey (New York: Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Co., agents).

....*Polly of the Hospital Staff*, by Emma C. Dowd (Houghton; \$1), will find popularity in hospital wards; it will appeal also to the general reader, old and young. Little Polly, the heroine, is the spirit of cheer in the children's ward; every one becomes dependent on her. That is why she receives a regular appointment. Here is a tale of unselfish service and deserved rewards, with a smattering of romance between nurse and doctor.

....A most ingenious use of the spondee, to be found in John G. Neihardt's *The Stranger at the Gate*, should do heart's good to Prof. Brander Matthews, who has so disobligingly exiled that useful member of the company of versification. Neihardt knows what he is about. A taking lilt for the ear, a tripping measure for the light fantastic digit, and still out of the lilt and the tripping measure the poet's sound sense finds its way to many beauties of song. More will be heard, we hope, of Neihardt. (Mitchell Kennerley, New York; \$1.)

....A few years ago the scattered essays of Asher Ginzberg, one of the ablest of present day Jewish leaders in Russia, were collected and published in three volumes under the author's favorite pseudonym, Ahad Ha-'Am. Several of these have been chosen by Leon Simon, as fitly representing Ginzberg's views on Jewish questions, and translated from the original Hebrew into forceful English under the title of *Selected Essays of Ahad Ha-'Am* (Jewish Publication Society).

....The volume, *Abbreviations and Technical Terms Used in Book Catalogs and in Bibliographies*, by Frank Keller Walter (Boston Book Company, pp. 167; \$1.35), is divided into sections showing the meanings of abbreviations and terms in the various languages, classified separately: English, French, German, Danish-Norwegian, Dutch, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Swedish. There are also lists of honorary titles, and of places of publication. There are points here for the captious critic to pounce upon; if, for example, *relié* means "rebound," what is the word for *bound*? But the compilation will be found useful by librarians and bibliophiles.

....Has Gaston Leroux, in *The Man with the Black Feather* (Small; \$1.25), written a story of dual personality like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or has he concocted a mystery tale out of the theory of reincarnation? Whatever it may be, there is no doubt that thru the translation made by Edgar Jepson, M. Leroux has created, in his prosaic Parisian manufacturer of rubber stamps, a most startling character. For a short while one can be amused by the curious display of a nature which repeats itself. The text is riddled with italicized lines, supposed to reflect the exact nature of another person. Such a story solves nothing, however. It simply suggests, for romantic purposes, that the prosaic little tradesman of Paris had existed before in the person of a remote criminal ancestor. Thus only a hair line separates science from insanity.

....The *Chronique de l'An 1911*, signed by "Mermeix" and published at Paris by Bernard Grasset (3 fr. 50), contains "a record of the Official Negotiations and of the Secret Negotiations regarding Morocco and the Congo." Information nowhere else available is to be found here. The negotiations and foreign relations account for only 350 pages of the 500 which this book contains. The story of the three French Ministries in office in 1911 (Briand, Monis and Caillaux) is narrated, and the automobile bandits receive due attention, along with "the parent of the *Jeunes Gardes*," M. Gustave Hervé, the anti-militarist, who has not yet finished "doing

time." Syndicalist quarrels, financial questions and the population of France furnish further data. A useful collection of *documents à servir*.

....Home mission week is to be celebrated by the Protestant Churches of America, November 17-24. The committee in charge desires to secure a series of articles on the twelve subjects which are to be presented each week during the three months' preliminary period. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the best article on each topic. Here are the subjects: The Negro, Spanish-Americans, The New Frontier (the West and the South), The Immigrant, The Problems of Country Life, City Problems, Women and Children in Industry, The Saloon and Temperance Reform, Social Movements Arising Out of Present Day Social Conditions, The Church as a Social Agency, The Church as a Religious Force, The Churches in a Uniformed Program of Advance. These articles are to be used in the religious and daily press and should be written in a popular manner, in not more than fifteen hundred words. They must be submitted before August 1. Full particulars will be furnished by Mr. Charles Stelzle, executive secretary, 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

....We recently commented upon the death of August Strindberg. Here is what Georg Brandes writes of him:

"He appeared, like Tolstoy in Russia, first of all an avowed descendant of Rousseau. Sprung from the lower classes like Jean-Jacques, a democrat like him, in his writings eloquent with passion like him, stricken also like him with the obsession of persecution, where his works penetrated, he agitated souls in the same manner as Rousseau.

"The labyrinths of our being, we find them to the full in the enormous work of Strindberg. But he had not the requisites of a guide and a conductor. He was no master in the difficult art of living, for there was not one Strindberg, but several, and they confronted one another in the postures of combatants."

Maxim Gorky, too, has given expression to his view of the distinguished Swede, who was, he writes, "the nearest to me of all European literature," and "the poet who had the strongest action" upon his thoughts and sentiments. His books awakened the desire to contest, to contradict; yet they increased the reader's esteem and friendship for their author. Gorky was often irritated by Strindberg's attitude toward woman, yet "knows not of a writer in Europe who has said more true things about woman." Gerhardt Hauptmann's tribute to Strindberg opens with the assertion that he was one of the most striking personalities of our era: "poet, seeker of truth, skeptic, and man of belief!" Another German—the critic Strecker—declares:

"August Strindberg is another great poem of 'Faust' in European literature, only he did not create it in his works, but in his life."

Pebbles

"RAGTIME is dying out," says a musical journal. If so, it is dying a horrible and lingering death.—*Logan (W. V.) Banner*.

BANK PRESIDENT.—But why do you wish to work in a bank?

Serious Youth.—I believe there's money in it.—*The Wall Street Journal*.

HE.—Does your father object to my staying so late?

She.—No; he says it serves me right for being in when you call.—*Boston Transcript*.

LARRY.—I like Professor Whatshisname in Shakespeare. He brings things home to you that you never saw before.

Harry.—Huh, I've got a laundryman as good as that.—*Dartmouth Jack-O'Lantern*.

VON BÜLOW said of a certain pianist: "He has a technic which enables him to overcome the simplest passages with the greatest difficulty."—*Youth's Companion*.

THE following paper was read at a recent convention of doctors at Atlantic City: "The Uses of High-Frequency Desiccation, Fulguration and Thermoidadiotherapy in Therapeutics."—*The Medical Journal*.

DOROTHEA.—What were you doing after the accident?

Herbert.—Scraping up an acquaintance.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

STUDE.—Is it possible to confide a secret to you?

Friend.—Certainly. I will be as silent as the grave.

Stude.—Well, then, I have a pressing need for two bucks.

Friend.—Do not worry. It is as if I had heard nothing.—*Michigan Gargoyle*.

A BIRD dog belonging to a man in Mulvane disappeared last week. The owner put this "ad" in the paper and insisted that it be printed exactly as he wrote it:

LOST OR RUN AWAY—One livver cul-ered burd dog called Jim. Will show signs of hyderfobby in about three days.

The dog came home the following day.—*Kansas City Star*.

It was a faithful Swede girl who, when the winter was coldest and the furnace was not working right, was admonished by her mistress to take an iron to bed with her to warm it. In the morning, the kindly woman asked Lena how it worked.

"Pretty gude," she said. "Ah had it almost warm by morning."—*The Argonaut*.

It was a Washington woman, angry because the authorities had closed the woman's restroom in the Senate office building, who burst out:

"It is almost as if the Senate had hurled its glove into the teeth of the advancing wave that is sounding the clarion of equal rights."

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Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt

We have held that Mr. Taft deserved and was fairly entitled to a renomination. We predicted in April last that it would be given to him on the first ballot. He has been renominated, after a contest—preceding the convention and during its sessions—of unprecedented bitterness, and Mr. Roosevelt, who sought to displace him, in the rage of sharp disappointment turns from the party that made him Governor of New York and President, to build up a new party of which he shall be the head. The ex-President had been misled by overconfidence. Only three weeks ago, at Dennison, Ohio, he said, when the selection of a compromise candidate was suggested:

"I will name the compromise candidate. He will be me. I stand for myself as the original candidate and the compromise candidate. And as for the platform, we will accept a compromise by taking the whole of it."

But that was not to be. The convention made its platform without seeking his aid or approval, and nominated the man of whom he said only three and a half years ago:

"I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be Pres-

ident. He is not only absolutely fearless, disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, and yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery.

"To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the nation had embarked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble, and would produce no adequate good in the end.

"The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions.

"In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed."

In three and a half years Mr. Taft has not become a bad man. But when Mr. Roosevelt saw that the President was not inclined to make way for him he began to attack, misrepresent and abuse the man he had so warmly commended. That was the beginning of the deplorable controversy which was interrupted, if not ended, by the action of the convention on Saturday last, a controversy in which Mr. Roosevelt has denounced his old friend as the consenting tool of corrupt men, a promoter and beneficiary of fraud, a hypocrite and a liar.

Mr. Taft has been a good President. He is a Progressive and not a reactionary. Many of his acts and opinions might be cited in support of this assertion. We have spoken of them heretofore, and now we mention only two—his repeated recommendation that all the prominent local Federal officers be placed under the merit rules of the civil service, and his memorable peace treaties. Mr. Roosevelt should have supported and aided him. Even at Chicago he might well have consented to the nomination of Governor Hadley, or Senator Borah, or Senator Cummins for the second place on the Taft ticket. But he had himself too much in mind. His friends are seek-

ing a name for the new political organization they intend to form. It should be called the Roosevelt party.

Let us see what the platform of this party is to be. If Mr. Roosevelt is to be the party's candidate—and he has accepted a nomination from the bolting or silently protesting delegates—the first paragraph must approve a third term. This will repel some who might be drawn into the movement by other considerations. There will follow Mr. Roosevelt's project for the recall of court decisions as to important constitutional questions by a majority vote at the polls. In our judgment this project is decidedly a reactionary one, but Mr. Roosevelt has laid great emphasis on it.

Warrant for the bolt is found in the charge that he was cheated out of a regular nomination by the National committee, and protest against this alleged robbery must have a prominent place in the new platform. But such a charge, even if well founded, is not one that appeals with force to many of those voters, Republicans or Democrats, in all parts of the country, whose support the organizers of the new party will seek. And how will Mr. Roosevelt explain why his claim, in the contest controversy, was reduced from 254 seats to 92, then to 72, and finally to 48? What will he say about the flimsy contests made in the South by his agent, McHarg, and how will the new platform account for the fact that with respect to nine-tenths of all the contests the votes of all his own friends in the National committee were cast against him? These contests, decided for Mr. Taft by unanimous vote, included those in Indiana, where, according to Mr. Roosevelt's written statement, "the Taft delegates" represented "absolutely nothing but fraud as vulgar, as brazen and as cynically open as any ever committed by the Tweed regime in New York forty-odd years ago." His loyal friends in the committee did not think so. And their votes were cast in the same way with respect to those "early" Southern McHarg contests, which, one of the Roosevelt papers recently remarked, were "started for psychological effect, as a move in practical politics, in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand in

the game." We are not saying that every one of the committee's decisions would be sustained by a strictly just legal tribunal, but we cannot think that on the whole the theft assertion will have much weight or drawing force in a party platform. Besides, some might want to know how the committee's steam roller was used in 1908 by Mr. Roosevelt and his political associates.

Other parts of the platform were suggested by Mr. Roosevelt last Saturday night in general terms. One was that the people have the right to rule themselves and should so rule as to obtain both political and industrial justice. Bosses (William Flinn and certain others excepted) must be put down. There must be no stealing. The new party will stand for honesty and fair play (even when misrepresentation is disclosed by the publication of letters about reciprocity and Lorimer), and for a square deal, which Mr. Taft thinks has not been given to him by the ex-President. Much room is left for elaboration and specification at the time of the mass convention, which is to be held a few weeks hence.

We deeply regret this division of the Republican party, but we are glad that Mr. Taft was nominated. We believed, as we said some time ago, that it was his duty to persist in his candidacy. The course and character of the canvass were such that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt would have been something to be deplored. What the effect of his secession will be cannot now be foreseen. In all probability he will not be elected President. He may have the gratification of keeping President Taft from being re-elected, but he cannot wreck the Republican party. It is to be hoped that the Democratic Convention will act wisely.

The Republican Platform

It is not unfair to call the Republican platform a colorless document. It abounds in generalities, dwells on the glorious record of the past, declares it the policy of the party to benefit everybody, and it finds no evils to be remedied. It offends nobody, except those who have a reform to be achieved or a wrong to be condemned and ended. It thus lacks the note of courage, the outlook into the future, which attracts eager

followers. Its merit is the negative one of saying very little that is bad. Its self-gratulation begins with Abraham Lincoln—for it could go no further back—and it even points with pride to the resumption of specie payment, which is, like oxtail soup, going pretty far back for something good.

We have great difficulty in discovering any definite doctrine which will separate it from that of the Democratic party. To be sure, it asks for a continued protective policy, but it then goes on to tell us that we have too much protection now, and that, with information given by a tariff commission, it should be reduced. The Constitution is defended, the courts supported, the recall of judges condemned, crimes of selfish monopolies stigmatized as "abhorrent," the definition of offenses under the Sherman anti-trust law is favored, the increased cost of living deplored, peace and arbitration approved, the civil service law commended, campaign contributions should be made public, natural resources conserved, protection against Mississippi floods provided for, and everything else that everybody agrees to.

But there are one or two good things that are not perfunctorily good. The Democratic party in the House is rebuked for not having provided for two battleships. The plank on immigration can be interpreted as you please, but it is meant to squint at the restriction of immigration. When it calls for "laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States," it is meant to be understood that poor competing working people should be excluded, which is a bad and ungenerous policy. We are glad that the parcels post system is approved, and a pension system for civil servants.

The omissions are very notable. On the initiative and referendum there is not a word. While the recall of judges is opposed quite properly, there is silence on the recall of members of the legislative or executive departments. There is equal silence on public education. Of the policy prevalent in so many Democratic States, which frankly excludes as many colored people from

the ballot as possible, a shameful injustice, we could not have hoped that a word would be said. No party cares to speak for the negro nowadays. Silence is the best that can be hoped for.

It is not a progressive platform; it is not a platform that has any definite value. But why dwell further on the platform? Platforms do not count nowadays; it is men that tell. Taft is his own platform, as Roosevelt is his. This platform is three columns of words. When we speak of progressiveness, our most ardent radical Progressives of both parties are miles behind the Liberals of Great Britain.

Justice Hughes's Refusal

THE Presidency of the United States is not an honor to be lightly esteemed or declined; neither is a nomination to that office; yet Justice Hughes positively refused to allow his name to be presented as a candidate, and made his refusal so emphatic as to indicate that he would not serve if elected. To say No and mean Yes comes natural to women, we have been told, and it is a familiar device with aspirants to office, when they think the hour is not yet ripe to put their names in the hands of their friends. Justice Hughes made it plain that he meant what he said.

It is his reasons that concern us. He does not disdain the honor, but he does not think it right to be a candidate. It is conscience, a patriotic conscience, or a conscientious patriotism, that forbids him.

Thru a friend, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, he announces his doctrine of duty. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the duty of the Supreme Court to give decisions, it may be very important decisions, on national legislation that has been favored by one party and opposed by another. Many laws have partisan support. Policies for legislation are urged in one party platform and denounced in another. It may become the duty of the Supreme Court, as in the case of the Income Tax Law, to decide whether it is constitutional, and the decision will please one party and displease the other. If a justice were a receptive candidate for nomination to the Presi-

dency any decision of his in such a case would be suspected as warped by his desire for nomination. It is the business of a justice of the Supreme Court, in Mr. Hughes's view, to discharge himself of all political bias in his decisions; and what political bias is so seductive and dangerous as the ambitious hankering for office? Accordingly, when Mr. Hughes accepted a place on the bench he put all political aspiration behind him. He was no longer a partisan; he was the impartial judge, equally ready to see the evidence on both sides and to decide with absolute indifference to party success.

The Supreme Court, in the view of Justice Hughes, must not be dragged into politics. Not only must not its members stain its pure honor, but the people must not either assail or tempt it. It must not be said that the Supreme Court belongs to one party, so that one party shall be its supporter and the other its denouncer. Its decisions should remain, as they have been, final, and not become the subject of factional strife. The Supreme Court is the last, solid, permanent foundation on which our government rests. Nothing should endanger its credit; and its credit will be endangered if its members maintain partisan attachments and foster political ambitions.

These are reasons enough why a member of the Supreme Court should fling all further ambition behind him. Any other lawyer may be a legislator or a President, but not so the man who sits in our highest court of justice. So says Justice Hughes, and we honor him for it. His example has laid down a law which for all time his associates and successors must follow. They will not dare to do otherwise. This is a step in advance from which our nation will not go backward. We recall that Salmon P. Chase, after long service in political life, was in 1864 made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but a possible Presidency still dangled before his eyes. Justice David Davis allowed himself to be nominated for the Presidency by a minor party, and resigned from the bench to be Senator from Illinois. Thanks to Justice Hughes, hereafter no party will dare to tempt a member of that court. It must remain—the people

will have it remain—unassailable and sacred.

But this principle thus settled for the Supreme Court of the United States raises important questions as to its application elsewhere. How is it with the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the States? We know that in our large cities judgeships in their courts have been political plunder, portioned out to henchmen or to those who would pay the price demanded; and it is not strange that such courts have been sullied and discredited. The evil has been at times appalling. But the higher State courts, even when the judges have been elective, have generally been held in honor, and the effort has been made to keep them free from political scandal. Yet the principle does apply to them. Any man appointed or elected a judge should keep out of politics. He should not resign his judicial office to take a higher political office. It would be a perfectly parallel case to that of Justice Hughes if any member of the Supreme Court of a State were asked to stand for Governor or Senator, or, we will say, President. And this we say keeping in mind that Alton B. Parker was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State when he resigned to accept the nomination of his party for the Presidency in 1904; and that Senator O'Gorman and Mayor Gaynor left the State Supreme Court to accept the elective offices they hold. Judge Taft had been for years out of judicial service when he was nominated for the Presidency; and Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin was retired for age before he was elected Governor of Connecticut. No stain attaches to their later political activity. Justice Hughes's plain statement of the high principle involved will smirch the record of any subsequent jurist who fails to obey it.

The New Party

MORE speedily than was expected—very suddenly, indeed—with no antecedent consultation and agreement, at the simple behest, we might say, of Theodore Roosevelt, the new Roosevelt party has been declared, much as a nation declares war at the bidding of its

king. His followers believed, for so he had indicated, that they were to go home, take counsel, and later in the summer meet to organize their party if thought wise; but he called his followers together, address them, and lo! the party, the National Progressive party, was born.

If it were the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning to split the Republican party and inaugurate a new party on avowedly progressive lines he could hardly have done the work more skilfully. For months he had denounced the President of the United States and his supporters as mossbacks or worse, and himself as the representative of all that is progressive. He appealed to a superior moral conscience which he assumed that he and his adherents possessed, and he took the fullest advantage of whatever tactical blunders President Taft had been guilty. He excused or condoned nothing. He then attempted to control the nominating convention. The progressive spirit in the West was greatly to his advantage, and with abundant money provided by wealthy men he fought the primaries and captured State after State. Not content with this, he sent agents to create contests in States where Taft delegates had been lawfully appointed, and claimed them as regular. The fact that his own representatives on the National Committee agreed with the Taft members to throw over most of these contestants proves that the contests were fraudulent, and casts much suspicion on the others. So far as we can see, there is not one of the cases, not even that in California, in which quite as good an argument at least could not be made for the Taft men admitted as for the Roosevelt men excluded. But Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters cried Fraud so loudly and persistently, while no less guilty of it, that half the country believes that there had been barefaced robbery, piracy, or any other bad word that could be uttered. On the cry of Fraud the Roosevelt men withdrew, and thus broke up the Republican party. A very shrewd scheme it was, and Mr. Roosevelt's address to his delegates on their withdrawal from the convention was extremely able and effective. Let us consider it to have been his plan from the beginning to put himself at the head

of a new party, and then his course has been amazingly shrewd and deep. It shows none of that insanity which his enemies have imagined to affect him; and if he is mad with conceit, he has been able to persuade his followers to take him at his own valuation.

Never has a political party started with such strength as this promises to show. The Republican party grew by gradual accretions, having begun as the Liberty party, then as the Free Soil, and finally attained power as the Republican. The minor parties, Knownothing, Temperance, Populist, all started small and gained a certain strength. But it looks as if the Progressive party were beginning strong, controlling important States and commanding unlimited backing in money from men of great wealth. The Taft wing of the Republican party had in the convention the Southern States, which it could never carry and in which it could get few votes, while strong Republican States were in the Roosevelt column, and their delegates have deserted the old party for the new. Whether they can carry their people at home we cannot tell, but they believe they can. In that case we do not see why they may not control as many votes, and carry as many members into the Electoral College, as can the Republican party with its candidate. The Republican party has suffered a serious and possibly fatal blow.

A new alignment of parties may be necessary. It has been anticipated for some time when it has been observed that there have been no moral principles, and none of any other kind, to separate one party from the other. The old Republican party that elected Lincoln had principles. It forbade the extension of slavery, and in war it abolished it; and then it spent years in the attempt to reorganize government in the seceding States on the basis that all men were free and equal. But when it seemed necessary, under President Hayes, to leave the protection, or suppression, of the negroes to the States, the Republican party ceased to take any more interest in the care of them. Meanwhile the debt caused by the war required a heavy income, and the party put heavy protective duties into its platform. Soon protection became the party's chief political asset,

money instead of principle, and in a measure, to a degree greatly exaggerated by partisans of the other side, the high tariff favored wealth, and the Republican party came to be called the party of millionaires, altho huge fortunes were equally amassed by railroad kings, gold kings and mining kings of both parties; but the talk of the tariff by the Democrats, who wanted it just the same for cotton and sugar, and the talk about bosses, found in both parties, helped the charge that the Republican party was the party of privilege. Mr. Roosevelt from within the party has talked much in a general way of injustice and privilege, while avoiding the tariff, and has demanded more loudly than others the "rights of the people," and has become the idol of a multitude of those who call for progressive measures which are being adopted by all parties. The party which he has created comes thus into being full grown, and for aught we can judge, may carry as many States as the party from which it has broken off. Perhaps it is time for a new division of parties; but we fail to see how they can be aligned, for no party will care to oppose the Ten Commandments, or to object to popular rule, and the direct primary, and the suppression of corrupt bossdom. At any rate, the Republican party, whose special ethical purpose ended thirty years ago, seems to have suffered a severe blow, and may possibly be defeated by a party which has maintained its unity from the beginning, and has never had any ethical purpose to illuminate its history. The new party will make a strong appeal to the Southern Populists, and, if it can recall them from their submission to the Democratic party, it will achieve a real good in breaking up the solid South and splitting the party which has ruled there so long. We have no fear of a sectional party division between East and West, such as we have had between North and South.

The Methodist Superannuate

FROM time to time THE INDEPENDENT has published chapters from the life of a minister in the Southern Methodist Itinerancy. It has been like the autobiography of a poor old saint, whose riches

consisted in an artless cheerfulness and hopes based upon the rate of five cents each, three for ten cents. In his first "Story of a Handicapped Life," he showed how a man could say his prayers, eat a bowl of oatmeal for breakfast, labor in the vineyard of the Lord all day on a salary that averaged less than twenty-five cents each for the members of his family, and still be able to educate his children, love his neighbors better than himself, and believe in the goodness of God in spite of the bishops. He did it by faith. He wore the sun-smile of the heavens upon his blind face and saw himself surrounded by a cloud of immortal witnesses. In this first story he conveyed the impression of a sublime content, founded upon that remarkable verse in Hebrews which, besides being a definition of faith, is also an excellent definition of the imagination. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." This man lived upon the substance of his hopes. He had a bank account which enabled him to draw magnificently on the mere evidence of things unseen. There is no substance like this for making a holy man, no other bank account large enough to meet his tremendous demands. He lived upon the goodness of God, not merely upon his porridge. It is the most wonderful diet in the world, preserving both body and soul. Yet there are fools who say in their hearts that there is no God!

But there came a change. The road of life goes astonishingly up and down. It is the way the Lord has of developing the spiritual traveling powers of his saints, or of giving sinners another chance to mend their gait. If you are poor, you can become poorer. If you are good, you may become better. It all depends upon the spirit with which you gird up your loins. Still, the change of direction involves a shock. It was a trying time for this preacher when he was superannuated. He had to cut down his allowance of porridge. He had less *things* to hope for. The evidence of things as yet unseen turned out to be greater hardships when he was older and deprived of his vocation. When an itinerant is superannuated from the Methodist ministry he receives nothing upon which to live until the end of the first

year. It is that period in his life when a great and rich Church leaves him to be fed by the ravens or by such manna as God may provide, and it is to the credit of our Heavenly Father that He usually sends it in one form or another. There is not yet any case on record of a Methodist preacher's having actually starved to death during this awful time of privation. Few of them have anything laid by. And many of them do suffer for the need of nourishing food until they become dolorous and sour as Job on his dunghill. You cannot praise God properly, and love your neighbor, and keep all ten of the commandments with youthful courage and vigorous piety when you are obliged to eat just a little in order to make that little hold out till conference meets. A good many of the old preachers get critical of their brethren and fractious and carping because they need a little good wine for their stomachs' sake. They become sly mendicants, they put up a poor mouth, because it is the only way to increase their allowance from the superannuate fund. But their simple, childish, pitiful chicanery does not always serve. The men that distribute this fund are accustomed to wink and laugh and wag their heads as much as to say they "understand"! Rumor tells of a case in the same conference to which this itinerant belongs of another superannuate whose wife and four children were starving on charity, when a member of the board went before it and declared that this superannuate was earning \$1,500 a year on the side. These things happen, the Devil knows why. But they do. And our readers will recall that "My Superannuation," by the minister whom we have under consideration now, was a dolorous tale. He was "in the brush," as the preachers say. We could not be sure that he would hang on to his Hebrews Epistle and still have the immortal courage to be satisfied with that elusive definition of faith. But now, in this present issue, we publish his story of "My First Year Out of the Pastorate," and we are reassured. We need not be ashamed of him. He is game. He is old and nearly blind and poor. He has lost his job. He has failed in his Church business. He is no longer on the 'Charge—a back number. But ob-

serve, he has laid his tail over the dashboard of adverse fortune, he has taken the bit between his teeth, and he is making a neck and neck raw-boned race straight into the Kingdom of Heaven. You may laugh, of course. It is ludicrous, his little ways and means of living and praying and believing. But if it is just funny to you, that is because you do not understand this inspiring business of living upon the substance of things hoped for. It can be done. And there is somewhere in Heaven a grand stand filled with grave old "fan" angels whose business it is to cheer these old racers on over the last stretch of the course. And they will win the right stake. Most of them will die of anemia and of hardships. But they will be fat saints in the next world, where some of the prelates may be significantly lean.

Meanwhile, what shall we say of a Church that sends over seven hundred thousand dollars to aggravate and educate the heathens, and leaves less than half a thousand old preachers, who have given their lives and strength and faith in the service of a religious organization, to suffer in their helpless old age the keenest and most humiliating privations? Just this: The world is full at the present time of different Churches of man, conducted more or less like other secular institutions, which discard the feeble and infirm. But when the Church of God is founded, we shall see a difference. A good many heathens may be compelled to defer their entrance into the denominational faith till they live again, but not so many old preachers will die begging and grumbling.

Rousseau in 1912

ACCORDING to the Book of Genesis, man sinned in the person of Adam, and has been, or should have been, making atonement ever since. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was far from being an orthodox Calvinist, in spite of being born in Geneva, but he followed the Bible in so far as he preached that the "natural" man was virtuous. The sin came in according to his teaching, not in the Garden of Eden, but when man became a sophisticated and complex social being. Virtue was to be regained in a return to

nature. Just what "nature" is Rousseau never explained to the satisfaction of the critical mind any more satisfactorily than what he meant by the "virtue" he praised and never practised.

This year marks the bicentenary of Rousseau's birth. The event is being violently celebrated in France, for by adoption the Genevan became French. No one born in the eighteenth century, in or out of France, is a greater ancestor than Jean-Jacques Rousseau. His enemies blame nineteenth century romanticism on him, and even his friends credit him with it. His enemies saddle him with the *mal du siècle*—whatever that means; his friends hail in him the founder of modern social and political institutions. Great is the Ego, and Jean-Jacques is its Prophet!

Modern expositors of the philosophy of egoism—M. Felix le Dantec, of the Sorbonne, will serve as an example—are, however, as far from adopting Jean-Jacques's conception of a virtuous "natural man" as they are from accepting Genesis for scientific history. Instead, they are evolutionists. In modern man they see the developed (but scarcely transmuted) brute. They are egoists precisely because they conceive of his instinct of self-conservation—in short, his selfish instincts—as the basis of success and the base of character. Altruism is a diaphanous robe which the brute wears for embellishment or self-deception.

The greatness of Rousseau, whose birthday is to be celebrated by French radicals on June 28—with blare of trumpets and unveiling of monuments—must be sought, not in his originality or philosophy (a very web of inconsistencies), but in his eloquence and actual influence. Rousseau is, even today, a force in politics—where he is cited in advocacy of liberal principles; in economics—where those who profess his teachings demand the recognition of the social rights of man; in education—where the pure elective system, now rather under a cloud, represents his standpoint as author of "Emile." In character no one could be farther from Jean-Jacques than Charles William Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University. In educational theory, Dr. Eliot is scarcely less a disciple

of Rousseau than was Froebel himself. This has been pointed out by a member of Dr. Eliot's own faculty, Prof. Irving Babbitt, in at least one of his trenchant essays.

Jean-Jacques remains a tempting subject for biographer, raconteur, philosophic dabbler and critic. There have been as many books written about him as about William Shakespeare—and his literary influence has been far more potent than Shakespeare's. No wonder he is celebrated in France! The fête of Jeanne d'Arc—her four hundredth—was seized upon by all the royalists in the land and by conservatives generally. That of Jean-Jacques's two hundredth anniversary is the chance of the various branches of radicals and republicans. We do not grudge them their hero. It is worth noting, however, that the conservative qualities of Rousseau have not escaped some of his latter-day judges, M. Edmé Champion, for one. Rousseau limited the application of his more radical doctrines to small and compact nations. Switzerland, the land which produced him, was often in his mind. For more unwieldy bodies politic he preferred the monarchical system like a "rank reactionary." Today, moreover, even the representative system of republicanism is adjudged outmoded by hot-heads; everywhere they demand "direct" democracy. Perhaps Jean-Jacques would sit in the "center" had he lived to be elected to the twentieth century Chamber of Deputies. Who knows? In America, as a member of the Democratic party, he would perhaps prefer Harmon or Underwood to either Bryan or Wilson as candidate for President.

The Loan to China Scarcely any more important news has been flashed across the ocean lately than the announcement that the financiers representing the six Powers have come to an agreement as to the loan to China of \$300,000,000 to finance the new republic while it is organizing the government. At present no measures have been taken to secure a regular source of income for the republic, except from customs; but China is so bound by treaties that no increase from that source is possible so long as the treaties are in force, with

their very low tariffs. The advantage of this new and large loan is in the fact that the six Powers are in it, so that China will not be bound to the feet of either Russia or Japan, both of which Powers have been anxious to maintain and strengthen their hold in Manchuria, and Russia in Mongolia. China needs to pay off her soldiers and to create an army which shall act as a constabulary and be able to put down disorder and robbery, while organizing a treasury system which will bring in an adequate revenue. The loan is a very large one, but China can stand it and needs it, and will be able to repay it under settled conditions.

The main argument for the reissue by the Government of a three-cent piece is that it will be convenient in Cleveland, or in other cities where there is a three-cent fare for the street cars. It is doubtless inconvenient there to keep so many cents on hand for change. It allows a lower unit of price for small purchases, and so may conduce to economy. But we have had experience of two sorts of three-cent pieces, both very inconvenient and confusing, and the public got tired of them, just as a hundred years ago the public rejected the half cent, which is now a numismatist's curiosity, but which some people ask to have restored.

A chief contention of the Roosevelt delegates to the Chicago convention was that delegates seated by the committee on their *prima facie* right, but against whom a contest was raised, were allowed to vote on the claims of their fellows in the same case. Those whose claims were under examination were not allowed, of course, to vote on their own cases; but if none were allowed to vote against whom a contest had been raised, then it would have been possible to raise a contest against everybody, as was done admittedly in a multitude of cases, just to give color to a claim, the contest itself being absolutely dishonest.

The hopelessness of the Republican delegates at Chicago appears in the impossibility of their finding a candidate who was willing to stand for the Vice-Presidency, so that they were compelled to fall back on Mr. Sherman. He rep-

resents just the element in the party which the progressives oppose, and his nomination will win no favor from just the ones who ought to have been won if possible. He rather weakens the ticket. The convention concerned itself rather with destroying Roosevelt than with anything constructive which would strengthen the party.

With the new Progressive party going off in a whoop, what will the La Follette men do? It would seem that they must follow the procession and go with Colonel Roosevelt, or else be taken back into the Taft camp. Mr. Roosevelt invites them, for he says that the new mass convention, to be held in August, will be free to select any candidate, who might be La Follette or Cummins, but certainly would be Roosevelt, who seems to have played politics admirably for his purpose.

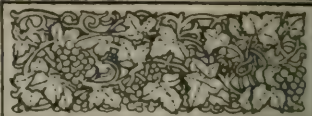
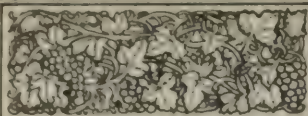
The women students have left Wesleyan University in a blaze of glory, every one of the young women having graduated with the high grade of scholarship which admits them into the Phi Beta Kappa ranks, while not a third of the young men reached it. Perhaps it is just as well to have turned the women out of the university, so as to give the young men a chance to seem to have brains as well as arms and legs.

At least this time the negro delegates stood firm and were not purchasable, altho they told of offers of money if they would violate their instructions. They were, as a whole, worthy and intelligent men.

We thank President Taft for vetoing the Army Appropriation bill, simply for the reason that it put in a rider that had no business there. This time the lower House did not intimidate a courageous President.

Texas is doing more than any other Southern State for public education. Last year it built two schoolhouses a day, at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The Chicago convention was rather unconventional.



Trade and Industries

LAST week's market on the New York Stock Exchange was a very dull one, transactions amounting to only 1,265,738 shares. While the dullness was generally ascribed to the political controversy, the effect of that controversy was not depressing, for the market was firm and prices advanced, the net gain for representative railway shares being in the vicinity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. For several industries there was a larger addition. There was much underlying strength. We should say that the main cause of this strength and of the advance was the good condition of general business. Said *Dun's Review*:

"Rarely are the reports from leading trade centers in different sections of the country so uniformly satisfactory. In most cases an actual widening demand is noted, and in others there are clear signs of preparation for an active fall trade. Weather is ideally favorable both for wholesale and retail distribution of merchandise and for the growing crops. The crop outlook is increasingly favorable."

The condition of the iron and steel industry was notably encouraging. Nearly the entire capacity of the great companies is employed, the Steel Corporation using 96 per cent., and the independents showing about the same proportion. Deliveries are delayed and prices are advancing. An increased demand for nails, wire, tin plate and structural shapes has been caused by great activity in building operations. In the Pittsburgh district there is an almost unprecedented shortage of labor. Wages were increased last week at several Eastern mines and furnace plants. There is as great activity in the Chicago district. Premiums are paid for immediate delivery.

Promise of a large yield of spring wheat partly or wholly compensates for the winter wheat shortage. The corn acreage is large, but the plants need warmer weather. It appears that the movement for a reduction of cotton acreage by 25 per cent. came to nothing. Last week's *Financial Chronicle* report indicated a reduction of only a little

more than one-half of 1 per cent. Prices have not been depressed so much as some expected, and those ruling now are quite remunerative to the planter. Interest and dividend payments for July 1 will amount to \$256,810,000, against \$224,589,000 one year ago. Our foreign trade for eleven months shows an increase of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., evenly divided between exports and imports. Prominent bankers who have recently made extended inquiry speak optimistically of conditions and prospects. The political situation is by no means satisfactory, but thus far general trade does not appear to have been affected by it.

.... Nearly 30 per cent. of the world's railway mileage is now operated by governments.

.... A new low record for the price of British consols was made last week, when there were sales at $75\frac{7}{8}$. At the same time French rentes were within $\frac{1}{8}$ of the low record of twenty-two years, and a new low record for German Imperial 3 per cents was made.

.... In celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the National City Bank, James Stillman, chairman of the board, and for many years president, cabled from Paris a gift of \$100,000 for the use of the bank's employees. The directors added \$100,000 from the surplus, and the entire fund, now amounting to \$225,000, is held for the benefit of an association of the employees which has rooms in the bank building.

.... O. H. Cheney, vice-president (former Superintendent of Banks) has been elected president of the Pacific Bank. During the administration of Clark Williams as Superintendent of Banks Mr. Cheney was his chief assistant, and he did effective work during the panic period of 1907. He is a lawyer by profession. The Pacific Bank is one of the oldest clearing house institutions having been organized in 1850. Its capital and surplus amount to \$1,400,000.

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